

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

201



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 1 June 1794 (**Geo. Gibbons**) *edge bruise and minor marks, otherwise very fine and better*

£600-800

George Gibbons served as an Able Seaman aboard the frigate *Venus* at the 'Glorious First of June' 1794. Two other men of this name appear on the Admiralty rolls, both for Syria. There is another medal with this clasp in the Douglas-Morris Collection at the Royal Naval Museum, Portsmouth.

George Gibbons was born in 1767 at Appleby, Westmorland. He presented himself at the Rendezvous in Sunderland to offer his services to the Crown on 13 April 1793, which means he was aged eighty-two when he claimed his N.G.S. medal.

202



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**Patrick Deuchar, Midshipman**) *old lacquer, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

£7000-9000

Ex David Spink Collection, June 1985.

Midshipman of *Swiftsure* 74 at Trafalgar which had 9 killed and 8 wounded. Eight officers and 39 ratings lived to claim the medal.

Patrick Deuchar was born in Edinburgh on 24 May 1785. After an apprenticeship of four years in a merchant ship, he entered the Navy on 10 January 1804, as an Ordinary Seaman on board the *Helder* 36, and, on becoming Midshipman of the *Swiftsure* 74 in 1805, accompanied Lord Nelson to the West Indies in pursuit of the combined fleets of France and Spain, and was afterwards present, independently of many boat affairs, in the battle of Trafalgar, 21 October 1805.

When next in the *Seahorse* 38, he was much employed in detached operations against the Spanish gunboats and convoys off Cadiz; after which he served in the *Moselle* 18 at the attack on Rosetta in April 1807, and, in the following year, was employed as Master's Mate of the *Bustard* 18 on the hazardous duty of landing papers on the coast of France relative to the revolution in Spain. On accompanying Sir Richard Strachan from the *Venerable* 74, in which ship he had the misfortune to fracture his left leg, into the *St Domingo*, he attended the expedition to the Walcheren in August 1809. On that occasion he commanded a strong division of boats at the landing of the troops, and actively co-operated in the bombardment of Flushing. He subsequently served on the Baltic, Jamaica, and Lisbon stations, as a passed Midshipman of the *Impeteux* 74, *Thetis* 38, and *Impeteux* again. From March 1813 to November 1814, during which period (on 29 November 1813) he obtained his Lieutenant's commission, he commanded a portion of the Cadiz flotilla. He was then entrusted with the duty of laying up all the gunboats and returning their stores. Deuchar was placed on the reserved list of Lieutenants in July 1815, and on the list of retired Commanders on 15 July 1856.

203



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Basque Roads 1809 (**Philip Barker**) *good very fine*

£1800-2000

Ex Glendining, April 1949, and Sotheby, November 1979.

Philip Barker served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the *Theseus* at Basque Roads. He had joined *Theseus* on 10 June 1806 as a Landsman, was promoted to Ordinary Seaman on 21 March 1809, and continued in that ship until 21 December 1813, when he removed to the *Raisonnable*, in which ship he remained until 1 June 1814.

204

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (**George Henry**) *minor marks, otherwise very fine*

£800-1000

Served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Hecla*, a bomb vessel later used for Arctic exploration, 1819-27. Sold with some service details.

205



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Navarino (**Richd. Cobby**) *edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine and rare*

£1600-1800

Richard Cobby, who was born at Eastbourne, Sussex, was an 'impressed ex-smuggler' serving as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Asia* at Navarino.

Sold with further research, including a copy of the O.M.R.S. Miscellany of Honours (1981) with an article by the late Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, R.N., which confirms Cobby as one of the seven N.G.S. medal recipients for Navarino who had served as 'impressed ex-smugglers'.

206



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 4 Nov 1805, Martinique (**Chas. Chadwick**) *very fine*

£2000-2500

Sold by Spink, July 1908, and Glendining's, September 1991.

Confirmed as a Landsman aboard *Aolus* for both actions.

Sold with some service details.

207 MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (**John Roberts, Royal Artillery, 7th Batt.**) *very fine* £1000-1200

Lieutenant John Roberts, Royal Artillery Drivers (note: no rank on medal) served at Corunna. He later served as a Lieutenant in Major N. Turner's 'A' Troop R.A. Drivers in the Waterloo Campaign. With some copied research.

208



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Vittoria, St. Sebastian (**W. Capel, Coldstm. Gds.**) *rather crude cut and test mark before name, suspension slack and edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine*

£1200-1400

Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.

Only 34 clasps for St Sebastian to the Coldstream Guards, claimants being restricted to proven stormers only.

William Capel was born at Rugby, Warwickshire, and attested for the Coldstream Guards at Leicester on 2 April 1812, aged 22 years, a frame work knitter by trade. He served twenty-one years 11 months and was discharged on 31 January 1831, his service papers noting that he 'served in Portugal, Spain and France nearly two years, was present at the storming of San Sebastian, where he was severely wounded in the left arm, and also at the sortie from Bayonne, where he was taken prisoner, joined the army at Paris after the battle of Waterloo and remained in France about ten months.' He died in March 1868, aged 79. Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

209



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Martinique, Guadaloupe (**Chas. Tompkins, 4th W.I. Regt.**) *slight scratch on reverse, good very fine and rare*

£1200-1400

Ex Kingsley Foster Collection 1951; Glendining's 1970 and D.N.W. 29 March 2000.

Confirmed on the roll of the 3rd West India Regiment. Only one other medal was issued to the 4th West India Regiment, but for service in France attached to the Portuguese Army.

210



The Peninsula War medal awarded to Lieutenant-General F. M. Milman, Coldstream Guards, severely wounded at Talavera and a prisoner in France until 1814

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera (F. M. Milman, Capt. Coldst. Gds. & A.D.C.) *nearly extremely fine and the first three clasps unique to the regiment* £3500-4000

Ex Leyland Robinson Collection.

Francis Miles Milman was born on 22 August 1783, second son of Sir Francis Milman, 1st Baronet, of Levaton, in Woodland, Devonshire, Physician to George III. Milman entered the army as an Ensign in the Coldstream Guards in December 1800, and, as Aide de Camp to Major-General C. Crawford in 1808, was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera. He was on General Crawford's staff on the retreat of Sir John Moore, and was engaged in the battle on the heights of Lugo, and at Corunna.

Subsequently joining his regiment at Lisbon, he was at the passage of the Douro and at the capture of Oporto, and was severely wounded at Talavera, being only saved from being burnt on the field of battle by a private soldier of the Coldstreams. He was a prisoner at the hospital of Talavera and was detained in France until 1814. Milman became a Colonel in July 1830, a Major-General in November 1841, and a Lieutenant-General in 1851. He was appointed Colonel of the 82nd Foot in November 1850. Lieutenant-General Milman died at his residence in Berkeley Square, London, on 9 December 1856, aged 73.

211 MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 10 clasps, Egypt, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive (**J. Dodd, Coldstm. Guards**) *suspension rather crudely re-fixed, heavy edge bruising and contact wear, therefore fine* £2500-3000

Entitled to Talavera in place of Corunna. One of only 2 medals to the Coldstream Guards with the maximum 10 clasps.

Joseph Dodd was born in the Parish of Foreshill, near Coventry, and enlisted for the Coldstream Guards at Bury, Suffolk, on 15 October 1799, aged 19 years. He served in Egypt and throughout the war in the Peninsula, and with Lieutenant-Colonel Acheson's Company in the 2nd Battalion at the battle of Waterloo. He was discharged in London on 6 March 1817, 'being very infirm and subject to asthma, the effects of service in Egypt and different parts of Europe'. Sold with copy discharge papers.

212



WATERLOO 1815 (**Robt. Hamilton, 6th Enniskillen Dragoons**) contemporary re-engraved naming, fitted with replacement silver bar suspension and ribbon buckle, *edge bruising, heavily worn* £200-250

Robert Hamilton was born in Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, and enlisted for the 6th Dragoons at York on 14 April 1807, at the young age of thirteen years. He served at the battle of Waterloo, in Captain Henry Madox's troop, and with the Army of Occupation in France until 1 January 1816. In August 1821, he was discharged from the 6th Dragoons and re-enlisted into the 7th Hussars, being promoted Trumpeter in July 1832. He was reduced to Private in February 1834 and discharged on 29 November 1834, in consequence of 'disease or disability contracted probably by his service as a musician'. Sold with copy discharge papers.

213



WATERLOO 1815 (**Serjeant David Burt, Royal Horse Artillery**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £1800-2200

Served in Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dickson's "G" Troop at Waterloo, commanded by Captain Cavalie Mercer, one of only three sergeants in the Troop.

Mercer's "G" Troop became immortalised for its services at Waterloo through the publication of his "Journal of the Waterloo Campaign" which is considered one of the classic accounts of this famous battle. The troop came in for the hottest part of the battle on Waterloo Day, and suffered considerably in loss of men and horses. Sir George Wood, R.A., paid the battery a visit on that afternoon and was surprised to find so many cannon balls whizzing round his ears. "Damn it, Mercer," he exclaimed, "you seem to be having a hot time of it here." Hot it was for all parties concerned, but the gallant way in which the gunners worked their guns kept the French cavalry from reaching the infantry squares behind Mercer's battery. Mercer's own description of the state of his troop at the end of the battle amply summarises the hot action they saw in the centre of the line fending off the French cavalry:

'Our situation was indeed terrible: of 200 fine horses with which we had entered the battle, upwards of 140 lay dead, dying, or severely wounded. Of the men, scarcely two-thirds of those necessary for four guns remained, and these so completely exhausted as to be incapable of further exertion. Lieutenant Breton had three horses killed under him; Lieutenant Hincks was wounded in the breast by a spent ball; Lieutenant Leathes on the hip by a splinter; and although untouched myself, my horse had no less than eight wounds, one of which – a graze on the fetlock joint – lamed him for ever. Our guns and carriages were, as before mentioned, altogether in a confused heap, intermingled with dead and wounded horses, which it had not been possible to disengage from them. My poor men, such at least as were untouched, fairly worn out, their clothes, faces, etc., blackened by the smoke and spattered over with mud and blood, had seated themselves on the trails of the carriages, or had thrown themselves on the wet and polluted soil, too fatigued to think of anything but gaining a little rest.'

214



ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (**Lieut. Hon. G. J. Cavendish**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, fitted with engraved silver ribbon brooch, *a little polished, otherwise good very fine*

£2200-2500

Ex Alan Hall Collection.

The Hon. George John Cavendish was born in 1796, third son of Richard, second Baron Waterpark, of Waterpark, Co. Cork. He entered the Navy as a First Class Volunteer on board the *Elizabeth* 74, on the Home station. He became Midshipman of the *Poictiers* 74, on 26 July 1811, in which ship, on proceeding to the coast of North America, he assisted at the capture, among other vessels, of the American ships-of-war *Wasp* and *Frolic* (the latter recently taken by the former). He joined next, in the course of 1814, the *Tonnant* 80, Captain Alexander Skene, *Goliath* a cut down 74, Captain Fred Lewis Maitland, and *Leander* 60, Captain Sir George Ralph Collier. He afterwards transferred, in succession, to the *Prince* 98, and *Queen Charlotte* 100, flagships of Sir Edward Thornborough at Portsmouth, *Jupiter* 50, Captain Henry Meynell, fitting at Plymouth, and *Newcastle* 60, bearing the flag of Sir Pultney Malcolm at St Helena.

He passed his examination in 1816 and returned home early in 1817, as Acting-Lieutenant of the *Icarus* 10, Captain Thomas Barker Devon, and after a further attachment to the *Ister* 36, flagship of Sir Charles Hamilton, and *Carnation* 18, Captain Hon. John Gordon, at Newfoundland, was there promoted, 14 July 1818, into the *Egeria* 24, Captain Robert Rowley. He was next appointed, in November 1818, to the *Tamar* 26, Captain Hon. John Gordon, at Newfoundland, and, in July 1821, to the *Tees* 26, Captains Thomas Coe and Frederick Marryat. During the Burmese war, he was sent up the Irrawaddy, with the boats of the *Tees* under his command, to co-operate with the British forces advancing upon Ava. He attained the rank of Commander in August 1826; became Second Captain in the *Winchester* 52, to Sir Edward Griffith Colpoys, Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, in October 1829; was Posted in November 1830, and then returned home a passenger in the *Victor* 18. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in December 1855, and died on 23 October 1865.

215 GHUZNEE 1839 (**Major L. N. Hull. 16th Regt. N.I.**) original suspension, naming engraved in fine running script, *good very fine* £800-1000

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons in March 1980. Another Ghuznee medal, named to this officer, offered by Christies in July 1985 was withdrawn from sale as false.

Lawrence Nilson Hull was born in 1798, brother-in-law to Sir Stamford Raffles, on whose personal staff he served in Sumatra at an early age and was wrecked with him in the *Fame*. He arrived in India in September 1815 and was posted as Ensign to the 12th Bengal Native Infantry in October. He served with the 4th Grenadier Battalion in the final campaign of the Nepaul war in 1816. He transferred to the 10th Native Infantry and served with that regiment during the Mahratta war of 1817-18, taking part in much arduous service and in many sharp engagements in the Nagpore and Norbada districts. In January 1820 he was appointed Adjutant of the Fort Marlborough Local Corps with which he served in Sumatra until January 1824. In March 1831 he was appointed Brigade Major, firstly at Dacca and then at Cawnpore until June 1832, when he was appointed D.A.A.G. to the Meerut Division, and afterwards to the Cawnpore Division. He rejoined his regiment, the 16th N.I. (late 2/10th), and was with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in Afghanistan, taking part in all the operations, including the storm and capture of Ghuznee, in which he commanded the grenadier company of the regiment (Medal).

On the breaking out of the first Sikh war in December 1845, he joined the Army of the Sutlej with his regiment, which he commanded in the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshuhur, in the latter of which, in the fitful though at times severe fighting which took place within the Sikh entrenchments during the hours of darkness, he, early on the morning of the 22nd December, received a mortal wound, of which he died at Ferozepore on the following day.

216 ST. JEAN D'ACRE 1840, silver, unnamed, pierced with ring suspension, *good very fine* £200-240

217 CABUL 1842 (**Simon Jacob, 3rd Lt. Dragns.**) impressed naming, original fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £550-650

218



CHINA 1842 (**C. Frederick, Commander, H.M.S. Apollo**) fitted with contemporary replacement silver bar suspension, *very fine*

£1000-1200

Captain Charles Frederick entered the Royal Navy aboard the *Temeraire* in December 1812, subsequently receiving further appointments aboard the *Aigle*, *Scamander* and *Forth*, between 1812 and 1817, and gaining promotion to Midshipman and Master's Mate. Whilst aboard the *Aigle*, he witnessed the destruction and capture of a convoy at Port Maurizio, and the fall of Genoa. He was promoted to Lieutenant in April 1818, and whilst aboard the *Alacrity* in 1829, he gallantly boarded a piratical mistico, receiving a severe gun shot wound in the head. For this latter service he was promoted to Commander.

In 1841 he was appointed to the command of the *Apollo*, and, in consideration of his conduct at the capture of Ching-Kiang-Foo and in the Yang-tse-Kiang river, he gained promotion to Captain. There followed several more commands and, whilst on the Pacific station he twice, in the *Amphritite* in 1852-3, entered the Polar Sea for the relief of discovery ships. In 1858, he took up the position of Senior Officer at Grey Town and Vera Cruz, in consequence of the disturbed state of Central America and Mexico. He returned to England in June 1859, and was soon afterwards appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and to Vice-Admiral in October 1867. Sold with detailed research.

219



SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 3 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, Sobraon (**Serjt. Patrick Brady 31st Regt**) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* *£800-1000*

Sold with copy medal roll entry.

220

SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (**M. Lawler, 6th Regt.**) *toned, light contact marks, otherwise very fine*

£300-350

Michael Lawler is confirmed on Gordon Everson's roll which notes that he served in the 2nd campaign, was discharged on 6 April 1850, but re-joined and served in the 3rd campaign before going to the Cape Mounted Rifles in 1855.

221

BALTIC 1854-55, unnamed, *edge bruising and some contact marks, very fine*

£80-100

222



BALTIC 1854-55 (**G. Gasson, Rl. Sappers & Miners**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine and scarce* *£700-900*

The only Baltic medals to the British Army were those issued to the Royal Engineers and Royal Sappers & Miners. Although no medal roll survives approximately 106 medals are thought to have been presented, all officially impressed.

Sapper George Casson was a brickmaker who, after participating in the operations in the Baltic, died of sickness in camp before Sebastopol on 26 November 1855.

223



The unique bronze Crimea Medal officially named to the Captain's Dog, H.M.S. Leopard

CRIMEA 1854-56, bronze disk only (The Captain's Dog, H.M.S. Leopard) officially impressed naming, *nearly very fine* *£600-800*

Ex Christies, 18 November 1986.

Sadly Admiralty documents do not exist that could verify the presence of canine members of crew aboard H.M. Ships. However, it is possibly significant that Captain George Giffard, C.B., R.N., a distinguished Naval officer and sometime Captain of H.M.S. *Leopard*, in 1847, married the daughter of one Robert Mushet Esq. - an official of the Royal Mint.

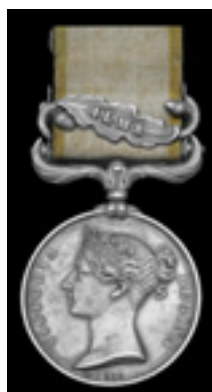
'On February 20-24th [1855], the *Leopard*, 18, paddle, Captain George Giffard, and boats, defeated a body of Russian troops at Anapa, captured some guns and stores, and destroyed some buildings.' (Ref. *The Royal Navy*, by William Laird Clowes). With some copied research.

224

CRIMEA 1854-56, no clasp (**Peter Maddocks, H.M.S. Leopard**) contemporary engraved naming, *scratch in obverse field, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£120-140*

Peter Maddocks was a native of Hale, Lancaster. Sold with some service details.

225



CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (**Corpl. Geo. Bolton. Coldsm. Gds.**) officially impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* *£350-400*

Subsequently promoted to Sergeant and killed in the trenches before Sebastopol on 22 August 1855. Also entitled to the clasp for Sebastopol.

- 226 CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**S. Eckersley, 4th Light Dragons**) officially impressed naming, *some cuts to Queen's neck, very fine* £180-220

- 227 CRIMEA 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Jno. Worn, A.B., H.M.S. Albion**) engraved naming, *very fine* £200-250

Jonathan Worn was born in Orford, Suffolk. With some copied research showing service on H.M.S. *Bellerophon*.

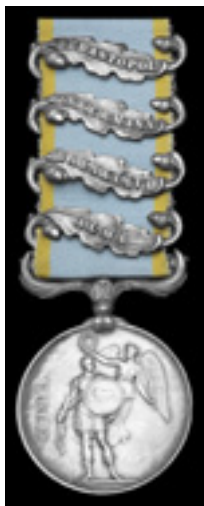
- 228 CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**F. Wallace, 4th Dagoon G.**) officially impressed naming, *heavy edge bruising and contact marks, fine* £1200-1500

The 4th Dragoon Guards took part in the Charge of the Heavy Brigade at the battle of Balaklava, 25 October 1854. 1126 Corporal Frederick Wallace, 4th Dragoon Guards was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal by the recommendation dated 1 January 1855.

- 229 CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**T. Jacques, Coldm. Gds.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruise and handling marks, otherwise good very fine* £1000-1200

Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.

Colour-Sergeant Thomas Jacques was killed in action at the battle of Inkermann on 5 November 1854. He was probably a member of the Colour party that took part in the fierce hand to hand fighting when the Guards Division was virtually surrounded by the Russians. Although no rank is given on his medal, he is the only man of this name shown on the medal rolls.



- 230 CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**J. Sowerby, Coldstream Gds.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruise, good very fine* £800-1000

John Sowerby was born in Hetton, Co. Durham and attested for the Coldstream Guards at Durham on 17 February 1854, aged 18 years. He saw active service in the Crimea but died of diarrhoea at Scutari on 17 February 1855.

With inscribed (damaged) card box of issue and damaged and stained envelope addressed to 'Rev. J. Uirl'. With copied roll extracts.



- 231 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Michl. Duncan. Bombard. Arty. Gd. "Zenobia"**) *nearly extremely fine and rare* £300-350

Ex Douglas-Morris Collection, October 1996.

All of the Indian Marine ships of the squadron employed on service in Burma were supplied with detachments of Bombay European Artillerymen, who did duty as Marines. A total of 57 such Artillerymen are shown on the medal rolls, 16 aboard the *Zenobia*. Sold with further details of the roll of the Bombay Artillery serving as marines on H.E.I.C. ships.



- 232** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (**Lieut. S. C. Pratt, No. 5 By. 25th Bde. R.A.**) *nearly extremely fine*
£400-500

Sisson Cooper Pratt was born on 24 June 1844. In July 1861 he was appointed a Gentleman Cadet at the Royal Military College, Woolwich. Appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in June 1863 and was posted to India in 1864. Served in the Bhootan Campaign, 1864-65. Served throughout the war with the Left Brigade of the Dooar Field Force and was present at the capture of Dalimkote, the engagements at Chumurchi and Nagoo, and the recapture of the Bala Pass. He graduated from the Staff College at Camberley in 1874 and was awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Artillery Institution. During 1875-79 he was an Instructor in Tactics at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, being promoted to Captain in January 1876. Served as Professor of Military History at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1879-89, being promoted to Major in January 1883 and to Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1889. Placed on Half Pay in September 1889 and on Retired Pay in January 1890; Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt died in July 1919.

With copied research.

233



INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**3000 Sergt. Jas. Stirman, H.M.s. 27th Regt.**) later issue, with silver buckle on ribbon inscribed, '27th Innskillings', *medal claw tightened, contact marks, good fine*

£200-250

Members of the 27th Regiment entitled to the Indian Mutiny Medal were issued with the medal in 1868.

With copied roll extracts.

234



The Indian Mutiny medal to Private Thomas Mallinson, 84th Regiment, massacred at Cawnpore

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (Thos. Mallinson, 84th Regt.) *the obverse with brooch marks, obviously once worn as a 'widow's brooch', edge bruising, otherwise about very fine and very rare*

£1400-1600

Ex Brian Ritchie Collection, September 2004.

Thomas Mallinson, a Labourer, was born at Huddersfield and enlisted into H.M.'s 84th Regiment on 27 January 1855. He was one of the hundred or so members of the Regiment's 'E' and 'G' Companies despatched up country from Dum Dum between 19 and 24 May 1857 to Benares, whence he was sent with some fifty men under Lieutenant Frederick Saunders, to Cawnpore to bolster the defence of General Wheeler's entrenchment.

Having served through the siege, Mallinson died in the massacre at Satichura Ghat on 27 June 1857.

Although the casualty roll records Lieutenant Saunders and 47 other ranks from the 84th as having been massacred at Cawnpore, some of these names do not appear on the medal roll, and with so few having ever appeared for sale, it is possible that for the most part they were never issued. This would seem to apply equally to the medals of the 32nd who were massacred at Cawnpore, and to others, like so many of the 35th Foot who were killed in the disaster at Jugdispore.

- 235** INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (**Gunner Geo Harris, 4th Cy. 14th Bn. R.A.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £120-140

George Harris was born in Barnstaple, Devon, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Exeter on 23 June 1855, aged 23 years. He served a total of 5 years 179 days, including 1 year and 10 months in the East Indies, and was discharged unfit on 18 December 1860. Sold with copied discharge papers.



The Indian Mutiny medal to Lieutenant John Graydon, acting Commandant 7th Oudh Irregular Infantry, who was mortally wounded in the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, where he was in command of Innes' post

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (Lieut. J. Graydon, 7th Oudh Irreg. Infy.) *extremely fine*

£3000-3500

John Graydon was born in the Parish of St Pancras, Middlesex, on 25 July 1825, son of Captain George Graydon, Royal Engineers. He joined the Military Seminary at Addiscombe in August 1842 and was appointed an Ensign on 7 June 1844. He arrived at Fort William, Calcutta, at the end of December 1844 and was directed to do duty with the 16th Bengal Native Infantry at Etawah. In February 1845 he was posted to the 44th N.I. and ordered to do duty with the 16th Bengal Native Infantry at Etawah. In February 1845 he was posted to the 44th N.I. and ordered to do duty with the 16th Bengal Native Infantry at Etawah. In February 1845 he was posted to the 44th N.I. and ordered to do duty with the 16th Bengal Native Infantry at Etawah. He served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46 and was present at Ferozeshuhur, for which he received the medal.

Having been appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Oudh Local Infantry in April 1850, he was promoted to Lieutenant in the following November, and became second-in-command of the regiment in March 1856. Graydon was appointed acting Commandant of the 7th Oudh Irregular Infantry in November 1856. This regiment mutinied at Moosa Bagh in May 1857 whilst Graydon himself was away on sick leave in the hills. He consequently found himself counted amongst the defenders of the Residency at Lucknow, where he was initially attached to the Commissariat. However, Graydon was desperate for a more active role and eventually obtained command of one of the outlying defences known as Innes' post. As Lady Inglis describes in *The Siege of Lucknow, A Diary*, Graydon 'begged so hard to have command at an outpost that John [Inglis] did not like to refuse him, and there he met his death.'

For his part in command of Innes' post during the siege, Graydon was mentioned in the despatches of both Brigadier Inglis and of the Governor General in Council (*London Gazette* 16 January 1858).

Graydon was wounded on 29 September 1857, in a sortie designed to destroy or capture as many enemy guns as possible and to destroy their emplacements, as related in *A Season in Hell* by Michael Edwards:

"The column consisted of 130 men commanded by Captain Shute, and included Lieutenant Edmondstone of the 32nd with a dozen of his men. Lieutenant Graydon of the Oudh Infantry acted as guide. Edmondstone and Graydon were at the front of the column, but Captain Shute 'thought the rear was the best place and there he stuck'. Starting before daybreak, the party marched off in the direction of the iron bridge and got within a hundred yards of it without being seen by the mutineers. One of the men told Edmondstone he could see the guns, and the lieutenant cried: 'Men, there are your guns. Take them!' With the two lieutenants leading, the men of the 32nd ran cheering towards the guns. There was a burst of grapeshot and then the gunners fled. The guns were spiked, and the party then turned down a lane towards their next objective. Here, the enemy opened up with muskets from some of the houses, and Edmondstone proposed taking the lane at a run, so as to reach the site of the guns which were the party's main target. The men who had arrived in Lucknow with the relief force were reluctant. Edmondstone gathered his own dozen men of the 32nd around him. They were 'awfully disgusted' with the newcomers, muttering, 'Did you ever see such a cowardly set?' Edmondstone gave the word, and the 32nd 'sprang forward directly', the others bringing up the rear. Three guns and two mortars were taken, but not before the guns had fired grapeshot into the attackers. Preparations were then made to blow up the barrel of the twenty-four pounder, and the party retired into the houses surrounding the site to await the explosion. With the gun barrel burst and the other guns and mortars spiked, the force prepared to retire up the lane again. But although orders had been given to a subaltern to take possession of the houses at the entrance to the lane, so as to cover the party's retreat, he had failed to do so. A heavy enemy fire opened up from these houses. The party 'doubled up the street, intending to charge the houses and scrag the sepoy's', but half way up Edmondstone was hit in the head by a bullet and fell half senseless to the ground, only to be trampled on by men of the 5th Fusiliers. When he called out: 'Lift me up for I think I can walk,' they paid no attention. Aided by one of his own men, Edmondstone contrived to reach the head of the lane. There, Graydon, in spite of being wounded, managed to get a small group of men together and charged into the lower storeys of the house occupied by the enemy. But though both Graydon and Edmondstone begged the other men to follow, and take the upper storeys, 'they had no appetite for that sort of work'. Even when their own officer ordered them to go, he 'did not offer to lead them so they would not stir'.

At this stage, Edmondstone could go on no longer and returned to the Residency to have his wound attended to. It was a bad business, he thought, when you could not count on British soldiers to back you up. At least the twenty-four-pounder had been destroyed and a few guns and mortars put out of action. But the casualties, ten dead and twenty wounded, in the end, had been too high for such meagre results."

Edmondstone was later put forward for the Victoria Cross but was refused on the basis of the lapse in time between the incident and the recommendation.

Lieutenant Graydon was mortally wounded at Lucknow on 28 October 1857, as recalled in the diary entry of Martin Gubbins, the Financial Commissioner, in *The Mutinies in Oudh*, 'We lost to-day an excellent officer, Captain Graydon, of the 44th N.I., in command of Innes' post, who was struck by a musket-ball in superintending the new works beyond that post.'

Sold with additional research including Addiscombe Cadet papers and a copy of *The Chronicle of Private Henry Metcalf* in which Graydon is mentioned several times.

- 237** CHINA 1857-60, 3 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (**Gunnr. Thos. Croker, No. 6 B. 12th Bde. R. Art.**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £350-400

Only 45 members of the battery qualified for all three clasps. Gunner Thomas Croker was discharged on 25 August 1865. Clasps confirmed on Asplin's roll.

238



- CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Red River 1870 (**1117 Sgt. W. Fraser. 1/60 K.O.R.**) correctly engraved in upright serif capitals, *nearly extremely fine* £1200-1500

Sold with confirmation of clasp entitlement and with relevant article on the Fenian uprising extracted from *The Annals of the King's Royal Rifle Corps*.

- 239** CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 2 clasps, Fenian Raid 1866, Fenian Raid 1870 (**Lt. Col. C. King, Bde Major**) officially impressed naming, *toned, good very fine* £500-600

The roll confirms Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry King as Brigade Major in command of 3rd Brigade Division, Military District 5 (Sherbrooke, Coaticook and Stanstead, in the Province of Quebec). Sold with further details.

- 240** ABYSSINIA 1867 (**7392 Sapper J. Browne, Royal Engrs.**) *suspension refixed, good very fine* £200-250

With copied roll extract.

- 241** ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (**Lt. S. Pulley, R.N., H.M.S. Simoom, 73-74**) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £250-300

- 242** SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, no clasp (**Surgeon W. C. Gasteen, M.B. A.M. Dept.**) *toned, nearly extremely fine* £350-400

William Charles Gasteen entered the service as Assistant Surgeon on 31 March 1868, becoming Surgeon in March 1883 and Surgeon Major in March 1880. He served in South Africa throughout the Zulu and Sekukuni campaigns in 1879 as Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Surgeon-General of the Forces in the Field. Placed on Retired Pay in March 1888, he was employed as Surgeon to the Royal Military Academy until April 1901.

- 243** SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (**1274 Pte. J. Shannon, 90th Foot**) *edge bruising, good very fine* £350-400

James Shannon was born in Sligo. A Shoemaker by occupation, he attested for the 60th Brigade at Enniskilling on 8 March 1877, aged 20 years. With the 90th Regiment he served in South Africa, January 1878-October 1879, serving against the Gaikas and Galeikas in 1878 and against the Zulus in 1879. He then served in India, October 1879-May 1883. The South Africa Medal was his only medallic award. With copied service papers and other research.

- 244** SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (**1044 Sergt. S. Carter, 80th Foot**) *suspension a little slack, edge bruising and polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £350-400

- 245** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**3738 Sergt. G. Trebble, Coldm. Gds.**) *claw re-pinned, good very fine* £140-180

Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.

3738 Sergeant G. Trebble, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, died of enteric fever at Alexandria on 29 September 1882.

246



A rare Egypt Medal awarded to Captain F. G. Todd Thornton, Royal Sussex Regiment, who served in the Mounted Infantry Regiment of the Camel Corps at Abu Klea, and who died while serving as an Assistant District Commissioner in West Africa in March 1897

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb-Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (Lieut. F. G. Todd Thornton, 1/R. Suss. R.), *the clasps all tailor's copies, but sold with unmounted originals of each, contact marks, nearly very fine or better* **£1200-1500**

One of the small contingent comprising just two officers and 25 other ranks of the 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, who served with the Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment at Abu Klea.

Frederick Geale Todd-Thornton was commissioned into the Royal Sussex Regiment in August 1879 and was advanced to Lieutenant in July 1881. He subsequently served in the Egyptian campaign 1882-84 with the Mounted Infantry, Cavalry Brigade, under Sir Herbert Stewart, including operations at Ramleh, surrender of Kafr-el-Dowar and occupation of Damanhour (Egypt Medal and Khedive's Star); and in the Sudan in 1884, with the Mounted Infantry, at the battles of El-Teb and Tamaai, where he acted in support of Lieutenant Percival Marling's Mounted Infantry section on the occasion that the latter won the V.C. (2 clasps). Todd Thornton also served in the Nile Expedition 1884-85, with the Mounted Infantry Regiment of the Camel Corps, and took part in the operations of the Desert Column under Sir Herbert Stewart, including the action at Abu Klea and the engagements at Metammeh and Abu Klea Wells (2 clasps).

Advanced to Captain in October 1886, he transferred to the Dorsetshire Regiment in March 1890 and was placed on the Retired List in November 1895. Thereafter gaining appointment as an Assistant District Commissioner, he died at Sapele in West Africa in March 1897.

Sold with copied Medal & clasp roll confirmation and other research.

247 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 5 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb-Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka (174- Pte. J. Johnstone. 1/Gord: Highrs.) *suspension slack, pitting from star with some loss to regimental number, therefore good fine* **£600-700**

248 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (F. G. Nye, A.B.) *extremely fine, a rare casualty* **£1200-1500**

Ex Douglas-Morris Collection, B.D.W. 16 October 1996.

The action at Abu Klea on 17 January 1888 lasted but a little over ten minutes, a period of total confusion. The small Naval Brigade, totalling just 40 men under Lord Charles Beresford, with its Gardner machine gun, was posted inside the square, at one corner behind the Heavies (4th & 5th Dragoon Guards, Scots Greys and Royal Dragoons) when the action commenced. Beresford quite naturally wanted to get his Gardner gun out into the open, beyond the square as obviously it could not be brought into action from the inside. On orders from Colonel Burnaby, numbers 3 and 4 companies of the Heavies were to open up and let the machine gun through. This manoeuvre, which may sound simple, in fact involved the movement of some 200 men and took place at the moment when the initial shock-wave of dervishes hit these two companies of dismounted cavalymen. The Gardner, as was its wont, jammed almost immediately and all its crew, except Beresford, were killed. Able Seaman Frederick Nye was himself killed, although it is not known if he was a member of the gun's crew. The Naval Brigade had in total eight killed and seven wounded at Abu Klea.

Born in Islington, Middlesex, on 1 February 1860, Frederick Nye first entered as a Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Fisgard* on 10 August 1875. He subsequently served aboard H.M. Ships *Impregnable* (1875-77) where he was advanced to Boy 1st Class during August 1876, *Ruby* (1877-80) where he was made an Ordinary Seaman in February 1878, and advanced to Able Seaman whilst in Naval Barracks during January 1881, *Alexandra* (1883-84) and finally borne on the books of *Monarch* for the Nile Flotilla. He was killed at the battle of Abu Klea on 17 January 1885.

With copied service paper.

249 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (T. A. Sedgewick, A.B., H.M.S. St. George) *nearly extremely fine* **£180-220**

Slightly wounded outside Benin City, 18 February 1897.

With inscribed lid of card box of issue.



A rare British South Africa Company Medal awarded to Trooper Henry St. John Tuck, Salisbury Horse, killed in action at the Shangani River, 4 December 1893

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893 (Trooper H. St. John Tuck, Salisbury Horse)
extremely fine £2400-2800

Ex. Glendining, November, 1956 and B.D.W. 12 May 1993.

Henry St. John Tuck was born in 1868, the eldest son of William Henry Tuck, M.A., and was educated at Lancing College and in Germany. He was a member of the Royal Navy Artillery Volunteers before moving to South Africa where he joined the Cape Mounted Rifles. He attested on 13 January, 1890 and served in C Troop in the Pioneer Column of 1890. It is said that Tuck was present with Captain P.W. Forbes in October or November, 1890, during negotiations with Chief Umtassa, and that he was called upon to exercise 'witchcraft'. One of the Europeans present removed his false teeth and created quite a sensation, but when Tuck took out his glass-eye the natives were tremendously impressed at the magic of the white men. Whether these demonstrations had any effect on the negotiations history does not relate. Tuck was discharged from C Troop on 30th December, 1891 and took up a farm having received a grant of land for his services. With his partner L. N. Papenfus, who was afterwards a well-known Rhodesian surveyor, he enlisted as a volunteer in B Troop of the Salisbury Horse, in which he served throughout the Matabele War of 1893. Papenfus became second-in-command of the Native Contingent, and the partners, just before the expedition set out from Salisbury, supplied Major P. W. Forbes, the commanding officer, with two wagons complete with 16 oxen each, leader and driver, at £14 per day each.

Tuck was killed in action with Allan Wilson's Shangani Patrol on 4 December, 1893.

Frederick Burnham, the American scout, later Chief of Scouts under Lord Roberts, was the last man to leave the beleaguered patrol before their final stand at Shangani River. In his book *Scouting on Two Continents*, he describes his last meeting with Major Wilson and his officers, and the fate that befell his patrol:

'It had now stopped raining. Captains Judd, Kirton, Fitzgerald, Greenfield and Brown gathered with us round Wilson. The first three were experienced colonials, and Wilson asked each what he thought to be the best move. Kirton, with a bitter smile, said: "There is no best move." Fitzgerald said: "We are in a hell of a fix. There is only one thing to do, cut our way out." Judd said: "This is the end."

Picking up the threads of the grim story, we are told by Majors Forbes and Sir John Willoughby that, after crossing the river and following the king's spoor, Major Wilson and his men reached a series of scherms, or temporary encampments protected by felled bush or trees. These scherms were filled with Matabele, who, however, offered no resistance, probably because they did not know the strength of the whites, or believed them to be but the advance guard of a larger body. So the Patrol rode on till they reached the royal scherm, within which the king's wagons were dimly visible in the gathering gloom. Here a halt was called, and Lobengula summoned to surrender. The reply was an ominous rattle of arms within the reed fence, while parties of Matabele, rifle in hand, came hurrying up from the rear. With so small a force nothing could be done, and the Patrol withdrew into the bush, Captain Napier and Troopers Robertson and Mayne being sent for reinforcements. These in due time appeared in the form of Captain Borrow with eighteen mounted men. A miserable night was passed under arms in the drenching rain, and when day at length dawned, Major Wilson decided to make one more dash for the king, with the tragic result, which will not soon be forgotten in South Africa. From the start the Patrol was outnumbered, and almost as soon as the attack began, Ingram, Burnham, and Gooding had to be sent to cross the river, if that were possible, to ask for further support. That support, however, never arrived, and Burnham's first breathless remark to Major Forbes, after reaching the main body, was "I think I may say we are the sole survivors of that party." The Shangani had risen in flood, added to which Major Forbes was himself attacked in force on the way down to the river. Either of these circumstances was enough to prevent the arrival of succour in time to save the doomed men to whom the last chance of escape was lost. To the end, however, there was no thought of surrender, no request for quarter. They resolved to show the Matabele that the white man could play a losing as well as a winning game. Taking cover behind the dead bodies of their horses, with an iron calmness they fought on for two long hours, pouring a destructive fire into their encircling foes, and coolly singling out the Indunas for their aim. One by one, however, they sank under the heavy fire from the bush, but many of the wounded continued, so the natives say, to re-load and pass their rifles to their uninjured comrades. Again and again the Matabele would issue from their cover to attempt a conclusive charge, but again and again were repulsed with a well-directed fire; upon which Wilson and his men would wake the echoes with an undismayed, defiant cheer. But at last the end came. Of the thirty-four valiant men whose hearts beat high with hope and courage as they rode behind their leader in the early dawn that morning, only one remained erect; the rest lay prone, dead or dying, upon that field of honour.

The name of the one man who stood at bay against an army of Matabele will never be known; his remains could not be identified. But the natives tell that, picking up several rifles and bandoliers, this hero amongst heroes made his way to an ant-heap some twenty yards from where the rest lay stretched upon the earth. From that point of vantage he checked, single-handed, several rushes of the Matabele with a cool and deadly fire. At length, shot through the hips, he sank on his knees, but continued to load and fire until he succumbed to his wounds. Then, and not till then, the Matabele came out from the bush, but on reaching the hallowed circle where the Patrol lay side by side, were fired upon by several of the unconquerable wounded who were still alive. So great had been the terror and demoralisation inspired by the desperate bravery of the Patrol, that when the revolvers rang out the natives turned and fled precipitately into the bush; and it was not till several hours later - 'when the sun was right overhead' - as the Matabele tell the tale - that they again ventured to leave their cover. But by this time death had mercifully come to the wounded, and as the native warriors gazed upon the forms of their fallen foes there was silence.'

With a quantity of copied research.

251 A British South Africa Company Medal for Matabeleland to Lieutenant T. E. Tanner, Salisbury Horse - 'the first man to enter Bulawayo'

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893 (Lieut. T. E. Tanner, Salisbury Horse) *nearly extremely fine* £400-500

T. E. Tanner attested on 27 April 1891, having been a station cadet for four years on a sheep farm in New Zealand. He was discharged from C Troop in December 1891 and was then employed in the Mashonaland Civil Police. In the Matabele War of 1893, whilst still a member of the Police, he was appointed to the personal staff of Major P. W. Forbes who commanded the Salisbury Column and later the whole force, as Orderly Officer and Galloper. His first encounter with the Matabele was on 15 October 1893 when he was involved in a skirmish whilst with a herd of captured cattle. The commanding officer present, Captain J. A. L. Campbell, was shot and later died of his wounds. Tanner brought the news of the action to Major Forbes. Campbell was the first casualty of the war.

On 3 November 1893, Captain H. J. Borrow with 'A' Troop of Salisbury Horse, as advance guard, was sent forward to occupy Bulawayo. A little time afterwards, Tanner was sent by Forbes to impress upon Borrow that there should be no looting, until the main columns arrived. Tanner rode hard after Borrow's Troop but failed to catch him, Borrow having turned aside at the outskirts of the kraal. Not knowing this, Tanner then entered the burning kraal, which except for dogs, was deserted. Finding himself in such an exposed position, Tanner quickly made his escape. Nevertheless, Tanner had been the first man of the columns to enter Bulawayo.

Tanner was with Forbes in the pursuit of Lobengula but was sent back to Umhlangeni with captured cattle and sick men; Tanner himself suffering from malaria. Tanner later became Magistrate's Clerk to Major Forbes when the latter was appointed Resident Magistrate of Bulawayo. (*Men who made Rhodesia* refers).

252

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (4694 Lce. Corpl. J. Fitzpatrick, 2/R. Ir. Fus.) *minor edge bruises, otherwise good very fine and scarce* £400-450

Ex Rev. Ralph Fitzpatrick Collection.

Only 27 B.S.A. Company medals issued to the Royal Irish Fusiliers, all for Rhodesia 1896.

253

An India General Service Medal awarded to Sepoy Partab Singh, 14th Ferozepore Sikh Regiment of Bengal Infantry, who was awarded the I. O.M. 3rd Class for his bravery in the defence of Chitral, in which siege he was wounded

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Chitral 1895 (Sepoy Partab Singh, 14th Bl. Infy.), *nearly extremely fine* £1800-2200

Garrison troops present at the defence of Chitral: silver medals to 14th Sikhs (88); 4th Kashmir Rifles (300); Punal and Gilgit Levies (100); and bronze medals to camp followers (40).

Partab Singh received a gunshot wound on 24 March 1895, on which date Captain C. V. F. Townshend noted that the enemy 'fired into the fort today from the hill sangars.' He was subsequently awarded the India Order of Merit 3rd Class (with effect from 17 April 1895).

Captain Townshend also noted in his report on the siege:

'The spirit of the 14th Sikhs was our admiration; the longer the siege lasted the more eager they became to teach the enemy a lesson. There could not be finer soldiers than these men of the 14th Sikhs and they were our sheet anchor in the siege.'

Youngusband, in his book *Relief of Chitral*, wrote:

'It was the discipline ingrained into these men that saved the garrison. As long as a Sikh was on sentry, while Sikhs were holding a threatened point, Captain Townshend had nothing to fear. The enemy would never catch a Sikh off his guard and could never force their way through a post of Sikhs while one remained alive. They saved the garrison and the officers gratefully acknowledged their service.'

In recognition of the gallant and successful defence of the fort at Chitral, His Excellency The Viceroy sanctioned a grant of six months' pay to all ranks, while Lieutenant Harley was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and appointed Brevet Major. Subadar Gurmukh Singh was appointed to the Order of British India and seven men were awarded the Indian Order of Merit for gallantry, including Partab Singh.

254 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (Lt. Col: W. H. B. Little, 1st Bn. E. Lanc: Regt.) together with companion miniature medal, nearly extremely fine (2) £300-350

William Henry Buller Little was born at Abergavenny on 22 November 1847, and was appointed an Ensign in the 24th Foot on 27 November 1867. He transferred to the 4th Foot in June 1869, becoming Lieutenant in October 1871, Captain in April 1880, and Major in March 1884. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in October 1893 and took over command of the 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, in January 1894. He commanded this battalion on the Lines of Communication with the Chitral Relief Force in 1895 (Medal with clasp).

- 255** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**6749 Br. Cr. Mr. O. Waters, 57th Fd. By. R.A.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* *£120-160*

Owen Waters was born in Co. Wicklow. A Shoemaker by occupation, he attested for the Royal Artillery at Preston on 6 June 1888, aged 19 years, 2 months. Serving initially as a Gunner, he was promoted to Bombardier Collar-Maker in October 1891. With the R.A. he served in India from 21 October 1896 and was awarded the India Medal with two clasps. He re-engaged in July 1900 in order to complete 21 years with the Colours but died of Enteric Fever at Rawalpindi on 31 May 1902.

With copied service papers.

256



The Sudan campaign medal to Private H. Hunt, 21st Lancers, killed in the charge at Omdurman

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (3569 Pte. H. Hunt. 21/L'crs.) *extremely fine and a rare casualty* *£5500-6500*

3569 Private H. Hunt was a member of Captain Eadon's "D" Squadron and was killed in action at Omdurman on 2 September 1898. "D" Squadron suffered the highest number of deaths at Omdurman, with 11 killed and 13 wounded, although "B" Squadron had the most casualties with 9 killed and 25 wounded, one of whom later died. These two squadrons were at the centre of the line and entered the Khor at its widest point where it was most densely packed with Dervishes. "D" Squadron survivors also suffered the most gruesome injuries. Sergeant Freeman was struck by a blow to the face that sliced through his nose, one cheek, and his lip, leaving these hanging from his face on bloody strings and blood covering his chin, neck and shoulders.

After the charge, the 21 bodies - Lieutenant Grenfell and 20 men - were recovered and laid in a row. All had suffered horrific, multiple wounds inflicted by several assailants at once, which gave rise to tales of ritual mutilation even though there had been no time for this. Grenfell's body was sent back with the wounded but the 20 fallen men were buried together, not in the khor where they had died, but in the ground over which they had charged. Captain Cordeaux, the transport officer, was left in charge of the burial party while the regiment made ready to proceed south. When the burial was complete Cordeaux broke a lance, tied it in the shape of a cross, and stuck it in the sand so that its red and white pennon fluttered over the grave.

- 257** KHEIVIE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum, unnamed, *good very fine* *£100-140*

- 258** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**3580 Pte. J. Calpin, W. York. Regt.**) jeweller's mark on reverse below suspension, *slight edge bruising, very fine* *£80-100*

John Calpin was born in York. He served four years in the 3rd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, saw service in the Boer War and was discharged by purchase. A Gas Stoker by occupation, he attested for the Army Reserve at York on 14 September 1914, aged 37 years. Posted to the 12th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment he served in France, 10 September-19 October 1915. He was wounded in action at Loos on 26 September 1915 - being severely poisoned by gas. As a result he was discharged on 28 December 1915.

With copied W.W.1 service papers.

- 259** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1901 (**L. Cpl. C. J. Holt, I.I.C.D.**) *nearly extremely fine and probably unique to unit* *£80-120*

Imperial Irregular Corps Depot. With papers relating to the identification of the unit.

- 260** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**2229 Pte. T. Woodhams, Cldstm. Gds.**) *minor correction to surname, good very fine* *£80-100*

Died of Enteric on 29 May 1900. With copied roll extract.

- 261** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (**4714 Pte. J. Sweeney, Gren. Gds.**) *some contact marks, very fine* *£80-100*

James Sweeney was born in Birkenhead, Chester. A Labourer by occupation and a member of the 3rd Battalion Cheshire Regiment (Militia), he attested for the Foot Guards at London on 2 February 1894, aged 19 years, 2 months. Posted to the Grenadier Guards, he was soon in trouble. In February 1895 he was convicted of 'offering violence to his superior officer' and was sentenced to two months imprisonment. In July the same year, he was convicted of 'sleeping on his post' and sentenced to 35 days imprisonment. In April 1896 he was convicted of being drunk and assaulting the Police and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. It was probably with some relief to all concerned that his period of regular service ended in February 1897 and he was transferred to the Reserve. With the onset of the Boer War he was recalled for duty with the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards on 26 December 1899. He served in South Africa, March 1900-February 1901 and again, April-July 1902. Returning home, he was transferred to the Reserve in September 1902 and was discharged on 1 February 1906.

With copied service papers.

- 262** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**Lieut. The Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, 2/L. Gds.**) heavy edge bruise to reverse, about very fine £400-500

Arthur Edward Bruce O'Neill, was born on 19 September 1876, son of the 2nd Baron O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, Co. Antrim. He was educated at Eton. Formerly in the Militia Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards on 26 May 1897, being promoted to Lieutenant on 16 June 1898. With the Composite Regiment of Household Cavalry he served with distinction in the Boer War, being present at the relief of Kimberley and at the battles of Paardeberg, Driefontein and Colesberg. On 3 January 1902 he was advanced to Captain and was Adjutant, 1902-03. For his services in the war he was awarded the Queen's medal with three clasps and the King's medal with two. In 1902 he married Lady Annabel Crewe-Milnes, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Crewe, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. In January 1910 he was elected unopposed as Unionist Member of Parliament for the Mid-Antrim constituency, a position he held until the time of his death. He was also J.P. and D.L. for Co. Antrim.

With the outbreak of war O'Neill rejoined his regiment and proceeded to France in October 1914. He was killed in action during the First Battle of Ypres, near Zwartelen on 6 November 1914. Employed as infantry, he was leading his men in a gallant attempt to save the situation. He was shot on Klein Zillebeke Ridge, and, shouting to his men to line the ridge, was being carried out when he received another wound, and then begged his bearers to leave him and save themselves. It was said of him that he did not know what fear was. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial. Captain O'Neill was the first Member of the House of Commons to fall in the War.

Terence Marne O'Neill, the youngest of his three sons, born on 10 September 1914, became Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, 1963-69. With copied research.

- 263** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**21725 Pte. F. A. S. Gwatkin, 83rd Coy. Imp. Yeo.**) slack suspension, very fine £120-160

Frederick Ambrose Stapleton Gwatkin was born in Ceylon on 3 July 1880 and was educated at Westminster School. During the Boer War he served in the 83rd Company (2nd Sharpshooters) 21st Battalion Imperial Yeomanry. Latterly employed as a Solicitor. With copied service notes and other research.

- 264** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**4469 Cpl. J. Worrall, 53rd Coy. Imp. Yeo.**) 'Cpl.' renamed, unofficial connections between 2nd and 3rd clasps, good very fine £70-90

Joseph Worrall was born in Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire. A Timber Merchant by occupation, he attested for one years service with the Imperial Yeomanry at Canterbury on 2 February 1900. With the 53rd (Royal East Kent) Company 14th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry he served in South Africa, 8 March 1900-19 July 1901. As a Corporal, discharged on 1 August 1901. With copied attestation papers which confirm the first two clasps only.

265



- QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**31235 Pte. E. Strong, 6th Coy. Imp. Yeo.**) last two clasps loose, good very fine £140-180

Ernest Strong (the grandfather of Bill Strong) was born in Barton-on-Trent, Staffordshire. A Blacksmith by occupation, he attested for short service with the Imperial Yeomanry. He served with the 6th Company 4th Battalion (Staffordshire) Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, 23 March 1901-11 August 1902, for which he was awarded the Queen's medal with five clasps. He was discharged at Aldershot on 18 August 1902.

With the recipient's (damaged) pair of spurs and *The Knapsack Bible 1899-1900*, inside cover inscribed, '.... a present from his loving mother, March 18th 1900', together with copied service papers.

- 266** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**3060 Cpl. W. Dudlick, 2nd Royal Fus.**) partially re-impressed, edge bruising, very fine £90-120

Clasps confirmed.

- 267** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901 (**1023 Pte. J. Jones, S. Wales Bord.**) *some contact marks, very fine* £200-240

Joseph Jones was born in Dowlais, Glamorgan. A Puddler by occupation, he enlisted into the South Wales Borderers at Newport, Monmouthshire, on 19 February 1884, aged 18 years, 11 months. With the regiment he served in the Burma campaign, 1885-1889 and served in South Africa with the 8th Mounted Infantry. With some copied research.

- 268** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**818 Tpr. S. B. Terry, S.A. Lt. Horse**) *good very fine* £140-180

Sydney Darcy Terry was born in Aldershot. A Clerk by occupation, he had previously served in the 1st Hants Volunteers. During the Boer War he served in the South African Light Horse, 14 November 1899-16 October 1900. Terry attested for the Imperial Yeomanry on 31 January 1901 and was commissioned into the 44th (Suffolk) Company 12th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry on 13 April 1901. Serving until the end of the war, he was also awarded the K.S.A. with two clasps. With copied attestation papers and roll extracts.

- 269** QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**9158 Pte. W. Rugg, Cldstm. Gds.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £160-200

William Rugg was born in Poplar, London. A Boilermaker by occupation, he attested for the Coldstream Guards at London on 15 July 1892. Having been transferred to the Army Reserve in July 1895, he was recalled to duty in 1899. With the 3rd Battalion he served in South Africa, October 1899-December 1900. He was slightly wounded at Belfast, 26 August 1900. Discharged on the termination of his period of engagement on 11 July 1904. With copied service papers.

270



A Queen's Mediterranean Medal awarded to Colonel E. B. G. "Byng" Gregge-Hopwood, D.S.O., who was killed in action commanding the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards in July 1917

QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN 1899-1902 (Lieut. E. B. G. Gregge Hopwood, L.N. Lanc. Regt.), *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £500-600

Edward Byng George Gregge-Hopwood was born in December 1880, the son and heir of Colonel Edward Gregge-Hopwood of Hopwood Hall, Middleton, Lancashire, and was educated at Eton. Joining the Militia in 1898, he served on garrison duty with the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at the time of the Boer War and afterwards gained a commission in the Coldstream Guards.

First embarked for France as a Captain in the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards in August 1914, he was present in the retreat from Mons and all of the Battalion's actions up until being dangerously wounded at Givenchy in March 1915. He was awarded the D.S.O. (*London Gazette* 23 June 1915 refers), which insignia he received from the King at Buckingham Palace in the following month.

Having then returned to active service in July 1915, and again been wounded, he was given the Brevet of Major for distinguished service in the Field in June 1916 and, as an Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, was appointed to the command of the 1st Battalion at the end of the same year. As related in the unit's war diary, however, he was killed in action near Boesinghe on 20 July 1917:

'One of those terrible bits of news has just come in: Byng Hopwood and Stephen Burton killed in the line this afternoon. This is the fourth Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, Coldstream to be killed in action. Byng was a wonder and I don't think I know of a finer soldier in the army. He had a tremendous hold of the men ... We buried Byng and Stephen in the cemetery at Canada Farm next to the Field Ambulance. Their bodies were brought down in the night. It was a very simple and impressive service. Tail and Sekker read the service and the Drummers of the Battalion sounded the Last Post.'

Gregge-Hopwood was also thrice mentioned in despatches.

- 271** TRANSPORT 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (**A. Smith, In Command**) *edge bruising, thus nearly very fine* £700-900

A Smith was Master of the British Ship Owners Co. vessel *British Prince*. His medal was presented by the King on 4 November 1903.

- 272** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria (**861 Pte. Soala, N. Nigeria Regt.**) *good very fine* £120-160

- 273** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**14463816 Sgt. T. E. Parkinson, R. Innisks.**) *good very fine* £80-100

Thomas Edward Parkinson was born in Walton, Liverpool on 16 April 1927. He enlisted for 7 years with the Colours and 5 years in Reserve on 16 March 1945. Posted to the 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment in June 1945, to the 1/8th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers in March 1946 and to the 1st Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers in February 1947. Served in India, November 1945-August 1947; Hong Kong, August 1947-August 1948; Singapore, August-November 1948; British Honduras, November 1949-April 1951; Cyprus and Egypt, November 1951-August 1952; East Africa, September 1953-July 1955. He attained the rank of Sergeant in May 1952. Discharged at the termination of his period of engagement on 15 March 1957. Additionally awarded the War Medal 1939-45 and General Service Medal with clasp for Malaya.

With copied service notes.

- 274** AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**23185563 Pte. K. Clark, R.A.V.C.**) correction to service number, otherwise good very fine £60-80

Kenneth Clark was born in Blaydon, Co. Durham on 1 April 1937. A Miner by occupation, he entered the Army in October 1955, briefly serving with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, then the Royal Army Veterinary Corps. He served in East Africa, February 1956-April 1957. Served in the R.A.V.C. Army Emergency Reserve, November 1957-April 1961.

With copied service notes.

- 275** TIBET 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (**64566 Gunr. P. Freeley, 7th Mtn. By. R.G.A.**) *claw tightened, edge bruising, very fine* £500-550

With copied roll extract.

- 276** NATAL 1906, no clasp (**J. R. Flynn-Anderson, Intelligence**) *extremely fine, scarce* £200-250
34 medals without clasp issued to unit.

- 277** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**9336 Pte. B. Lynch, 1st Bn. Sea. Highrs.**) *slight edge bruise, good very fine* £100-120

- 278** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**Lieut. P. D. Taggart, 2/2/Rajputs**) *some edge bruising, very fine* £70-90

Prior to his commission in the Indian Army, Percy Douglas Taggart served as a Private in the Middlesex Regiment. Entitled to British War Medal.

With copied m.i.c. and some other research.

- 279** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**201447 Pte. A. J. Thompson, R.W. Kent R.**) *edge bruising, good very fine* £60-80

Entitled to British War Medal. With copied m.i.c.

- 280** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**717763 Pte. J. J. Conlon, Leins. R.**) *minor correction to service number, good very fine* £120-150

Also entitled to the British War and Victory Medals.

- 281** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**4683642 Pte. J. Grath, Manch. R.**) *nearly extremely fine* £60-80

John McGrath (note: 'Grath' on medal) was born in Oldham, Lancashire on 5 June 1906. Enlisted into the Manchester Regiment in January 1926. Served in Germany, June 1926-February 1927; India, February 1927-October 1932 and Egypt, October 1932-December 1933. Served in Class 'A' Reserve, January 1934-September 1939. Mobilised on 2 September 1939, he served with the B.E.F., September 1939-May 1940. Transferred to the Loyal Regiment in July 1940 and to the Royal Artillery in November 1941. Posted to India, February 1943-September 1944. Entitled to the 1939-45 Star, Burma Star and Defence and War Medals.

With copied service notes.

- 282** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**4686497 Pte. P. C. O'Toole, K.O.Y.L.I.**) *nearly extremely fine* £60-80

- 283** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31, Mohmand 1933 (**783259 Gnr. A. G. Walsh, R.A.**) *second clasp loose, good very fine* £150-200

Arthur George Walsh was born on 2 November 1908. On 23 May 1928 he joined the 153rd Battery, 51st (London) A.A. Brigade, R.A. (T.A.). He was discharged on 2 February 1929 when he joined the Regular Army. He joined the 6th Field Brigade R.A. in May 1929 and the 25th Field Brigade R.A. in September 1930. He served in India, September 1930-December 1935 where he served in the 58th (Maiwand) Field Battery and 25th Field Brigade R.A. Walsh was posted to the Reserve in December 1935. Awarded the I.G.S. with two clasps. Recalled to the Colours, he served in 3 Medium Regiment R.A. with the B.E.F., 24 September 1939-7 June 1940. and then in N. W. Europe with the 103rd and 77th Medium Regiments R.A., 13 June-14 October 1944. Walsh was wounded in action at Overloom, 12 October 1944 - suffering a slight wound to his right index finger and right ankle for which he was evacuated to England. Transferred to the Reserve on 16 December 1945. Additionally entitled to the 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medal.

With copied service notes.

- 284** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 4 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (**12682 Gnr. T. Mulhearn, R.G.A.**) *very fine* £200-250

Timothy Mulhearn was born in Maxwelltown, Kircudbrightshire. Attesting for the R.G.A. on 15 October 1902, he served in India, October 1906-April 1922 - being posted to No. 6 Mountain Battery. Discharged in October 1927. Died on 19 March 1962. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.

285 An interesting 1914 Star to Captain (3rd Class Agent) G. S. Collings, Intelligence Corps and Inland Water Transport, Royal Engineers1914 STAR, with contemporary copy clasp (2.Lieut.), *nearly extremely fine*

£180-220

The medal is sold with numerous copied documents taken from the recently released Officers Service records held at the Public Record Office. Much interesting information is contained in this archive mostly dating from the 1960's when Collings entered into correspondence with the Army Record Office as evidently he felt that he was due some recognition for his war services.

The following is an extract from one of his letters:

'It is not surprising that you have not the information I required re my personal service as I was in the S.S. service from 1908 when I first was in the Territorial Army, I had a very special service direct with W.O. and I enclose some photostatic evidence to prove my statements and add to my record for your information. It was not till 1959 that I had this information and events have prevented my using same till this present moment when I wish to try and get recognition from the British Government for my services 1914-19 overseas. The Germans stole all my belongings as I was on their Black List having been officer for the British section of the Commission Interallié du Rhine, and for this reason I only just recovered some of my papers covering my former activities. Could you please let me know how I can proceed and obtain this recognition for this special service which prevented the Germans from getting to Calais & invading England Sept. 15/1915'.

286 A rare and emotive 1914 Star awarded to Company Quartermaster Serjeant John Carty, 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, one of the soldiers known to have been helped to evade capture by Nurse Edith Cavell; Carty was later killed in action at the Defence of Kut, 18 April 19161914 STAR (6683 C.Q.M. Sjt. J. Carty, 2/Conn. Rang.) *good very fine*

£600-700

John Carty was born in Thurles, Co. Tipperary. He enlisted on 7 July 1899, aged 14 years as a Musician in the Connaught Rangers. As Company Quartermaster Serjeant in the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 14 August 1914. At Landrecies, on about 26 August, Carty became separated from the main body of his unit but managed to evade capture as the Germans advanced. With other men of his unit, Carty made his way to Brussels and thence to the Clinique on the Rue de la Culture where he became one of Edith Cavell's 'guests' for about four days during April/May 1915. With her aid and those of others, Carty was safely escorted across the border to neutral Holland and thence to England.

Edith Cavell was born in Swardston, near Norwich on 4 December 1865. She trained as a Nurse at the London Hospital under the redoubtable Matron Eva Luckes. In 1907 Cavell was recruited to be Matron of the nursing school 'L'École Belge d'Infirmières Diplômées' on the Rue de la Culture, Brussels. With the onset of war, the school or 'Clinique' as it was known, was taken over by the Red Cross. After the German occupation of Brussels, Cavell began sheltering British and allied soldiers and then smuggling them out of Belgium into Holland - some 200 soldiers being led to safety. Arrested on 3 August 1915 and charged with harbouring enemy soldiers and aiding their escape, Cavell was found guilty and sentenced to death. She was executed by firing squad at Schaerbeek on 12 October 1915.

On his return Carty was posted to the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers and in September 1915 departed Southampton for Marseilles and thence to Basra, arriving there in January 1916. Serving at the Defence of Kut, Warrant Officer Carty was killed in action on 18 April 1916. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Basra Memorial. Carty's British War and Victory Medals were returned unclaimed. Carty is mentioned several times in the book, *Edith Cavell*, by Rowland Ryder - with copied extracts and other research.

287 1914-15 STAR (2) (8252 Pte. P. Collins, Ir. Gds.; 263 Pte. L. Beechinor, Welsh H.) nearly extremely fine (2) £80-100

Patrick Collins enlisted on 18 May 1915. Serving in the Irish Guards, he was discharged on 16 October 1919. Awarded the Silver War Badge. With pictorial certificate inscribed, 'No. 8252 Guardsman Patrick Collins, Irish Guards. Served with honour in the Great War. Honourably discharged on 16th October 1919'.

Private Lawrence Beechinor, Welsh Horse, entered the Balkan theatre of war on 23 September 1915. Later served as a Sergeant in the Labour Corps.

With copied m.i.c. and other research.

288 BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (6) (Capt. G. B. Messenger; GS-16396 Pte. H. Wilde; 13255 Pte. J. Craig, Welsh R.; 26694 Pte. T. Roberts, S. Lan. R.; 402589 Spr. G. Fowler, R.E.; 24945 Pte. J. M. N. Will, Gordons) last lacking suspension, very fine and better (6) £70-90

Lieutenant George Boddy Messenger, Royal Army Medical Corps, entered the Italian theatre of war on 1 May 1918. With copied m.i.c.

Private Hubert Wilde, 2nd battalion Royal Fusiliers, entered the Balkan theatre of war on 25 August 1915. With copied m.i.c.

Private James Craig, Welsh Regiment, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 18 January 1915 and died on 1 December 1918. Entitled to 1914-15 Star. With copied m.i.c.

Private Thomas Roberts, South Lancashire Regiment, later served with the Lincolnshire Regiment and Somerset Light Infantry. With copied m.i.c.

Private George Fowler, Royal Engineers, was awarded the Silver War Badge. With copied m.i.c.

Private John Will, Gordon Highlanders, later served in the Corps of Hussars. With copied m.i.c.

- 289** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (3) (**Q.M. & Lieut. G. Bottomley; Lieut. W. J. D. Harding; 2 Lieut. L. W. Mokler; 2 Lieut. P. R. Spiers**) *good very fine and better (3)* *£60-80*

Quartermaster & Lieutenant George Bottomley served in the Welsh Company R.A.M.C. With copied research.

Leonard Walter Mokler attested for the 28th Battalion London Regiment on 22 March 1915 and entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 11 August 1915. Discharged to a commission in the Royal Engineers on 18 May 1917. With copied attestation papers and m.i.c.

Percy Raymond Spiers was born on 7 October 1894. Served in France with the Royal Garrison Artillery. Posted to England in June 1916 for a commission in the R.G.A. Returning to France he was wounded in action at Messines on 8 June 1917, being buried three times in one day by shells exploding nearby. Suffering from Shell Shock he was eventually invalided to England. With copied service papers and m.i.c.

- 290** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (**Lieut. W. J. D. Harding**) *edge bruise to reverse, nearly extremely fine* *£60-80*

Lieutenant Wyndham John Dorney Harding, General List, was employed in the Office of the Deputy Chief Field Censor at Boulogne, A. P.O./3, B.E.F. It was in this capacity that a M.O.5a report, dated 14 November 1915 concerning him was made which questioned his loyalty:

'We have received a certain amount of information about this person which, although it is not sufficed to throw suspicion on his loyalty, ought perhaps to be known to you in view of his present occupation.

He is believed to have been educated in Germany, he knows German well, and appears also to have German friends. He has certainly been once, and it believed twice, to Holland since war began. He is reported to have said that on one occasion he crossed the frontier into Germany. ... At the time when war broke out, he called at the Territorial Offices in Gloucestershire and asked a number of questions about military matters. His manner aroused suspicion and no information was given to him. He has been a good deal in India and was at one time in the employ of the Gaekwar of Barodia. He appears to have been very hard up at different times.'

After taking up references, M.O.5a concluded, 'There does not appear to be any need for further action.', this signed on behalf of Lieutenant-Colonel V. G. Kell.

M.O.5, the War Office's Intelligence Department, was created in 1907, for special duties which included protective security, cyphers and code, and censorship of posts and telegraphs. M.O.5 also had a small counter-espionage branch, comprising two or three officers under Vernon Kell.

For his wartime services Harding was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 24 December 1917) and was awarded the M.B.E.. On 1 November 1919 he relinquished his commission whilst retaining his rank of Lieutenant.

With copied M.O.5 report and other research.

- 291** BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (**Lieut. C. N. Wilde**) *good very fine* *£40-60*

Charles Noel Wilde was born in Bingham, Nottinghamshire on 25 December 1879. A Railway Manager of Construction and a member of the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada. Commissioned at Vancouver on 5 August 1916. Serving as a Lieutenant in the Canadian Field Artillery in France from 1 April 1918, he was wounded in action on 8 August 1918 - suffering a gunshot/shrapnel wound to the right thigh. He was invalided to England where small pieces of shrapnel were removed. With a quantity of copied service papers.

- 292** VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (**Lieut. T. E. Dickinson**) *nearly extremely fine* *£30-40*

Attributed to Lieutenant Thomas Edward Dickinson, Royal Fusiliers, attached to West Yorkshire Regiment. Awarded the M.C. (*London Gazette* 2 April 1919). The recipient's Military Cross, British War Medal and Defence and War Medals were sold in D.N.W. 19 September 2003. With copied research.

Note: the Army List, November 1918, lists another Lieutenant T. E. Dickinson serving in the Army Service Corps.

- 293** VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (4) (**2 Lieut. E. A. Coleman; Q.M. & Lieut. W. Murells; 2 Lieut. F. D. Stofford; 2 Lieut. P. C. Styles**) *good very fine and better (4)* *£80-100*

Ernest Allday Coleman was born in Balsall Heath on 14 October 1879. Served in the East Griqualand Volunteers, December 1899-April 1902. Served in the A.S.C. in France and Salonika before being discharged to a commission on 28 April 1918. With copied service notes.

Squadron Sergeant-Major William Murrells, A.S.C. entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 22 August 1914. Received a commission on 23 January 1915. Entitled to the 1914 Star and clasp. Had previously served in the Boer War. With copied service notes and m.i.c.

2nd Lieutenant Frederick Duncan Stopford ('Stofford' on medal), 15th Battalion Hampshire Regiment, was killed in action on 15 September 1916, aged 25 years. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial. He was the son of F. J. H. and Edith Stopford, of Monkstown, Co. Cork. With a number of copied service papers.

Peter Charles Styles was born in Sevenoaks, Kent on 23 November 1896. Served in the ranks at Home, in the 3rd City of London Yeomanry, August-December 1914 and in the Royal Horse Guards, December 1914-January 1917. Served in France with the Somerset Light Infantry, January-October 1917. Went A.W.O.L. in January 1917. Wounded in action at Arras, September 1917 - bullet wound to the head and face. Commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the 11th Battalion Tank Corps in May 1918. Served as a Captain in the R.A.S.C. during the Second World War.

With copied service notes.

- 294** VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (8) (**61428 Pte. P. Low, Sco. Rif.; 41412 Pte. R. C. Evans, S. Wales Bord.; 5636 Pte. G. F. Kemp, 23-Lond. R.; 89939 Cpl. R. D. Slape, R.A.; 79084 Gnr. E. D. Humphreys, R.A.; M.14900 W. Unwin, Blk. 1, R.N.; 2735 Cpl. J. Vincent, R.A.F.; 121854 1 A.M. R. Middleton, R.A.F.**) *nearly very fine and better (8)* *£80-100*

With copied m.i.c. and/or service notes.

- 295** VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (**12076 Cpl. J. A. Wilshaw, Shrops. L.I.**); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (**John Alexander Wilshaw**) this in card envelope, *extremely fine (lot)* *£100-140*

John (Jack) Alexander Wilshaw was born and lived in Kinnersley, Shropshire and enlisted at Wellington. Serving in the 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 24 July 1915. He was killed in action on 6 April 1916 and was buried at Essex Farm Cemetery, Boesinghe, Belgium. Information in a letter from a fellow soldier states that Wilshaw was killed in the act of attempting to rescue a wounded officer.

With named Memorial Scroll, in card tube addressed to 'Mrs T. Wilshaw, The Schools, Kinnersley, Oswestry, Shropshire'; slip to accompany the Memorial Plaque; named lids of medal card boxes; note book and diary with pencil entries dating 2 September 1915- 6 February 1916; twenty letters from Jack Wilshaw to his parents, dating between 6 November 1914 and 2 April 1916, most with envelopes - seventeen of which are from France and Belgium - he speaks of his experiences at the Front and refers to his brothers, Malcolm and Duncan; a letter to a friend, dated 2 April 1916; a letter written to Jack by his father, dated 6 April 1916 - the date of his death; a letter of sympathy from a fellow serviceman, giving details of his death in action; other letters (4); a photograph of his headstone; and some copied research. Also awarded the 1914-15 Star and British War Medal.

For medals to his brother, Malcolm Buchanan Wilshaw, see lot 601.

- 296** MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDAL 1914-18 (**Percy Hefford**) *extremely fine* *£400-500*

Ex Nowell Collection, D.N.W. June 2009.

Percy Hefford was Second Officer on board the S.S. *Lusitania* and was drowned on 7 May 1915, aged 34, when the Cunard liner was torpedoed by the German submarine *U.20* off the Old Head of Kinsale, sinking in 15 minutes with the loss of 1198 lives. He was the most senior member of the Bridge staff to drown.

- 297** NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (**JX.144754 J. D. Canham, O. Smn. R.N.**) *good very fine* *£80-100*

John Desmond Canham was born in Great Ellingham, Norfolk, on 12 December 1919. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on *Ganges* on 27 May 1935. Served throughout the Second World War and on into 1952. With some copied service notes.

- 298** NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (**JX.131875 E. Beat, A.B. R.N.**) *good very fine* *£80-100*

Edward Beat was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 9 July 1912. A Cabinet Maker by occupation, he entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on *Ganges* on 24 February 1929 and was advanced to Boy 1st Class on *Marlborough* in September 1929. Was promoted to Ordinary Seaman in September 1930 when on *Suffolk* and Able Seaman in May 1933 when at *Pembroke I*. When on the destroyer *Whitley* at *Pembroke 2* in March 1939 he was advanced to leading Seaman and was appointed a Temporary Acting Petty Officer in November 1939 when on the repair ship *Cyclops*. Beat attained the rank of Petty Officer in October 1942 when at *Pembroke*. During the last year of the war he was based in Ceylon. He was released from service on 19 December 1945. Entitled to the 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star and War Medal. With copied service notes and research.

- 299** NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (**JX.146330 S. J. Bragan, A.B. R.N.**) *good very fine* *£80-100*

Samuel James Bragan was born in Lanchester, Durham, on 7 March 1915. A Miner by occupation, he entered the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on *Victory I* on 13 July 1933. He then served on the battle cruiser *Hood*, May 1934-July 1936, being advanced to Able Seaman in October 1935. During the period July 1928-February 1942 he served on the battleship *Malaya*, being appointed Acting Leading Seaman in July 1929 and was confirmed in that rank in August 1940. Bragan was reduced to Able Seaman when at *Victory* in February 1942. Regaining the rank of Temporary Acting Leading Seaman in August 1942 when on the escort ship *Banff* based at *Ferret* and to Temporary Leading Seaman on the same ship and base in August 1943, he was again rated as an Able Seaman in October 1943 when on *Banff* based at *Tana*. Bragan regained his lost rank in April 1944 and in October 1944 became an Acting Petty Officer. As a Petty Officer he was released from service in December 1945. With copied service paper.

300



A Yangtze incident Naval General Service Medal awarded to Ordinary Seaman D. H. Wharton, Royal Navy, an 18 year old rating who was wounded aboard the *Amethyst*

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (D/SSX. 661314 D. H. Wharton, Ord. Smn., R.N.), together with his H.M.S. Amethyst cap tally, *extremely fine (2)* *£1800-2200*

Douglas Henry Wharton was born in Preston, Lancashire in August 1930 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in May 1946. Having then qualified as an Ordinary Seaman, he joined H.M.S. *Amethyst* in Hong Kong in November 1948, and was similarly employed at the time of the famous Yangtze incident. His official statement at the subsequent Admiralty Board of Enquiry takes up the story:

'At about 0830 on 20 April 1949, I was closed up on the Flag Deck when I heard what sounded like rifle fire from the North Bank on the ship's starboard bows and I heard loud reports from the North Bank and I saw a splash about 100 yards on the port bow. The ship was then straddled. The Captain ordered take cover and no fire was returned. Some 30 minutes later, I heard an explosion which seemed to be at the top of the mast, all the halyards then fell to the deck, and also glass was flying around. I then took cover and then assisted to carry the wounded to the Mess Deck. Frequent shelling of the ship continued and I was wounded at about 1050 by a shell which exploded in the after end of the Port Passage.'

Wharton was invalided from the Royal Navy after attending the R.N.H. Chatham in September 1951.

301



A Yangtze incident Naval General Service Medal awarded to Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic D. C. Augustyns, Royal Navy

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 2 clasps, Yangtze 1949, Minesweeping 1945-51 (D/KX. 97531 D. C. Augustyns, Ldg. Sto. Mech., R.N.), *number officially corrected, good very fine* £1200-1500

Ex Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris collection, Dix Noonan Webb, 18 June 1997 (Lot 157).

Dennis Clarke Augustyns was born in Hull in December 1920 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in July 1939. He subsequently served in the destroyer H.M.S. *Escapade* from December 1939 until August 1942, in which period his ship lent valuable service off Norway and in assorted Malta and Arctic convoys 1941-42, the latter including PQ-1, 6, 13, 14 and 17, and return convoys QP-4, 9, 10, 11 and 13.

A period of service in shore establishments having ensued, he joined the Devonport establishment *Drake IV* in January 1943, when appointed in the rate of Stoker 1st Class to the Landing Ship Tank (L.S.T.) *410*, in which capacity he remained employed until August 1944 and was most likely present in the Sicily, Salerno, Anzio and Normandy landings. His final wartime appointment was at the Portland naval base *Boscawen*, where he attained the temporary rank of Leading Stoker but, by the time of his appointment to H.M.S. *Amethyst* in March 1949, he was a confirmed Leading Stoker Mechanic.

Present in the famous Yangtze incident April-July 1949, he was one of those who remained on board the ship after the evacuations at Rose Island on 20 April, and Hsiao Ho on 21 April, taking part in the successful break out to freedom. He is mentioned in the diary of Petty Officer Frank, Coxswain of the *Amethyst*, as one of the lucky winners in a raffle for one of four bottles of Pilsner beer that Captain Kerans brought back to ship after his meeting with the Chinese Commander on 22 July - it was the first beer they had seen for 94 days.

Augustyns remained in the *Amethyst* until January 1952, when he was advanced to Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic, and, following time ashore, was discharged in January 1953; sold with copy Certificate of Service which confirms his entitlement to the above described Medal & clasps, and a photocopy of Frank's diary and other related research.

302



A rare Naval General Service Medal awarded to Major G. L. D. Jenkins, Intelligence Corps, late Royal Navy, who won a "mention" for services on attachment to 45 Commando in the Cyprus emergency and who acted as the unit's Intelligence Officer on the first day of the Suez landings

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Near East, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Inst. Lt. G. L. D. Jenkins, R.N.), *good very fine* £500-600

Gethin Lionel David Jenkins was born in Merthyr, Tydfil, Wales in May 1959 and was appointed an Instructor Sub. Lieutenant in the Royal Navy in November 1948.

An Instructor Lieutenant on attachment to 45 Commando at the time of the Cyprus emergency in September 1955, he served ashore as an Intelligence Officer, a role he describes in David Young's *Four Five*:

'As the Naval Acorn (Intelligence Officer), my vehicle was the Loud hailer Land Rover in which I had a driver (a well suited ex-stock car racer), and interpreter and one policeman. We were always first into any village during cordon and search operations and Vouni was no exception. When ordered into the village we drove round the spur on to a short u-bend leading to the village. Some 25 yards from the first houses there was a small road block of rocks erected by the villagers and facing us, where the houses began, there was a large mob in front of which were villagers armed with crowbars, clubs and axes. They started shouting and bombarded us with rocks and stones. After a quick scuffle for the one tin hat in the vehicle we did a speedy reverse out of range.'

Jenkins was subsequently mentioned in despatches 'for distinguished services in operations in Cyprus during the period 1 July to 31 December 1957' (*London Gazette* 7 July 1958 refers).

Meanwhile, he had also witnessed active service in the Near East, when he was present in 45 Commando's landing by helicopter at Suez on 5 November 1956. Robert Jackson's *Suez: The Forgotten Invasion* takes up the story:

'While E and Z Troops were engaging snipers, the Commando's Tactical H.Q., followed by A, B and X Troops, were approaching the northern end of Shari el Mahrousa, the troops advancing cautiously and on the alert for snipers. As they did so, they were suddenly attacked by a Westland Wyvern fighter-bomber, whose pilot, it transpired later, had been given an erroneous map reference for his air strike target. The aircraft's cannon shells wounded Lieutenant-Colonel Tailyour in the arm and fatally wounded his signaller, Marine Michael Fowler; Lieutenant John Weston, 45 Commando's Intelligence Officer, and fourteen other ranks were also injured. To make matters worse, all the Marines' radio sets were damaged in the attack, so that contact with the forward troops was lost for some time. The casualties were evacuated to the LZ in an ambulance provided by 40 Commando, while Tactical H.Q. was quickly reorganised. Major Richard Crombi took over from the injured Tailyour, while Lieutenant-Commander Lionel Jenkins assumed the role of Intelligence Officer ...'

Placed on the Reserve in May 1959, Jenkins gained appointment as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Intelligence Corps in October of the same year, and remained similarly employed until being placed on the Retired List as a Major in March 1973.

303 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, E.II.R., 3 clasps, Malaya, Near East, Cyprus (**R.M.10246 J. O. McColl, Mne., R.M.**) *good very fine* *£240-280*

J. O. McColl was serving with 42 Commando when he received the first two clasps and latterly 40 Commando whilst in Cyprus.

304



A rare Southern Desert Iraq General Service Medal awarded to Leading Aircraftman R. J. Burton, Royal Air Force, who was killed in an enemy air raid in November 1940

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert, Iraq (355278 L.A.C. R. J. Burton, R.A.F.), in its original named card box of issue, with related forwarding envelope, the latter addressed to the Officer Commanding, R.A.F. Upavon, *good very fine* *£600-800*

Reginald James Burton was born in Salisbury in June 1904 and enlisted in the Royal Air Force in August 1923. Advanced to Leading Aircraftman in December 1926, he was present in the Southern Desert Iraq operations of January-June 1928, and by the time of the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939 was serving at R.A.F. Duxford. Subsequent entries on his service record reveal several appointments in Balloon Sections, the last of them being in 907 Squadron from August 1940, so, too, that he was 'killed in an enemy air raid' on 12 November 1940. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the memorial at Brookwood Military Cemetery; sold with copied service record.

305 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**6286806 Pte. H. Baldwin, The Buffs**) *good very fine* *£120-150*

Harold Vivian Baldwin was born in Nagpur, India on 28 August 1918. Employed on the Indian Railways, he enlisted at Lucknow on 3 August 1937. Posted to the 1st Battalion The Buffs, he served in India, August 1937-October 1938; Palestine, October 1938-July 1939; Egypt, July-December 1939; Palestine, December 1939-January 1941, and Egypt, January-December 1941. Private Baldwin was taken prisoner at Gazala, 15 December 1941 and held as a prisoner-of-war in Italy. At some date he escaped and on 3 October 1944 reached Switzerland. Returning to active duty, he served in the Middle East, October-December 1944 and India, December 1944-October 1945. He was transferred to the reserve in 1946. With copied service notes.

306 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**4800626 Pte. J. B. Blackmore, Foresters**) *good very fine* *£100-140*

Joseph Benjamin Blackmore was born in Grimsby on 5 October 1915. A Milkman by occupation, he enlisted into the Army on 5 October 1933. With the Foresters he served in Bermuda, September 1935-November 1937; Trinidad, November 1937-November 1938; Bermuda, November 1938-February 1939; Palestine, March 1939-October 1940; Cyprus, October 1940-June 1942. Then serving in North Africa Blackmore was captured at Bardia, 22 June 1942 (fall of Tobruk) and remained a prisoner-of-war in Italy until March 1945. In April 1946 he was transferred to Class Z Reserve. With copied m.i.c., service notes and research.

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- 307** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**6286615 Pte. C. Gower, The Buffs**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-140
- Clifford Douglas Gower was born in South Willesborough, near Ashford, Kent, on 26 December 1918. A News Vendor by occupation, he enlisted into the Buffs on 12 January 1937. With the 1st Battalion he served in Palestine, October 1938-July 1939; Egypt, July-December 1939; Palestine, December 1939-January 1941; Egypt, January-December 1941. Captured on 14/15 December 1941, he remained a prisoner-of-war until the end of the war. Returning to England in May 1945, he was placed in 'B' Reserve in June 1946 and 'Z' Reserve in January 1949. With copied service notes.
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- 308** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**3597007 Pte. J. Hurn, Bord. R.**) *some contact marks, very fine* £80-100
- James Hurn was born in Bury, Lancashire on 20 November 1914. Employed as a Cotton Operator, he enlisted into the Manchester Regiment in January 1933 and was transferred to the Border Regiment in July the same year. He served in Palestine, November 1937-May 1939; with the B.E.F., September 1939-1 June 1940, and in N.W. Europe, June 1944-April 1945. He served with 31 Recce Company, January-December 1941; 43 Recce Regiment from March 1943 and transferred to the R.A.C. in January 1944. He was medically discharged, suffering from stomach cancer on 31 August 1945. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.
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- 309** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**5949775 Pte. E. Hughes, Beds. & Herts.**) *good very fine* £80-100
- Edwin Hughes was born in Manchester on 29 March 1916. A Groom by occupation, he enlisted for seven years in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment. He served in Palestine, April-July 1939; Egypt, July-November 1939; Palestine, November 1939-March 1941; Egypt, March 1941-February 1942; and India, March 1942-October 1944. During June-September 1942 he was with 151 Parachute Battalion. He was placed in Class 'B' Reserve in April 1946 and was discharged in May 1948 being found unfit for further military service due to malaria. Despite this, he re-enlisted into the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers on 4 April 1951. With them he served in Korea, August 1952-November 1953, and Hong Kong, November 1953-September 1955. Returning home, he was placed in Class 'B' Reserve in April 1956.
- For his two periods of service he was awarded the G.S.M. Palestine; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals and British and U.N. Korea Medals. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.
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- 310** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**3711853 Pte. J. Redman, King's Own R.**) *minor contact marks and edge bruise, very fine* £250-300
- M.M. *London Gazette* 29 March 1945.
- Recommendations states: 'At Mont Pincon on 12 Aug 44 and Gheel 11 Sep 44, Pte Redman was one of 'C' Coy 6 DLI SBs during Bn attacks on both places. He distinguished himself on each occasion by being present wherever there were casualties. At Mont Pincon he showed complete disregard for his own personal safety by crawling forward across open bullet swept country under intense mortar fire to attend the wounded of his Company. Having dressed their wounds he remained with them until others, following his example, crawled forward and assisted him in bringing the wounded back. Pte Redmans gallantry and devotion to duty has always been of the highest order. He has set an excellent example and his actions have been instrumental in saving many valuable lives.'
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 9 August 1945.
- John Redman was born in Manchester on 9 January 1918. Enlisting in the King's Own Royal Regiment in January 1938, he served in Palestine, September 1938-April 1939; India, May 1939-July 1941, Iraq, July 1941-August 1943; and N.W. Europe, June-December 1944. Redman was transferred to the 6th Battalion Durham Light Infantry in April 1943. With them he was wounded in action, 19 June 1944, and by his bravery in action on 12 August and 11 September 1944 was awarded the Military Medal.
- Posted home in December 1944, he was placed in Section 'B' Reserve in August 1946. With copied recommendation, m.i.c. and service notes.
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- 311** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**3853247 Pte. W. Harris, Loyal R.**) *good very fine* £80-100
- William Harris was born in Manchester on 8 July 1907. He attested for seven years service in January 1929. With the Loyal Regiment, he served in India, February 1930-February 1936 and Palestine, February-December 1936. Transferred to the Army Reserve in January 1937, he was recalled in August 1939. Harris then served with the B.E.F. in France, 23 September 1939-8 May 1940. Returning to England, he was discharged suffering from emphysema. Entitled to the 1939-45 Star and War Medal. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.
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- 312** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**3311824 Pte. C. Johns, H.L.I.**) *good very fine* £90-120
- Christopher Johns was born in Swansea on 2 July 1917. An Errand Boy by occupation he enlisted into the Highland Light Infantry on 17 October 1936. With the regiment he served in India, March-November 1938; Palestine, November 1938-November 1939; Egypt, November 1939-August 1943, and N.W. Europe, June-July 1944. Johns was reported 'missing' in the Western Desert of Egypt on 28 June 1942 but was reported to being 'not now missing' on 7 August. Whilst serving in Egypt he suffered with malaria. In N.W. Europe on 11 July 1944, he was seriously wounded in the left arm - which eventually resulted in a 10% disability pension. Returning home, his last posting was as a Substantive Corporal attached to the Military Prison and Detention Barracks, Aldershot. Johns was transferred to the Army Reserve in April 1946 and Class 'Z' Reserve in October. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.
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- 313** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**6285543 Pte. W. Knight, The Buffs**) *good very fine* £90-120
- William James Knight was born in Silvertown, London on 21 April 1915. A Shop Assistant by occupation, he enlisted on 19 June 1933. Posted to the Buffs and thence to the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps in September 1940, he served in Burma, January-April 1936; India, April 1936-October 1938; Palestine, October 1938-July 1939; Egypt, July-December 1939; Palestine, December 1939-September 1942; and Egypt, September 1942-August 1943. Then posted home, August 1943-March 1946, he was transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on 14 March 1946. Knight was wounded in action in Tunisia on 23 March 1943 - with shrapnel wounds to the right elbow and severe concussion. With copied service notes.

- 314** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**S/54630 Cpl. R. Dawson, R.A.S.C.**) *good very fine* £100-140
- Robert Dawson was born in Moss Side, Manchester on 28 January 1913. Employed as a Chartered Accountant's Assistant, he enlisted for 7 years with the Regular Army and 5 years in the Reserve on 13 August 1934. With the R.A.S.C. he served in Egypt, October 1935-October 1936 and served in Egypt and Palestine from March 1937. As a Staff Sergeant in charge of a supply depot, he was captured at Spahkia, Crete on 1 June 1941. Held in various camps in Germany, he records three escape attempts on his P.O.W. questionnaire. Dawson returned to service after the war, served on the Gold Coast, October 1948-January 1950, and was discharged on 15 November 1950. With copied service notes.
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- 315** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**545688 Pte. W. G. Pemberton, Green Howards**) *good very fine* £90-120
- William Gordon Pemberton was born in Chesterfield on 4 May 1910. Employed as a Coal Miner, he attested as a Boy Soldier with the 8th Hussars in May 1927 and then transferred to the Coldstream Guards where he was a Drummer. Released from the 2nd Battalion in November 1932 on compassionate grounds to look after his young wife and baby. In October 1938 he was with the 1st Battalion Green Howards. Served in Palestine, 10 October 1938-7 February 1939. While serving there he was badly injured in a motor accident in Nablus - suffering serious skull injuries and was blinded in one eye. As a consequence he was discharged in 1940. Pemberton died on 1 January 1975. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.
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- 316** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**4743738 Pte. J. Parkin, Y. & L. R.**) *minor contact marks, very fine* £100-140
- John Parkin was born in Leeds on 24 January 1911. A Slater's Labourer by occupation, he enlisted in the Regular Army on 26 April 1929. With the York and Lancaster Regiment he served in Egypt, January-June 1936, and Palestine, June-December 1936. In the Army Reserve, December 1936-August 1939. Mobilised, he served with the B.E.F., October 1939-April 1940 and then with the North West Expeditionary Force to Norway, 19 April-10 May 1940. There he was wounded in action on 26 April 1940 - taking a bullet wound to the left arm. He was evacuated to the U.K. aboard H.M.S. *Somersetshire*. Making a successful recovery he then served in North Africa, the Middle East and Italy, November 1943-October 1945. Transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve in January 1946. Awarded the 1939-45 Star, Italy Star, Defence and War Medals. Re-enlisting in January 1947, he served with the B.A.O.R., August 1948-November 1952 and the Middle East, December 1952-March 1954. Discharged 13 December 1954 having latterly served as Regimental Provost Staff and Quartermaster's Clerk. With copied service notes.
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- 317** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**4537422 Pte. F. W. Scrimshaw, W. York. R.**) *minor official correction to unit, some contact marks, about very fine* £90-120
- Frederick William Scrimshaw was born in York on 27 February 1918. He enlisted into the West Yorkshire Regiment on 9 November 1936. He served overseas in Palestine, October 1938-May 1939; India, May 1939-January 1942; and Burma, January 1942-June 1945. Scrimshaw was wounded in action at Promé, 12 June 1942 - suffering shrapnel wounds to left shoulder. Returning home in June 1945, he was transferred to the Army Reserve in May 1946. Entitled to the 1939-45 Star; Burma Star and Defence and War Medals. With copied m.i.c., W.W.2 medal application form and copied service notes.
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- 318** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**3525390 Pte. W. Titley, Manch. R.**) *slight edge bruising and contact marks, very fine* £80-100
- Walter Titley was born in Charlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester on 30 September 1913. A Warehouseman by occupation, he enlisted into the Manchester Regiment on 7 December 1931. With them he served in Sudan, October 1932-December 1933; West Indies, January 1934-September 1935; Egypt, September 1935-January 1938, and Palestine, January-September 1938. Posted home, he was placed in the reserve in December 1938 but was recalled for active service in September 1939. He served at Home throughout the war. Entitled to the Defence and War Medals. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.
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- 319** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**2818422 Pte. D. Wilson, Seaforth.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-140
- David Miller Wilson was born in Glasgow on 28 February 1912. A Porter by occupation, he enlisted into the Seaforth Highlanders at Glasgow on 4 May 1931. With the regiment he served in Palestine, January 1933-September 1934; Egypt, September 1934-May 1936; Palestine, May-October 1936; Egypt, October-December 1936; and Hong Kong, December 1936-March 1938. Transferred to the Army Reserve in June 1938 he was recalled to the Colours in September 1939 and was posted to France in 18 October 1939. Private Wilson was captured by the Germans at St. Valéry on 13 June 1940 and was held as a prisoner-of-war for the duration of the war. After his release he was discharged on 14 January 1946. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.
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- 320** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**6285991 Pte. C. Whitewood, The Buffs**) *surname officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £100-140
- Charles Edward Whitewood was born on 5 December 1916. A Hotel Waiter by occupation, he enlisted into the Buffs in May 1935. With the 2nd Battalion he served in Palestine, October-December 1936; India, January 1937-October 1938; Palestine, October 1938-July 1939; Egypt, July-December 1939; Palestine, December 1939-January 1941. With the 1st Battalion he served in Egypt from January 1941. Private Whitewood was captured by the Axis forces in North Africa on 15 December 1941 and remained a prisoner-of-war for the remainder of the war, being held in Italy, 1941-43 and Germany, 1943-45. Post-war he served with the Buffs in Malaya and Hong Kong, November 1947-April 1949 and the Middle East, January-April 1950. He was discharged on 6 June 1950. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.
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- 321** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**2817333 Pte. R. Wilson, Seaforth**) *minor contact marks, very fine* £80-100
- Richard Gordon Wilson was born in Edinburgh on 2 January 1911. He attested for the Seaforth Highlanders on 8 January 1929. With them he served overseas in India, February 1931-December 1932; Palestine, December 1932-September 1934; Egypt, September 1934-May 1936; Palestine, May-September 1936; and Egypt, September-October 1936. Transferred to the Army Reserve in April 1937. Served in Class "W" Army Reserve, January 1940-February 1954, being discharged from the Palestine Police in February 1948 suggesting wartime service with that force. Finally discharged from the services on 1 January 1956. With copied service notes.

322



GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-49 (**15724 Sjt. B. H. W. Eastwood, R.E.**) in card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £300-350

Berard Henry Walton Eastwood was born in Bushey, Hertfordshire on 12 May 1919. Entered the Army as a Gunner in the Royal Artillery on 17 June 1940. Serving on Searchlights, he was transferred to the Royal Engineers on 4 October 1940, serving with 9th Field Squadron R.E., October 1940-September 1943, then 629 Field Squadron until December 1945. Served in the Middle East, May 1942-August 1943. In 1943 he suffered wounds to his face and scalp. Served in Norway, June-October 1945. Posted to a 16 Bomb Disposal Unit in December 1945. Discharged on 22 August 1946. Also awarded the 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 8th Army clasp; Defence and War Medals. With copied service notes.

323 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**Lt. R. P. de Chasteigner Dumeé, R.P.C.**) *good very fine* £80-100

First commissioned into the Royal Pioneer Corps, 8 June 1946. Served in the African Colonial Forces. Last listed in the Army List of 1953. Possibly an officer from Mauritius or Seychelles.

324 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**19180416 Pte. C. Fox, Mx.**) *extremely fine* £50-70

Cecil James Fox was born in Herefordshire on 18 March 1929. Called up for National Service in June 1947, he served with the Middlesex Regiment in Palestine, March-June 1948 and in Cyprus, June-August 1948 - latterly serving with the 2nd Battalion King's Regiment. He was discharged on 13 June 1949. With some copied service details.

325



GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14339524 Gnr. P. G. Phillips, R.A.**) *good very fine* £60-80

Percy Granville Phillips enlisted into the General Service Corps on 19 November 1942. Transferred to the Royal Field Artillery in December the same year. Posted to the 16th Medium Regiment R.A. in March 1943; the unit re-designated the 107 Medium Regiment R.A. in March 1944. A note with the lot states: 'Phillips stated that he was at Arnhem - and escaped over the river on the last night, 24 Sept. 1944'. Posted to 3 Reserve Regiment in November 1945 and to 300 A/L Anti-Tank Battery in May 1946 - this becoming the 9th Airborne Anti-Tank Battery R.A. in April 1947. Transferred to the Army Reserve in August 1947 and discharged on 16 March 1953.

With M.O.D. statement of service and two copied photographs of the recipient wearing the shoulder letters 'SNH' (South Notts Horse).

326 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**2896 B. Const. C. S. Richardson, Pal. Police**) *good very fine* £90-120

Charles Sydney Richardson served as a British Constable in the Palestine Police, 6 November 1946-29 March 1948. At the time of his discharge his home address was given as 54 Denby Road, Ponders End, Enfield, Middlesex. With a quantity of copied service papers including a roll of those British Police Officers serving at the end of 1948.

327 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**4975231 Sjt. H. Walton, Foresters**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £60-80

Herbert Walton was born in Walton, Nottingham on 26 September 1918. A Tin Worker by occupation, he enlisted into the Foresters at Nottingham on 26 November 1936. He served with the B.E.F., September 1939-1 June 1940; and North Africa and Italy, February 1943-February 1945. He was wounded in Italy, 12 April 1944. Served in the Middle East, February 1945-April 1946. Transferred to Class 'B' Reserve in April 1946 and to Class 'Z' Reserve in November 1948. Entitled to 1939-45 Star; Africa Star with 1st Army clasp; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals. With copied service notes.

328 **The G.S.M. awarded to Sergeant D. W. Wymer, Army Air Corps, who was taken prisoner during Operation Fustian, the airborne assault to capture Primosole Bridge**

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**5782726 Sgt. D. W. Wymer, A.A.C.**) *nearly extremely fine* £500-600

Donald William Wymer was born on 17 October 1922. Living in Toftrees, Fakenham, Norfolk, he enlisted in the T.A. on 23 July 1941. Wymer was an early enlistment into the Army Air Corps from the Royal Norfolk Regiment, qualifying with Parachute Course 20 Elementary on 27 July 1942 and posted to 1 Para. He served in North Africa from 30 October 1942 and was wounded in action on 5 December 1942, taking a gunshot wound to the neck and right shoulder. Wymer then 'jumped' into Sicily, being part of the force attacking the Ponte di Primsole (Operation Fustian), 13 July 1943. Reported missing on 14 July 1943, he had been captured and became a prisoner-of-war, being held at Stalag IVB at Muhlberg. He returned to the Regiment and later served as Sergeant in the A.A.C. in Palestine after the war. Additionally awarded the 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp 1st Army; Italy Star and War Medal. With copied service notes and research, including P.O.W. card.

- 329** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**21136070 Rfn. Deobahadur Ale, 6 G.R.**) official correction to service number, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £250-300
- Deobahadur Ale was born in 1927 and enlisted at New Delhi on 1 January 1946. Serving with the 2nd/6th Battalion Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles, he was mortally wounded on 16 August 1954 and died the next day. In a later letter, the Rifleman's company commander writes of the circumstances of his death - '.... he died on operations in Aid to the Civil Power as a result of a gunshot wound in the head. This took place whilst a reconnaissance was being carried out on a communist terrorist camp in the Selumpur area of the Segamat circle North Johore in what was then Malaya. The CT opened fire on the main party which was preparing to attack the camp and Deobahadur was wounded. As it was late afternoon it was not possible to helicopter him out that night. Unfortunately he died during the night of 16th/17th August. The body was evacuated by helicopter to the BMH Kluang on the 17th August pending burial, which as you know took place in the Kluang Gurkha Cemetery, Johore. ...'
- Sold with copied service papers and letter from the Record Office Brigade of Gurkhas.
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- 330** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, G.V.I.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (**22122911 Pte. A. Gamlin, Devon**); another, E.II.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (**22489021 Pte. J. E. Disberry, A.C.C.**) *first with edge bruising, very fine and better (2)* £70-90
- With copied service notes.
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- 331** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**23228756 Fus. A. R. Pringle, R.W.F.**) *good very fine* £200-250
- B.E.M. *London Gazette* 14 June 1975.
- Sergeant Aubrey Edward Pringle, served during the period, 1959-86, including some time with 22 S.A.S. The above medal should probably be named to 'Springle' rather than 'Pringle' and is one of two issued to the recipient; the other possibly named to the S.A.S. Also awarded the B.E.M. as 'Springle' for service with 22 S.A.S. Also awarded the clasp for 'Arabian Peninsula', the G.S.M. for Borneo, South Arabia, Radfan and Dhofar, the Army L.S. & G.C. and the M.S.M. With some copied research.
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- 332** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**23534115 Gnr. N. E. J. Staples, R.A.**) official correction to surname, *nearly extremely fine* £40-60
- Norman Edward James Staples was born in Winchester on 5 November 1938. A Van Driver by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Artillery at Southampton on 14 January 1958. Served in the B.A.O.R., April-July 1958 and in Malaya, October 1958-September 1961. Transferred to the reserve in January 1964. Remained in the reserve for 10 years. With some copied service notes.
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- 333** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**22589818 Sgt. K. V. Wiltshire, RAEC.**) *edge bruise to reverse, good very fine* £70-90
- Keith Vivian Wiltshire was born in Devizes, Wiltshire on 27 October 1933. By occupation, a Student, he enlisted at Maidstone as a National Serviceman on 20 September 1951. Served with the Royal West Kent Regiment, September-November 1951 before being transferred to the Royal Army Education Corps. Attained the rank of Sergeant on 24 January 1952. Served in FARELF, April 1952-August 1953. Discharged at home having completed his service on 11 October 1953. Joined the Wiltshire Yeomanry (T.A.) on 12 October 1953 and served until 15 July 1955. He then became a Student of Theology. With copied service notes.
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- 334** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**22892099 Pte. G. E. Bunney, Y. & L.**) official correction to 'Pte.', *nearly extremely fine* £60-80
- George Edward Bunney was born in Whitby, North Yorkshire on 12 September 1934. Employed as a Steel Worker, he enlisted into the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers at Newcastle on 13 August 1953. With them he served in East Africa, September 1953-September 1955. Transferred to the Reserve, August-November 1956, he returned to active service with the 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment. Served in Egypt and Malta, November 1956-December 1956, after which he returned to the Reserve. Entitled to the Africa General Service Medal with clasp for 'Kenya'. With copied service notes.
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- 335** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**2430 Gundi A. R. O. Dayyani, F.G.**) *slight contact marks, about very fine* £40-60
- 'Gundi' = 'Private'; 'F.G.' = 'Federal Guard'.
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- 336** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**105 Pte. Muhsin Ahmad, T.O.S.; 1265 Cpl. Khamis Said, T.O.S.**) last in card box of issue, *good very fine and better (2)* £100-150
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- 337** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N.W. Persia (**33639 Pte. M. J. Kelly, R. Ir. Fus.**) *minor contact marks, good very fine* £80-100
- With copied m.i.c.
-
- 338** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N.W. Persia (**M-16061 Pte. C. Bates, R.A.S.C.**) *edge bruising, good very fine* £70-90
- With copied m.i.c.
-
- 339** GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Near East (**23236700 Pte. F. W. Carter, Para.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £200-250
- Frederick William Carter was born in Croydon on 25 June 1937. In March 1955 he enlisted at Edinburgh in the Glider Pilot and Parachute Corps. He qualified as a parachutist in July 1956. Served with 1 Para in Cyprus and Egypt. Posted to the Reserve in March 1958. With some copied service notes.

- 340** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**857582 Pte. S. Buckle, Hamps. R.**) *extremely fine* £120-150

Sidney Buckle was born in Lyndhurst, Hampshire on 31 August 1913. He enlisted from the R.A. (T.A.) into the Hampshire Regiment on 24 August 1934. Serving in India, he died of pneumonia on 28 July 1938. With copied service notes.

- 341** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**Lt. J. P. V. Creagh, R. Tks.**) *nearly extremely fine* £150-200

James Philip Vandeleur Creagh was born in Portsmouth on 14 September 1909. His father was Rear-Admiral J. V. Creach, R.N.(medals sold D.N.W. 22 September 2006, lot 1054). Commissioned into the Royal Tank Regiment on 29 August 1929, he was promoted to Lieutenant on 29 August 1932. He resigned from the Army on 27 May 1937. With copied service notes and other research.

- 342** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**Lieut. J. N. A. Daniell, R.A.**) *very fine* £140-180

John Ninian Averell Daniell, who was born in December 1914, was commissioned in the Royal Artillery in March 1935 and quickly witnessed active service on the North West Frontier 1936-37. Remaining employed out in India, he appears to have returned to the U. K. in April 1944, when he took up an appointment in Combined Operations H.Q., and more specifically in Major-General Laycock's Experimental Section, and he ended the War as a Temporary Major; sold with hand written service details.

- 343** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**3908963 Pte. R. Lewis, S. Wales Bord.**) official correction to service number, *edge bruising, about very fine* £120-160

Robert Lewis was born in Merthyr Tydfel on 24 December 1913. A Farm Hand by occupation, he enlisted for 7 years with the Colours and 5 years with the Reserves at Swansea on 17 August 1935. With the South Wales Borderers he served in Malta, February-July 1936; Palestine, July-December 1936; India, March 1937-November 1941; Iraq, November 1941-May 1942, and Egypt, May 1942-17 June 1942.

He was captured at Gambut on 18 June 1942 and was held as a prisoner-of-war in Italy. Escaping in November 1943, he made his way to Switzerland, remaining there during 22 November 1943-1 October 1944. Returning home, he was placed in Class 'Z' Reserve on 17 August 1947.

With copied service notes and roll extract.

- 344** INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**823484 Pte. W. A. Paine, R. Norf. R.**) *very fine* £70-90

Walter Albert Paine was born in Catford on 3 October 1914 and attested for 7 years with the Colours and 5 years in the Reserve on 13 January 1933. He had previously served in the R.A. (T.A.), October 1932-January 1933. Served with the 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment in India, December 1934-July 1940. Returning home, he transferred to the Devonshire Regiment in February 1943. Served in Class 'Z' Reserve, 1946-53. Entitled to the Defence and War Medals. With copied service notes.

- 345** ATLANTIC STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE MEDAL; WAR MEDAL 1939-45 (2) - one silver; CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, with overseas clasp; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, unnamed; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1953, unnamed; U.S.A. Presidential Commendation Bars (3) - two cloth, one pin-backed; '8th Army' clasp;; M.I.D. emblem (W.W.2); *good very fine and better (lot)* £50-70

- 346** WAR MEDAL 1939-45, M.I.D. oakleaf, unnamed, *good very fine* £20-30

With M.I.D. Certificate named to Sergeant C. Bell, Royal Army Service Corps, *London Gazette* 19 September 1946.

Sergeant Charles Bell, R.A.S.C., born in Toxteth, Liverpool, 14 November 1910. Served in India and Burma, December 1943-October 1945. Mentioned in despatches for Burma. With copied service notes.

- 347** **An unusual single War Medal and M.I.D. entitlement awarded to Hon. Major S. F. Davies, Army Catering Corps**

WAR MEDAL 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf, together with the recipient's original M.I.D. certificate in the name of 'Captain (Temp.) S. F. Davies, Army Catering Corps', and dated 29 November 1945, *good very fine* £20-30

Sydney Francis Davies was commissioned in the Army Catering Corps from No. 123 O.C.T. Regiment, Royal Artillery in June 1941 and, although employed as a Catering Assistant in the Central Mediterranean Force from December 1943 to October 1945, witnessed no active service. Pre-war he had been employed at the Trocadero, and the Strand Palace and Cumberland Hotels in London; sold with hand written service details.

- 348** KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (**22772711 Tpr. D. P. Druce, R. Tks.**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-180

David Peter Druce was born in Quebec on 6 January 1931. Joining the Army, he served with the Royal Tank Regiment. Served overseas in Hong Kong, September 1952-January 1953; Japan, January 1953; Korea, January-October 1953, and Germany, September 1954-July 1956. Served in Korea with 7 Royal Tank Regiment. Released from service on 18 September 1963. With copied service notes.

- 349** KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (**22677953 Pte. J. Jones, Kings**) *good very fine* £140-180

Born in Liverpool, 4 March 1934. Enlisted in June 1952. Served in Hong Kong and Japan before serving in Korea, 7 March 1953-7 May 1954. With some copied service notes.

350



A Korea Medal awarded to Private S. Adams, Gloucestershire Regiment, who was wounded and taken P.O.W. at Imjin River in April 1951: he had earlier been wounded in Sicily in August 1943 and in Normandy in June 1944

KOREA 1950-53 (5501200 Pte. S. Adams, Glosters), together with U.S.A. Presidential Unit Citation blue riband with embroidered surround, on khaki, *good very fine or better* (2) *£2500-3000*

Stanley Arthur Matthews was born near Norwich in April 1921 and enlisted in the Hampshire Regiment in August 1939. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he was embarked for the Middle East in June 1940, in which theatre of war he witnessed active service until being wounded in Sicily on 31 August 1943. Shortly thereafter re-embarked for the U.K., he went back into action on D-Day but was again wounded on 7 June 1944. Returning to his Battalion in the Field in September 1944, Matthews remained actively engaged in the North-West Europe operations until the War's end, latterly having transferred to the Wiltshire Regiment, and was awarded the 1939-45 Star, Africa Star, Italy Star, France & Germany Star, and the Defence & War Medals.

In March 1946, Matthews transferred to the Gloucestershire Regiment, but was placed on the Reserve until recalled in August 1950 on the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Posted missing at Imjin River on 26 April 1951, he had in fact been severely wounded - 'right hand, right side, chest and ribs' - and taken P.O.W., and he remained incarcerated in Camp No. 1 at Chongsong until being released in August 1953, though his parents received an erroneous telegram in the interim to say he died in captivity. Described as having maintained a pleasant sense of humour, thrice wounded Adams took his discharge in December of the latter year; sold with hand written service details.

351 KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (3959873 Cpl. D. J. Bowen, Welch) *very fine* *£200-250*

David John Bowen was born in the Rhondda, near Clydack Vale, Glamorgan on 3 July 1919. He enlisted at Pontypridd in 1938 and posted to the 1st Battalion Welch Regiment in June 1939. Served in Palestine, July-November 1939; Egypt, November 1939-February 1941; Crete, February-May 1941; Palestine, May-June 1941; Egypt, June-December 1941; Middle East (North Africa), January 1942. Private Bowen was captured at Benghazi on 31 January 1942 and remained a prisoner-of-war in Italy and Germany for the remainder of the war; returning home in June 1945. Placed in Section 'B' Reserve, 1946-47. On service in the Middle East, November 1947-January 1951, he went to the Far East in January 1952-December 1953, serving in Korea, June-November 1952. Transferred to the R.A. S.C. in 1956. After serving in the BAOR, June 1959-February 1962, he was discharged on the termination of his period of engagement on 8 March 1962, having attained the rank of Acting Sergeant. Additionally entitled to the General Service Medal with clasp 'Palestine'; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals and U.N. Korea Medal. With copied service notes.

352 KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (2700505 Pte. E. Waldron, KSLI) official correction to rank, *good very fine* *£160-200*

Eric Waldron was born in Goldthorpe, near Rotherham, Yorkshire on 4 September 1917. Employed as a Machine Hand at Highgate Colliery, he enlisted for 4 years with the Colours and 8 years in the Reserve on 12 February 1941. Posted to the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, he served in North Africa and Italy, August 1943-March 1945. Waldron was wounded in action in Italy on 23 October 1943 - suffering a bullet wound to the left leg. After his wound he was posted to the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards. Released from military service in September 1946. After returning to Highgate Colliery, he rejoined the Army in January 1948, and on 29 January 1948 was posted to the 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Served with FARELF, October 1949-May 1951, after which he served in Korea, May 1951-October 1952. Transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve in May 1953. Also awarded the 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal and U.N. Korea. With copied service notes.

353 KOREA 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SL 4067 G. D. Serduk) *nearly extremely fine* *£60-80*

Served as Gunner in 1 Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. Served in the Canadian Army, 1 February 1951-5 December 1955. With copied service records.

354 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Borneo (RM21805 R. Codd, Mne. R.M.) mounted as worn, *minor contact marks, very fine* *£50-70*

Ronald Codd was born in Scunthorpe on 31 October 1944. He entered the Royal Marines on 23 October 1962. Served in Borneo with 40 Commando R.M. Transferred to the R.F.R. on 31 October 1971. With copied service notes.

355 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Borneo (23676423 Cpl. P. M. Beasley, Queens Own Buffs) *virtually extremely fine* *£50-70*

Peter Michael Beasley was born in Ashford, Kent, on 6 June 1943. He enlisted into the Army at Canterbury on 8 September 1958. With the Queen's Own Buffs he served in Kenya, September 1961-January 1962; British Guiana, January-December 1964; Hong Kong, December 1965-May 1966; Borneo, May-September 1966; and Hong Kong, September-November 1966. Beasley attained the rank of Corporal in September 1965 and was employed as regimental signaller. Returning home, he was transferred to the Reserve, May 1968-June 1973. With copied service notes.

356 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Borneo (23909504 Pte. T. C. Guy, A. & S.H.) *extremely fine* *£50-70*

Thomas Connor Guy was born on 20 March 1945. He enlisted into the 8th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (T.A.) on 14 August 1962 and was discharged on 21 January 1963 on joining the Regular Army. With the 1st Battalion he served January 1963-February 1968, seeing service in Singapore, Borneo and Aden. After leaving the Regular Army in 1968 he rejoined the T.A. in June 1981, serving with the Royal Signals, being discharged in 1983. With copied service notes.

357 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Radfan (**23512968 Pte. H. L. Thomas, RPC.**) in card box of issue, *extremely fine* £70-90

Peter Low Thomas was born in Glasgow on 24 February 1939. He enlisted into the Royal Pioneer Corps at Glasgow on 9 April 1957. Transferred to the Reserve in February 1966. Discharged on 8 April 1969. With copied service notes.

358 GENERAL SERVICE 1962 (2), 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23971080 Pte. S. B. Allen, RPC; 24006069 Pte. G. J. Hallworth, RPC**) *good very fine (2)* £80-100

With some copied service notes.

359 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23961750 Pte. K. Charles, RPC.**) *some edge bruising, good very fine* £40-60

K. Charles was born on 7 January 1944 and enlisted on 4 December 1963. Served in Aden with 518 Company. With some copied service details and research.

360 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**F2842816 Act. Cpl. G. K. Dodd, W.R.A.F.**) unit corrected, *edge bruise, good very fine* £70-90

Gillian Kay Dodd nee Evans was born in Caldicot, Newport, Monmouthshire, on 30 September 1943. She entered the Women's Royal Air Force in March 1965. With copied service records 1965-69.

361 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**Major M. J. Gilmore-Kerr, RAOC**) *extremely fine* £120-160

Michael John Gilmore-Kerr was born on 7 August 1932 and was educated at Tonbridge School and Sandhurst. Commissioned into the R.A.O.C. in 1952, he was promoted to Lieutenant in 1954, Temporary Captain in 1955, Captain in 1958 and Major in 1965. He retired in 1974. Served as DADOS 1st Division BAOR, January 1968-June 1970 and as SATO Ord. 4 BAOR, June 1970-June 1972. Recipient was a qualified Ammunition Technical Officer. With some copied notes.

362 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23892852 Cpl. S. Korotoga, PWO.**) number officially corrected, *good very fine* £120-150



Semi (Sammy) Korotoga was born in Fiji on 24 July 1943. Enlisted into the British Army on 13 November 1961. Attained the rank of Staff Sergeant in October 1979. Served with the Army in Arabia, Germany, Northern Ireland, Norway and Singapore. Entitled to the clasp 'Northern Ireland'. He was also the recipient of an award from the Fijian Government - this presented to him in September 1983 by Lieutenant-General Sir Roland Guy, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., the Military Secretary. He finished his career at the Army Training Centre in Warcop, Cumbria in 1983.

With a copied photograph of Colour Sergeant Korotoga receiving his Fijian award. With copied service notes.

363



A rare Aden casualty's General Service Medal awarded to Lance-Corporal T. Liddell, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers

GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, South Arabia (23854110 L./Cpl. T. Liddell, R.N.F.), *extremely fine* £1200-1500

Thomas Liddell was born in July 1943 and originally enlisted in the 6th Battalion, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers (Territorials) in February 1961. Transferring to the Regular Army later that year, he was posted to the 1st Battalion out in Germany, where he was advanced to substantive Lance-Corporal in July 1966, prior to being embarked for Aden that September.

And it was there, on 20 June 1967, that he was killed in action in the "Crater" when three Land Rovers were ambushed outside by mutinous policemen outside the Armed Police Barracks.

Several men of the Royal Corps of Transport had been gunned down earlier that day, and Liddell's senior officer, Major Moncour, was responding to gunfire in the direction of the barracks - in fact a desperate engagement between a party of Fusiliers under 2nd Lieutenant Davies, whose Saracen armoured vehicle had come under fire. Moncour set-off with three Land Rovers, Liddell travelling in the third as the driver and as they approached the barracks they came under withering fire and were stopped dead in their tracks, all but Fusilier Storey being killed, 'some most brutally by being burnt alive or, in one case, being dragged to death along the road tied to the back of a vehicle.'

Two weeks later, Colonel "Mad Mitch" Mitchell of the Argylls & Sutherland Highlanders famously re-entered the "Crater".

Liddell was buried in the European Cemetery at Malla in Aden, and the lot is accompanied by a quantity of memorabilia stemming from a remembrance service held there in 1996, including a photograph of his grave.

- 364** GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**RM.13459 P. W. Randall, Sgt., R.M.**) *extremely fine* £60-80

Patrick William Randall was born in Winchester on 8 July 1936. He enlisted into the Royal Marines on 12 October 1953. Awarded the Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. in July 1969 and attained the rank of Warrant Officer in July 1972. With copied service notes.

365



The General Service Medal to Fusilier J. Regan, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct for capturing a terrorist in Aden, 11 November 1966

GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, South Arabia, with Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct emblem (24053762 Fus. J. Regan, RNF) in medal card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £500-600

The citation for the Queen's Commendation states: 'In Aden on the evening of 11th November, 1966, Fusilier Regan was on the rear of a patrol vehicle, acting as lookout. Suddenly a grenade exploded close by killing a local national and wounding several others including an occupant in the vehicle. Immediately, Fusilier Regan set off in pursuit of the terrorist, and after a chase of some three hundred yards through a hostile area, caught the assailant single handed. Fusilier Regan who is a young soldier showed great presence of mind, initiative and complete disregard for his own safety, and in the momentary confusion following the explosion, it was entirely due to his personal courage and aggressive action that the terrorist was captured.'

He was born Joseph Steenson at Gateshead on 19 October 1946. He enlisted on 6 April 1965 for 22 years with a 6 years option. With the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers he served with the B.A.O.R., July 1965-June 1966 and in the Middle East/Aden, September 1966-June 1967. In an accident in July 1964 he received a gunshot wound to his right thigh. Discharged by purchase on 3 December 1969. With copied research including a photocopied photograph of the recipient.

- 366** GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23207235 Pte. D. W. J. Springer, RPC**) mounted as worn, *extremely fine* £50-70

David Walter James Springer was born in Brighton, Sussex on 17 September 1930. He enlisted into the R.A.M.C. (T.A.) on 4 March 1958 and the Regular Army Royal Pioneer Corps on 10 August 1958. Served in 518 Company R.P.C. in Aden, January 1966-March 1967. Discharged on 31 July 1968. With copied service notes.

- 367** GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**24064987 Pte. J. Sutherland, Para**) *slight edge bruise, good very fine* £100-150

John Sutherland was born in Leeds on 31 April 1947. He enlisted into the Army on 3 August 1965, entering 2 Parachute Regiment in February 1966. Served in Bahrein, February 1966-February 1967. Discharged to the Reserve in April 1968. With copied service notes.

- 368** GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24188107 Gnr. S. Johnson, RA.**) *nearly extremely fine* £40-60

With a few service notes.

- 369** GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24455746 Pte. J Dainty, Para**) *virtually extremely fine* £120-160

John 'Billy' Dainty was born on 4 November 1956. Served with 2 Para in Northern Ireland, April 1980-January 1981. Discharged 22 January 1981. With some copied service notes.

- 370** GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24335203 Sig. A. E. Horner, R. Signals**) *extremely fine* £60-80

Anthony Edward Horner was born in Southampton on 24 February 1958 and enlisted on 6 August 1974. Served with 6th Field Force H. Q., Signal Squadron Corps of Transport and 216 Parachute Signal Squadron. Having damaged his knee in a 'jump', he received a medical discharge on 16 April 1979.

With cloth 'Parachute' wings mounted on a wooden block, inscribed, '24335203 Signalman A. E. Horner 216 Para Signal Squadron March 1976'; with Royal Signals cap badge. Also with copied service notes.

- 371** GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24180973 Pte. A. A. Morrison, Para.**) *nearly extremely fine* £120-160

With 1 Para. Served in Northern Ireland, July 1971-April 1972 and July 1972-July 1973. Served in Cyprus, July-November 1973. Entitled to U.N. Medal for Cyprus. With some copied service notes.



GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland, M.I.D. oakleaf
(23669118 Cpl. J. M. Nash, RAMC.) *nearly extremely fine* £400-450

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 7 January 1975.

John Marcus Nash was born in Abergavenny on 12 November 1939. He entered the Territorial Army in 1958, serving with 638 LAA Regt. R.A. before joining the Regular Army. With 36 Regt. R.A. in January 1963; 7 Para R.H.A. and on a Medical Assistant's Course in June 1966; with 23 Para Field Ambulance in March 1969; returning to 7 R.H.A. in September 1969. He served with the B.A.O.R., January 1963-May 1966; Malaya, April-July 1970; Cyprus, September-October 1971; and Northern Ireland, February-June 1972, November 1972-March 1973, and March-July 1974. During his last tour whilst serving with 7 R.H.A. he was mentioned in despatches. The unit was responsible for the border area of South Armagh, including Newry, Crossmaglen, Forkhill and Newton Hamilton. Nash was discharged in 1974. With copied service notes and other research.

373 The campaign medal awarded to Captain David Bulleid, Special Air Service, formerly Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and Lancashire Fusiliers, who was wounded by a grenade fragment in Dhofar and subsequently whilst contracted to the Dubai Palace Guard played a pivotal roll in preparing the Special Forces rescue operations from the hijacked Lufthansa Flight LH181

GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Dhofar (Capt., RRF) *extremely fine*

£1200-1500

Captain David L. H. Bulleid was born in Newcastle in 1945 and attended Ampleforth School. He was commissioned from Sandhurst College into the Lancashire Fusiliers in the rank of Second Lieutenant in July 1966, subsequently serving with the Royal Anglian Regiment and Royal Regiment of Fusiliers before passing selection for the Special Air Service in 1970. He commanded 6 (Boat) Troop, B Squadron, 22 Special Air Service for a time and was wounded in Dhofar when he was hit by a grenade fragment on 6 December 1971 whilst training for Operation Jaguar. He resigned his commission in November 1972.

David Bullied (sic.) is mentioned numerous times in the book, *Fire Magic, Hijack at Mogadishu*, by Barry Davies, B.E.M. which details the authors involvement in assisting the S.A.S. whilst he was working under contract for the Dubai Palace Guard when the hijacked Lufthansa Flight LH181 landed at Dubai airport in October 1977. The rescue operation was essentially a German led operation using their Special Forces troops known as GSG9 as well as two members of the British Special Air Service. The plane landed at a total of six different airports prior to being stormed by the Special Forces soldiers at Mogadishu airport after the pilot had been executed by the terrorists. Three of the four terrorists were shot dead and most of the remaining passengers and crew were freed alive and unharmed.

Sold with confirmation that the G.S.M., clasp, Dhofar was claimed by the recipient whilst based in Dubai in November 1981.

The following is extracted from the book, *Fire Magic: Hijack at Mogadishu*, by Barry Davies, B.E.M. a copy of which is included with the lot:

'Then luck smiled on us: we saw a European officer whom we recognised. It was David Bullied, an ex-SAS man working under contract for the Dubai Palace Guard. from that point, events took a completely different turn. Without David's help, at that moment and subsequently throughout the rescue operation, we might never have achieved the success that we did. He proved absolutely indispensable to us.

David had served as a troop commander with the SAS a few years before, and since leaving had been seconded to the Dubai Defence Force. As the SAS trained the soldiers of the Palace Guard, David found himself working with them. One great advantage was that he had a lot of muscle with the Defence Minister, Sheikh Mohammed bin Rachid, the man now in charge of dealing with the hijack in Dubai. David suggested introducing us to the Sheikh, so, brushing aside protests from immigration, and under his protection, we regained our passports and made our way to the control tower.

As we walked, David admitted that the Dubai Defence Force had put together a spontaneous team that could storm the aircraft if the terrorists started to shoot hostages. He stressed that the men were working in the dark and had no previous training in anti-terrorist drills. David was extremely helpful in many other ways - for instance, he had already primed some of the best soldiers from the Palace Guard to assist us. Should things escalate and the terrorists start to shoot the hostages systematically, we would need all the immediate help we could get. Also, his position within the Dubai military structure allowed him - and subsequently the boss and me - great freedom around the airport.

When we got to the control tower... there were several prominent people in attendance, who included Sheikh Mohammed. David Bullied introduced us, explaining that we were SAS specialists and that the British Prime Minister had sent us to lend assistance...

After a while we agreed that there was little we could do until the morning, and we all needed some sleep. It was decided that the Germans should go and stay at a nearby hotel, which David duly arranged, while the boss and I went home with David. We arranged to meet again in a few hours time to draw up a more detailed plan which could be used to assault the aircraft with the force now available.

Luckily, David's comfortable home was only a few minutes from the airport... David made furiously scribbled notes, as well as lists of required kit and equipment which seemed to grow ever longer. Our most expensive request was for the use of a 737 aircraft - this was essential for training and practice if we were to stand any chance of success. Around 5am we all went to bed - except for the tireless David Bullied, who left to make further arrangements. A couple of hours later, as the boss and I, much refreshed, were having breakfast, he returned with the news that he had managed to fulfil most of our equipment demands and it was now being assembled at the airport...

On the personnel side, our resources were limited to a core of eight men who had received at least some professional CQB (close quarter battle) training, and four who needed rapid training. Luckily, both Alastair and David Bullied were well trained as were the two Arab members of the Palace Guard... I had never personally met David Bullied before, but I must say his exceptional qualities and involvement at Dubai have never been fully accredited to him.'

Before it was possible for the plane to be stormed at Dubai airport the hijacked plane suddenly took off ultimately bound for Mogadishu where the plane was successfully stormed by the special forces troops who followed it there.

374



GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 2 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia (23742439 Tpr. A. G. E. G. Brown, SAS) *good very fine* £1200-1500

The following details were extracted from his obituary published in *Mars & Minerva*: 'Lance Corporal Tony Brown joined the Royal Artillery in November 1959 at the age of 17, and came to the S.A.S. in 1964. His determination to succeed at everything he did soon achieved results and accelerated his promotion. A fine natural athlete, Tony will be well remembered for his ability on the football and rugby pitches. A strong swimmer and canoeist he was a great asset to the Boat Troop where he served. His death, both tragic and untimely, came as a direct result of enemy action.'

Anthony George Edgar Graham 'Tony' Brown was a member of "D" Squadron, 22 SAS, and had been in the army for seven years. It was his third tour in Aden. A related newspaper cutting states that he was fluent in seven languages, including Arabic, and that he was 'one of only three men in the British Army to be presented with the Silver Wings of the German Special Airborne Division'.

He was killed by a sniper, shortly after bringing up some new troops to his position, while he was pointing out the ground to another member of his squadron at a forward Observation Post. The lot is sold with a contemporary news cutting which includes his photograph and a photograph of his grave in the Silent Valley Cemetery and a modern set of German Parachutists wings.

375 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 2 clasps, Radfan, Borneo (23863850 Pte. A. G. Douglas, KOSB) *some edge bruising and contact marks, good very fine* £140-180

Andrew Galt Douglas was born in Lanarkshire on 26 February 1941. A Quarry Worker by occupation, he enlisted at Edinburgh on 24 May 1961. With the King's Own Scottish Borderers he served overseas in Aden, February 1962-January 1964 and May-July 1964; Hong Kong, April-July 1965; Singapore, July-September 1965; Borneo, October 1965-April 1966, and Germany (BAOR), April-June 1969. Served with the 1st Battalion K.O.S.B. until May 1967 then with the Royal Army Reserve until April 1969 when he joined the Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment. With the Royal Army Reserve in May 1970. With copied service notes.

376 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (24074853 Pte. R. S. Eastlake, PWO) *correction to service number, second clasp loose, good very fine* £70-90

Born 19 March 1946; enlisted 11 October 1965; discharged 20 November 1973.

377 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (23876745 Pte. T. O'Dix, Kings Own Border) *second clasp loose, nearly extremely fine* £70-90

With copied service notes.

378 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (24081162 Pte. J. R. Greer, BW.) *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* £80-100

John Richard Greer was born in Montrose, Scotland on 5 April 1949. Enlisting as a Junior Soldier, he passed out from the Highland Brigade Depot, Aberdeen, with 'Hook' Squad on 9 December 1966 on a six year engagement. Served with the Black Watch Platoon, loaned to the 1st Battalion Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders in Aden, June-November 1967. In November 1970 he was listed as Regimental Cook with the 1st Battalion The Black Watch. Employed as a Chef, Greer died in a traffic accident in Brechin on 22 October 1971. With copied research.

379 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 2 clasps, Malay Peninsula, Borneo (213488 B. W. Kennedy) *2nd clasp loose, extremely fine* £200-250

Brian William Kennedy was born in Camden, N.S.W., Australia on 10 October 1942. Served as a Captain in the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery. Additionally served with the 3rd Battalion Royal Australian Regiment, 2-11 March 1965 and with a Detachment of 131 Divisional Locating Battery, 27 August 1969-27 August 1970.

With an associated photograph of the recipient wearing miniatures of the General Service Medal with one clasp, Vietnam Medal 1964-73 and South Vietnam Medal 1964.

380 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 3 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (23491393 L/Cpl. D. Arnold, 1 E. Anglian) *good very fine* £180-220

Dennis Arnold was born on 12 May 1958. Served in the 1st East Anglian Regiment and Army Physical Training Corps. Served in Northern Ireland, February-July 1972 and November 1973-May 1975. Awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in July 1978. Appointed a Warrant Officer Class 2 in November 1979. Termination of engagement requested 15 April 1980. With copied service notes.

The 1st Battalion East Anglian Regiment was formed on 29 August 1959 with the amalgamation of the 1st battalions of the Royal Norfolk Regiment and the Suffolk Regiment. On 1 September 1964 it became the 1st Battalion (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk) Royal Anglian Regiment.

- 381** GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 3 clasps, South Arabia, Dhofar, Northern Ireland (**23982996 Pte. D. Shaw, PWO.**) unofficial connection between 2nd and 3rd clasps, *good very fine; rare clasp combination to unit* *£300-350*

David Shaw was born in Keighley, West Yorkshire on 12 July 1944. A Fisherman by occupation, he enlisted into the Prince of Wales's Regiment on 12 September 1963. With them he served in the BAOR, December 1963-April 1965; Aden, September 1965-October 1967; Cyprus, February-September 1970; Muscat, September 1970-January 1971; Cyprus January 1971-April 1972; Northern Ireland, May 1972-November 1973; BAOR, August 1976-March 1977; Northern Ireland, March-May 1977; BAOR, May 1977; Muscat & Oman, August 1977-January 1979. He purchased his discharge on 5 January 1979. A unique three clasp medal to the P.W.O. and one of only two Dhofar clasps to the regiment.

- 382** GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 4 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (**24022156 Pte. R. T. Cameron, A. & SH.**); with cap badge, *medal with some edge bruising, good very fine* *£240-280*

Richard Thomson Cameron was born on 12 December 1944 and enlisted on 2 July 1964. Served in Singapore, November 1964-February 1965; Borneo, February-June 1965; Singapore, June-November 1965; Borneo, November 1965-April 1966; FARELF (Singapore), May-October 1966; Aden, June-November 1967; BAOR (Berlin), April 1969-July 1970; Singapore, September 1971-February 1972. Discharged in July 1973. With copied service notes.

- 383** A South Atlantic Medal awarded to Gunner J. R. Seed, Royal Artillery, who served in 29 (Commando) Battery in direct support of 2 Para at Goose Green and Darwin in May 1982

SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (24462768 Gnr. J. R. Seed, R.A.), *extremely fine*

£1000-1200

James Richard Seed, who enlisted in the Royal Artillery in December 1977 and qualified as a parachutist in July 1981, served in 29 (Corunna) Battery, No. 4 Field Regiment, R.A. in the Falklands in April-July 1982, when he served as a Signaller and Observation Post Assistant to Major Tony Rice in direct support of 2 Para in the actions at Goose Green and Darwin that May - contemporary records confirm that his Battery Commander was present at the moment of Colonel "H" Jones' demise, an event that would also have been witnessed by Seed. He was discharged in March 1983; sold with hand written service details and typed histories of 29 Battery's part in the conflict.

- 384**



- A pair of South Atlantic Medals awarded to Sapper Mark Edwin Richards, 9 Para Squadron Royal Engineers, who was badly burned when the R.F.A. *Sir Galahad* was attacked by Argentinian aircraft in Bluff Cove, 8 June 1982**

SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with (loose) rosette (24584353 Spr. M. E. Richard, R.E.) in named card box of issue; together with an identically named replacement issue medal, but with the 'R' for 'Replacement' neatly erased, this too in card box of issue, *good very fine and better (2)*

£3200-3500

Mark Edwin Richard served with 9 Para Squadron, Royal Engineers. He was severely injured, suffering burns to 38% of his body when the *Sir Galahad* was hit by three bombs dropped by planes of the Argentine Air Force on 8 June 1982. Whilst being treated for his wounds aboard the S.S. *Uganda* he was positioned in the next bed to the severely injured Simon Weston and is mentioned by name in Simon Weston's book *Walking Tall*, with whom he formed a 'great friendship'.

Mark Edwin 'Sparko' Richard was born on 13 September 1962. He enlisted in the Royal Engineers at Birmingham on 20 October 1980, aged 18 years. He finished his training as Combat Engineer on 16 April 1981, qualifying as a Specialist Combat Tractor Driver, and was posted to No. 2 Troop, 9th Para. Sqn. RE, the only airborne Sapper unit currently in existence. The unit was based in Aldershot as part of 36 Engineer Regiment which supported the 5th Airborne Brigade. The all-volunteer squadron was fully parachute trained, and consisted of a squadron headquarters, three troops and a support troop.

On 19 March 1982 a small party of Argentinean scrap metal merchants landed illegally at Leith, South Georgia to dismantle an old whaling station. Thus began a series of events which led to the Argentine occupation of the Falkland Islands by 2 April and invasion of South Georgia on the 3 April. Reaction from the United Kingdom was swift, and a task force (Operation "Corporate") was soon on its way to wrest the Falklands back from the Argentinians. No 2 Troop, 9th Para. Sqn. RE was attached to 2nd Parachute Regt., and departed the UK on 27 April on-board the Hull based Ferry, *MV Norland*, now a far cry from her usual nightly crossing of the North Sea to Rotterdam. The remainder of the squadron were to go South with 5 Brigade, onboard the *Queen Elizabeth II (QE2)* on 12 May. At 4:30 am on 21 May the 4,000 men of 3 Commando Brigade, including the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Parachute Regiment and the Sappers of 2 Troop 9th Sqn. RE, were put ashore as follows: 2 Para (with the sappers) and 40 Commando were landed at San Carlos Beach, 45 Commando at Ajax Bay, and 3 Para at Port San Carlos. By dawn the next day, they had established a secure beachhead from which to conduct offensive operations.

The Sappers now began their work. On each beach there were command posts to be built, and soon afterwards local buildings to be checked for booby traps. On May 26, 2 Para set off to the south to mount a surprise attack on Darwin and Goose Green, and the next day 3 Para and 45 Commando headed east towards Port Stanley. During the campaign, the engineer Squadron was to be involved in the thick of the action, from clearing minefields and leading patrols through, out of, and around the minefields, more often than not under direct and indirect fire. They were also regularly involved in checking buildings for booby traps.

On the 7 June 1982 the Squadron was aboard *HMS Fearless* to take part in the assault on Port Stanley. This mission was aborted due to bad weather, so the squadron was dropped off at Bluff Cove. A few men decided to rest on board *Sir Galahad* which was lying off shore in Fitzroy Bay. On the 8 June the *Sir Galahad* was bombed by Argentine Skyhawk aircraft. Three Argentine Skyhawks attacked *Sir Galahad* and two attacked *Sir Tristram*. The air defences were ill prepared for this strike; the two Sea Harriers that had formed the Combat Air Patrol to the south were now in pursuit of the Dagger formation, and the majority of the operational Rapier sites were mainly covering 5 Brigade Headquarters and the new Bluff Cove supply base. Unfortunately the Rapier site which was covering the anchorage to the east, the direction from which the Skyhawk's attacked, had been damaged in transit and a spare part was just being landed by Sea King as the attack came in.

This tragic combination of circumstance was to cause the single largest British loss of life of the campaign. Two bombs hit *Sir Tristram*, one passing straight through the ship without exploding, the other exploding in a small compartment killing two Chinese crewmen. *Sir Galahad* suffered far, far worse. Three bombs hit the ship, one passing through a hatch hitting the tank deck, one hitting the engine room and galley and the last burst in the officer's quarters. The bombs did not all actually explode, they deflagrated, the casings smashing open on impact, with the contents spraying out and burning fiercely rather than detonating. The bomb that hit the tank deck caused most of the casualties, for that was where most of the troops were concentrated, along with twenty tons of ammunition and a large amount of petrol. It soon became an inferno. A least 45 men died on that tank deck, and 150 were injured and burned, many of them very seriously.

Almost immediately helicopters began arriving and started to take the injured off the ship. Foxtrot One was already alongside, protected by the bulk of *Sir Galahad* from the explosions and began taking wounded aboard. The Mexeflote pontoon also moved in, and some of the survivors got away on it. Although no-one was controlling the rescue, the Sea Kings of 846 and 825 Squadrons, the Wessex from 847 and a Gazelle from 656 Squadrons all co-operated with the surface vessels in perfect harmony.

The wounded were taken at first to the Fitzroy landing site at Bluff Cove, before a shuttle of helicopters started taking them to Ajax Bay and then on to the hospital ship *Uganda*, who received 159 casualties this day.

To quote from p117 in *Walking Tall* by Simon Weston while at the Ajax Bay field hospital.....

'Then an injured man right next to me started calling desperately for help. 'Nurse, nurse, fetch me a bowl' he pleaded, 'I'm going to be sick'

I joined in, but nothing happened. The staff just weren't quick enough, unfortunately. "Forget it nurse", I shouted a few seconds later. 'He's been sick – all over me.'

It was the start of a great friendship. The Royal Engineer in question was called **Mark Richard**. When the bomb exploded, he had been sound asleep in his sleeping bag on the tank deck. Unbelievably, he had slept right through the whole episode, only waking up when he felt hotter than usual – to discover that his bag had been burned to a cinder. He was the soldier that I had passed earlier on the tank deck'.

Captain Philip Roberts was the last man to leave the ship some forty five minutes after the attack, which due to the heat of the inferno, was left to burn itself out. Forty-eight men died in the ship, thirty-two of whom were Welsh Guardsmen. At the field hospital at Ajax bay Richard underwent the first of his almost 70 surgical operations: he was the most seriously burned soldier after Simon Weston to have survived. Richard was sent back to the UK on the hospital ship SS *Uganda*, where he was hospitalised on the 25 June 1982.

To further quote from p121 in *Walking Tall*:

'The *Uganda* was well known as a school-cruise ship I was lying in bed in the official hospital bay..... Most of us in the room were walking wounded; only a few had broken legs or other injuries that made them totally bed-bound. One chap was suffering from bad depression; all the others – Hugh Trigg, Graham Broad, **Mark Richard** and myself – had been injured on the *Galahad*..... We had scabs, we stank of burned flesh and sweaty bodies. How the nurses put up with it I'll never know'.

Richards was finally discharged from the army on 13 June 1984, with an exemplary conduct assessment rating, with no reserve liability on account of his wounds. His South Atlantic Medal - with rosette was issued on 27 October 1982. A replacement was issued on 27 July 1992. Richard's suffering continued, both physically and psychologically, for the remainder of his life – with little help from the army once he was discharged from hospital. He died of heart disease caused by smoke inhalation on 13 November 2006 - a 'Falklands' casualty - 24 years after he was so terribly wounded.

Sold with copy of his Certificate of Service as well as copies of various news cuttings which relate that after Simon Weston, he was the second most serious casualty and underwent 18 serious operations. These news cuttings further relate his later struggles and misfortunes, including his subsequent imprisonment for theft in 1990. Mark Richard died in 2006, aged 44 from the effects of smoke inhalation, as a result of his Falklands injuries. Also with the book, *Walking Tall*, an Autobiography, by Simon Weston.

SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

385



THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, complete with silver-gilt buckle in *Garrard, London* case of issue, minor enamel damage, good very fine £500-600

Admiral Wratistlaw served against Indians in Vancouver Island in 1853; Mate of *John Watt* in the Baltic in 1854; and Lieutenant of *Shannon*, serving with the Naval Brigade during the Indian Mutiny; mentioned in Sir Colin Campbell's despatches for the siege and capture of Lucknow. Admiral Wratistlaw was appointed a C.B. in 1907 on the 50th Anniversary of the Indian Mutiny, and died in July 1913.

With original C.B. bestowal document to Admiral Henry Rushworth Wratistlaw, Royal Navy, dated 28 June 1907; the book, *A Naval Cadet with H.M.S. Shannon's Brigade in India*, Journal by Edward Spencer Watson, 1988 facsimile edition; and copied research.

386



THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, K.C.S.I., Knight Commander's set of insignia comprising neck badge in gold and enamels with central onyx cameo of a youthful Queen Victoria, the motto of the Order set with small diamonds, suspended from a five-pointed silver star with small gold ring and original gold ribbon loop with spring-catch; and breast star in silver, gold and enamels, the motto of the Order set with small diamonds, the set contained in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd* case of issue, good very fine and rare £5000-6000

Attributed to Sir George Stapylton Barnes (1858-1946), K.C.B. (1915), K.C.S.I. (1920), Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, 1916-21. Sold with further details.

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- 387** THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, 'St. Michael' centre depressed, slight enamel damage, very fine £150-200
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- 388** INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT, Military Division, 2nd type (1912-39), 2nd Class, Reward of Valor, By J. W. Benson Ltd., Ludgate Hill, London, silver, gold and enamel, the reverse engraved on four lines, '2nd Class / Order / of / Merit', complete with silver riband buckle, extremely fine £300-350
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- 389** MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed, in case of issue, extremely fine £380-420
- Attributed to Captain Robert Arthur Pomeroy, Gloucestershire Regiment and Labour Corps. M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. With an autographed photograph of the recipient at 'Richmond Park Camp, Sept. 1917'; riband bar. With copied service notes. Medal purchased direct from recipient's widow. See lot 627 for the medals awarded to her second husband, Acting Squadron Leader L. W. N. Walker.
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- 390** MILITARY CROSS CLASP, reverse dated '1944', extremely fine £100-150
- Note: clasp only.

LONG SERVICE, CORONATION AND JUBILEE MEDALS

- 391** ROYAL NAVAL MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (12138 A. E. Harris, Ldg. Sea. "Bibiabat" Caspian 8 Aug. 1919) *contact marks, nearly very fine, rare* £500-600

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 January 1920. 'For services in the Caspian Sea, 1919'.

Alfred Edwin Harris was born in Lambeth, London, on 11 November 1892. An Errand Boy by occupation, he enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in August 1908, being advanced to Boy 1st Class in April 1909. He was promoted to Ordinary Seaman in November 1910 and Able Seaman in October 1911 when on the *Brilliant*. During the war he served on the scout cruisers *Boadicea*, August 1915-November 1916, being present at the battle of Jutland. He then served on the scout cruiser *Blanche*, February-November 1917, being promoted to Leading Seaman in July 1917. In 1919 he was serving with British naval forces on the Caspian Sea.

Harris was one of just two ratings awarded the Naval M.S.M. for the action off Ashurada in North Persia. His ship, the *Bibiabat*, an ex-Tsarist vessel which had been converted into a seaplane carrier, assisted the similarly converted *Orlionok* in capturing the revolutionary gunboat *Chasovay* and two merchant vessels, *Van* and *Ess*. Some 300 prisoners were taken in addition to a number of barques and armaments. With copied service paper and other research.

- 392** ROYAL NAVAL MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (SS6386 A. Wade, A.B., "Orlionok" Caspian 8 Aug. 1919) *edge bruising, contact marks, about very fine, rare* £500-600

Ex Douglas-Morris Collection, B.D.W. 12 February 1997.

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 January 1920 'The following awards have been approved for services in the Caspian Sea.'

Early in April 1919 the two ex-Tsarist ships *Orlionok* and *Bibiabat* were converted to Seaplane Carriers as part of the British Naval involvement in Russian affairs in the Caspian Sea. On 8 August 1919 the two ships attacked the town of Ashurada in North Persia where they captured the revolutionary gunboat *Chasovay* and the two merchant ships *Van* and *Ess*. In addition they took some 200 prisoners, several barques and arms and ammunition. The Captain of the *Orlionok*, Lieutenant W. B. Chilton, D.S.C., R.N.R., was awarded a Bar to his D.S.C. 'for distinguished services in Command of Seaplane Carriers in the Caspian Sea'. Two ratings, Able Seaman Albert Wade of the *Orlionok* and Leading Seaman Alfred Edward Harris of the *Bibiabat* were each awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.

Albert Wade was born in Barnsley, Yorkshire on 25 August 1907. A Paper Cutter by occupation, he entered the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on 14 September 1915. Served on *Vivid I*, September 1915-January 1916; *Valiant*, January 1916-September 1917; *Vivid I*, October 1917-January 1918; *Egmont*, January-March 1918; *Moth*, March-July 1918; *Mantis*, August-December 1918. Promoted to Able Seaman in December 1916; Wade was demobilised in October 1920. With copied service paper.

393



Three: **Sergeant C. Higgins, Royal Marine Light Infantry**

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Ply.3631 Sgt. C. Higgins, R.M.L.I.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Cyrill Higgins, Sergt. No. 3631 Plymo. R.M.L.I.) *suspension repaired*; ROYAL MARINES MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Ply.3631 Sgt. C. Higgins 2.2.1946) *very fine and better, rare* (3) £700-800

Cyrill Higgins was born in Coaley, Dursley, Gloucestershire on 5 September 1867. A Labourer by occupation, he enlisted in the Royal Marines at Gloucester on 5 October 1885. He was promoted to Corporal in December 1892 and Sergeant in August 1900. He was discharged on 21 November 1906 having been awarded the long service medal in November 1900. He served in the Royal Fleet Reserve, 1906-14 and was mobilised on 2 August 1914, serving throughout the war at the Plymouth Depot. Demobilised on 4 September 1919, he was paid a war gratuity of £20. Awarded the R.M. Meritorious Service Medal in 1946, he was 'discharged dead' on 4 May 1949. With copied service notes.

- 394** ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (G-95578 Pte-A.C.S. Mjr. M. Marcuse, 10/R. Fus.) *good very fine*

£300-350

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. Awarded for 'France'.

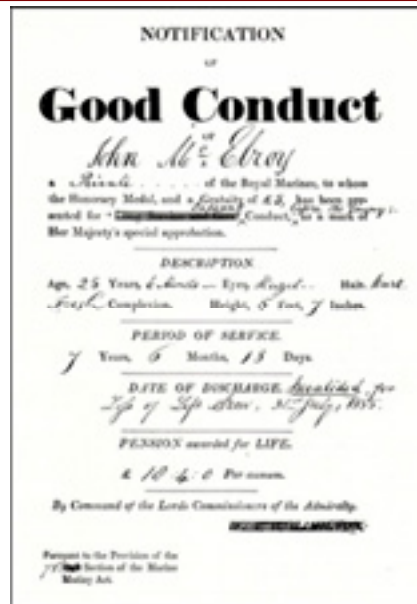
In an article in *Medal News*, April 1990 - *An Intelligence Policeman, MSM*, by Dave Buxton, the M.S.M. to Marcuse is amongst those listed as being awarded to members of the 'Intelligence Police' - '10th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (Intelligence) (b)'. With copied research.

395 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (11026 Pte. R. Molloy, 1/L.N. Lan. R.) nearly extremely fine £220-260

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 30 January 1920. '... in recognition of devotion to duty and valuable services rendered whilst Prisoner of War ...'

R. Molloy enlisted on 14 August 1914 at Felixstowe, aged 41 years, 2 months. Joining the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, he was posted to France with the 1st Battalion on 29 November 1914. On 21 December 1914 he was wounded in action, suffering a bayonet wound to the forehead; the following morning he received a shrapnel wound to the left cheek and gunshot wound to the head. Taken prisoner on 22 December 1914, he was held in various P.O.W. camps in Germany. For his services as a P.O.W. he was subsequently awarded the M.S.M. Repatriated in September 1918, he was discharged on 2 November 1918 as no longer physically fit. With copied service notes.

7 'P.O.W.' M.S.M.'s. to the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

396

An extremely rare Naval Long Service medal for Gallantry in the Crimea awarded to Private John McElroy, Royal Marines, who was dangerously wounded at Inkermann and had his left arm amputated, one of only seven such awards for gallantry

ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (John McElroy, Pte. R.M. Woolh. Divn. Crimea) edge bruise and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine £5000-6000



Ex Christie's April 1984. One of only seven such awards for gallantry. Another example was sold in the Douglas-Morris Collection, D.N.W. October 1996.

Private John McElroy, 64th Coy Woolwich Division, Royal Marines, was one of seven N.C.O.s and Privates of the Royal Marines to receive a Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with gratuity, for Gallantry at the Battle of Inkermann, 5th November, 1854, where he was dangerously wounded by gunshot and his left arm subsequently amputated.

The list includes Corporal John Pettyjohn, who also received the Victoria Cross, and it is thought that the 'Long Service' medals were awarded for the same action, in dispersing Russian sharpshooters from the caves at Inkermann. McElroy, who also received the Crimea medal with three clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, was invalided from the service on 31 July 1855, after serving seven years, six months and was given a pension for life of £18.4.0 per annum.

The historic value of this medal is compounded by the fact that coincidentally the only surviving Parish 'Notification of Good Conduct' is made out to Private John McElroy 'to whom the Honorary Medal and a Gratuity of £5 has been presented for Gallant Conduct before the enemy'. The words 'long service and good' were struck out and 'Gallant' written in. These notices were posted in the honoured man's parish, usually on the door of a church or chapel, or prominently displayed at a public meeting place.

The distinguishing feature on each of the two extant Naval 'Long Service' medals for Gallantry is the word 'Crimea' inscribed on the edge of the medal, and although a more appropriate award would have been the new Medal for Distinguished Service in the field (D.C.M.), at no time did the Corps attempt to investigate the possibility of rewarding their men with it, indeed, the first D.C.M. to the Royal Marines was awarded for the Soudan in 1885. Further information relating to these rare medals can be found in *Naval Medals 1793-1856* by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, R.N.

397 *Pair: Leading Stoker C. Tonks, Royal Navy*

VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (K.27019 Sto.1, R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K.27019 L. Sto., H.M.S. Dolphin) *first with edge bruising, worn; second good very fine (2)* £40-60

Charles Tonks was born in Southwark, London, on 16 January 1897. A Seaman by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 16 June 1915. As such he served aboard the battleship *Malaya* at the battle of Jutland, 31 May-1 June 1916. The battleship, part of the 5th Battle Squadron, was heavily involved in the battle, taking eight 'hits' and suffering casualties. Tonks remained on the ship until July 1917, being advanced to Stoker 1st Class on 16 June 1916. He was posted to *Queen Elizabeth* in September 1921 and was advanced to Acting Leading Stoker in October 1923, being confirmed in that rank in October 1924 when on *Columbine*. With copied service paper.

398 *ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Sergt. J. W. Griffen, Warder, Aden) engraved naming, slight edge bruise, minor contact marks, good very fine, scarce* £140-180

Joseph William Griffen ('Griffen' on medal), alias Caine, was born in Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancashire on 30 October 1870. He attested at Preston, Lancashire on 7 October 1889. Posted to India, he served in the Tirah Field Force with the Green Howards (Medal with two clasps), was promoted to Corporal in 1896 and Sergeant in 1899. Transferred to the Indian Unattached List in 1902 and to the Indian Miscellaneous List in 1907. Awarded the long service medal in 1908. Served in Aden, March 1907-August 1909; November 1911-March 1920, and again, February 1922-January 1923. During the war he was appointed Assistant Provost (British) with the Aden Field Force and had custody of prisoners-of-war held in Aden. Awarded the 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals. Promoted to Sub-Conductor in December 1919 and Conductor in January 1922, he was transferred to the Pension Establishment on 9 April 1924. With copied service papers and other research.

399 *ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (4118220 W.O. Cl. 3 G. S. Blaydes, Ches. R.) good very fine* £40-60

George Sydney Blaydes was born in Barmouth, Montgomeryshire on 9 August 1903. A Labourer by occupation, he attested for the Cheshire Regiment in Liverpool on 3 February 1923. He served in India, September 1922-December 1930; Malta, November 1931-December 1932; India, December 1932-February 1937 and France, September 1939-June 1940. On 25 August 1941 he was given an Emergency Commission in the Pioneer Corps and was made a War Substantive Lieutenant in September 1941; and Acting Major in May 1942; War Substantive Captain and Temporary Major in August 1942. Blaydes served in Nigeria, February 1943-April 1945 and in the Middle East from April 1945 to his release in December 1945. With copied m.i.c. showing entitlement to 1939-45, Africa Star, Defence and War Medals. Address given as 'Major G. S. Blaydes, 11 Wedmore Gardens, Upper Holloway, London, N19'. Also entitled to the Jubilee 1935. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.

400 *ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (1060689 W.O. Cl. 3 C. E. Anscombe, R.A.) nearly extremely fine* £60-80

Warrant Officer Cyril Edward Anscombe, 100 Battery, 23 Field Regiment Royal Artillery, was captured at St. Valery, France, on 12 June 1940. He remained a prisoner-of-war until the end of the war. Awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. in 1946. With copied research and notes.

401 *ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1300 S. Mjr. S. H. Cleall, M.P.S.C.) contact marks, very fine* £40-60

Sydney Herbert Cleall was born in East Coker, Yeovil, Somerset. A Groom by occupation, he attested for the Grenadier Guards on 17 October 1893, aged 19 years, 10 months. Gaining the rank of Sergeant in April 1898, he served in South Africa, March 1900-May 1902, for which he was awarded the Q.S.A. with three clasps and the K.S.A. with two. Transferred to the Military Provost Staff Corps in September 1902, he was promoted to Sergeant-Major in September 1909. Awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. in 1912. Served in Hong Kong, October 1911-December 1913. Commissioned an Instructor and Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, 25 August 1914. Served in Gallipoli (Sulva Bay), 12 July-30 October 1915; Serbia, November-December 1915; Salonika, December 1915-August 1916 (twice mentioned in despatches), and Malta, August-October 1916. In England he was attached to the Road Troops Depot, R.E. in March 1917; seconded to the Royal Flying Corps as Equipment Officer in May 1917. Promoted to Captain and Quartermaster in the Royal Irish Fusiliers in July 1917 and to Captain and Adjutant in the R.F.C. in September 1917. Appointed Temporary Major (2 i/c) in the R.F.C., July-August 1918. After being restored to the establishment as Captain and Quartermaster in the Royal Irish Fusiliers, attached 1st Depot M.G.C. in December 1919, Cleall was placed on Half Pay on account of ill health in September 1922. Entitled to 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals. With a quantity of copied service papers.

402 *ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5044254 W.O. Cl. 2 P. Shaw, R. Ir. Fus.) good very fine* £40-60

Also awarded the General Service Medal, clasp, Palestine; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals; and Army Meritorious Service Medal - the latter awarded in 1952 as W.O. Cl.1 in the South Staffordshire Regiment. With copied m.i.c., testimonial and service notes.

403 *ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (4740827 W.O. Cl.2 J. L. Mutch, Y. & L.R.); CORONATION 1911, METROPOLITAN POLICE (P.C. E. Payne); SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, G.V.R., 1st issue (James G. Roads); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Williamina Mitchell Wood) good very fine (4)* £60-80

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 May 1931. 'Williamina Mitchell Wood, Sorting Clerk and Telegraphist, Aberdeen'. All with some copied notes.

404 *EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., Territorial (6825493 W.O. Cl. II D. J. Brannan, H.A.C. (Inf.)) on 'H.A.C.' ribbon, good very fine* £100-140

Douglas James Brannan was born on 20 December 1903. Educated at Tonbridge School where he had been a member of the O.T.C. Whilst employed as a Clerk, he attested for the Territorial Army in December 1923. Attaining the rank of C.S.M. in March 1934, he was awarded the Efficiency Medal in June 1936. Discharged on 29 November 1938. With some copied research.

- 405** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**7891680 Cpl. J. W. Crowther, W. Dgns.**) in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £50-70

James William Crowther was born in Chelsea, London on 29 April 1917. Enlisted in the T.A. on 3 April 1939 and posted to the 42nd Battalion Royal Tank Corps (T.A.). Mobilised in September 1939, he served in the Middle East, April 1941-April 1944 and then in N.W. Europe, August 1944-January 1946. Entitled to the 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals. Awarded the Efficiency Medal in 1946 as a Corporal in the Westminster Dragoons. With copied service notes.

- 406** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**4537535 Pte. C. Ware, W. York. R.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-100

Cyril Ware was born in Acomb, York on 22 November 1907. A Labourer by occupation, he enlisted in the 5th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment (T.A.) at Selby on 2 March 1937. Mobilised in September 1939, he served in Iceland, May 1940-April 1942. Transferred to the 9th Battalion Durham Light Infantry in June 1944 and served in N.W. Europe from 21 June 1944. Private Ware died of wounds on 8 August 1944, aged 36 years. He was buried in the Hottot-les-Bagues War Cemetery. Entitled to the 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals. With copied service notes.

- 407** EFFICIENCY MEDAL (2) G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**1448367 Pte. E. J. Nunn, D.W.R.; 4537410 Pte. L. Wood, Durh. L.I.**) *very fine and better (2)* £60-80

With copied service notes.

- 408** EFFICIENCY MEDAL (2) G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**1452486 Pte. K. G. Moule, R.W.K.; 2063093 Pte. V. G. Hampton, Worc. R.**) *very fine and better (2)* £60-80

With copied service notes.

- 409** EFFICIENCY MEDAL (2) G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**1459448 Pte. D. Stewart, R. Hamps; 4691685 Spr. D. Westwood, R.E.**) *second with some edge bruising, very fine and better (2)* £60-80

With copied service notes.

- 410** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**3529990 Pte. J. Norbury, Manch. R.**) *extremely fine* £40-60

John Norbury was born in Manchester on 6 February 1907. A Silverman by occupation, he enlisted into the 8th (Ardwick) Battalion Manchester Regiment (T.A.) on 11 March 1938. Embodied on 2 September 1939, he served with the B.E.F. in France, April-6 May 1940. Then served in Gibraltar, May 1940; Malta, May 1940-August 1943; Middle East, August 1943-March 1944; Italy, March-October 1944. Was wounded in action in Italy, 29 May 1944 - suffering shrapnel wounds to the face, arms and chest. Posted to the Reserve in September 1945. Entitled to the 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals. With copied service notes.

- 411** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**4452292 Pte. J. A. Halpin, D.L.I.**) *good very fine* £40-60

Joseph Aloysius Halpin was born in South Stanley, Lanchester, Co. Durham on 23 February 1909. A Miner by occupation, he enlisted into the D.L.I. (T.A.) on 15 February 1937. Embodied on 1 September 1939, he served with the B.E.F., January 1940-19 June 1940. Served in the Middle East, May 1941-April 1945, being wounded at Gasparra in 1942 - shrapnel wounds to the left shoulder, resulting in three months as a patient at No. 1 General Hospital, Kantara. Transferred to the Reserve in January 1946 and discharged in May 1948. Halpin re-enlisted in the T.A. in 1948, serving with the R.A.S.C. until 1962. Awarded the Efficiency Medal in 1946 and a clasp in 1962. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.

- 412** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**Lt. J. H. Saunders, R.A.**) *nearly extremely fine* £50-70

John Harold Saunders was born at Palmers Green, London on 3 March 1915. A Chartered Accountant by occupation, he enlisted in the T.A. on 3 May 1939. Commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant (Regular Army Emergency Commission) on 27 November 1941. Served in a number of Light Anti-Aircraft Regiments, November 1941-March 1943 and was troop Commander 69 LAA Regt. R.A., July 1943-February 1945. Promoted to War Substantive Lieutenant in October 1942; Acting Captain March 1945; Temporary Captain June 1945 and Acting Major, July 1945. Posted to H.Q. ALFSEA in March 1945. Discharged on 5 May 1946. Major Saunders died on or about 24 April 1948. His medals were sent to his next of kin (father) 'Sir Harold Saunders of 22 Lakeside Road, Palmers Green, N13.' Entitled to the 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals. With copied service notes and W.W.2 medal application form.

- 413** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**Lt. A. S. Watson, RA**) *nearly extremely fine* £50-70

Alan Storey Watson was born at Old Whittington, near Chesterfield on 18 September 1899. Was educated at Repton School and was in the O.T.C. Applied for a temporary commission at Derby, 14 July 1917. Was gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the R.F.A. on 12 September 1918. He relinquished his commission on completion of service in February 1919. Applied for a T.A. Commission with the 8th Battalion 3rd West Riding Brigade R.F.A.(T) in September 1920 and was gazetted on 18 November 1920, being advanced to Lieutenant in February 1921. Was appointed Captain in the 71st (West Riding) Field Brigade in November 1926. Promoted Major in August 1934 with the 282/71st (West Riding) Field Brigade (T.A.). Transferred to the T.A. Reserve of Officers in March 1939 but was recalled to duty in January 1940. Served in 58 Heavy Regiment R.A., January 1940-March 1943, and was appointed 2i/c in May 1940. Was released from service in December 1944 and ceased to belong to the T.A. Reserve of Officer in 1951. Awarded the 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medal. Awarded the Efficiency Medal in 1938 and the first and second clasps in 1951. With copied service notes.

- 414** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**773009 Bdr. G. L. Jinks, R.A.**) *good very fine* £30-40
- George Leslie Jinks was born in Sussex on 29 January 1909. A Baker's Roundsman by occupation, he enlisted in the T.A. on 3 January 1927 joining the 230th Field Battery, 58th (H.C.) Field Brigade R.A.. Having completed his period of engagement in 1931, he re-enlisted for the T.A. on 27 September 1938 joining the same unit based at St. Leonards-on-Sea. With that unit he served with the B.E.F. in France, 2 April-31 May 1940. Jinks then served in the Middle East and North Africa, May 1942-December 1943. Returning to England he then took part in the 'D-Day' landings, 6 June 1944, serving with 84 Medium Regiment R.A. He continued to serve in N.W. Europe until September 1945. Transferred to 'Z' Reserve in January 1946. Awarded the 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp 8th Army; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals. With copied service notes.
-
- 415** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**832672 S.Sjt. F. T. Slater, R.A.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-100
- Frederick Thomas Slater was born on 21 December 1915. On 23 October 1933 he enlisted for four years in the T.A. and served in the 229 Field Battery R.A. (T.A.) in Eastbourne, Sussex. With the onset of war he served in 58 Field Regiment R.A. with the B.E.F. in France, 2 April-15 June 1940. With the same unit he served in the Middle East and North Africa, May 1942-December 1943. In January 1944 he was transferred to 84 Medium Regiment R.A. With them he served in N.W. Europe from 9 July 1944. As Staff Sergeant he was wounded on 28 September 1944 - suffering a fractured femur but died of his wounds on 4 October 1944, aged 29 years. Slater was buried in the Jonkerbos War Cemetery, Gelderland, Netherlands. He was the son of Fred and Violet Slater and husband of Margaret Anne Slater of Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex. With copied service notes and other research.
- Entitled to the 1939-45 Star; Africa Star with 8th Army clasp; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals. His Efficiency Medal was issued to his widow on 2 February 1946.
-
- 416** EFFICIENCY MEDAL (2), G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**7885278 Tpr. G. A. Blunt, R. Tank R.; 3529047 Tpr. W. Collinge, R. Tank R.**) *good very fine and better (2)* £60-80
- With copied service notes.
-
- 417** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**77554 Cpl. J. Coomber, Int. Corps**) name part officially corrected, *nearly extremely fine* £40-60
- Jack Coomber was born in 4 March 1907. Enlisted in the T.A. on 18 April 1939 serving the R.A.S.C. Served in France, January-17 June 1940 and in the Middle East, June 1941-August 1945. Transferred to the Intelligence Corps in December 1941. Entitled to the 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals. With damaged card box of issue and accompanying slip. With copied service notes.
-
- 418** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**60689505 Sjt. P. J. Harman, Int. Corps**) *extremely fine* £50-70
- Philip John Harman was born on 29 September 1917. An Insurance Clerk from Oldbury, Worcestershire, he enlisted into the Queen's Royal Regiment (T.A.) on 23 March 1939. During 1940 he served as a Searchlight Operator with the 4th Battalion Queen's Royal Regiment (63rd Searchlight Regiment). Transferred to the Intelligence Corps in December 1941; promoted to Sergeant in October 1943. Served in N.W. Europe, July 1944-March 1946. Entitled to 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals. With copied service notes.
-
- 419** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**1442230 Sjt. J. C. H. R. Pike, A.P.T.C.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £50-70
- Army Physical Training Corps. Sold with some service notes.
-
- 420** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (**1429328 Rfn. P. Newton, R.B.**) *extremely fine* £40-60
- Peter Newton was born in New Milton, near Bournemouth on 28 February 1920. Employed in the Printing Business, he enlisted into the T.A. on 31 May 1938 - joined 205 Battery 55 A.A. Brigade at Sittingbourne. Served in the Middle East. December 1940- October 1943 and Italy, October 1943-May 1945 - being wounded in action at Suez - suffering a shrapnel wound to his right shoulder. Transferred from 89 H.A.A. Regiment R.A. to the Rifle Brigade in September 1944. Released from service in July 1946. Entitled to the 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 8th Army clasp, and War Medal. With copied service notes.
-
- 421** EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (**2079611 Spr. C. T. Ferris, R.E.**) *nearly extremely fine* £40-60
- Cyril Theodore Ferris was born in St. Judes, Swansea on 27 February 1908. A Rigger by occupation, he enlisted into the T.A. at Narbeth on 18 May 1939 and was posted to 244 (Welsh) Field Company R.E. Served in N.W. Europe, 20 June 1944-30 September 1945. Was wounded in action at s'Hertogenbosch, Netherlands, 24 October 1944 - taking a shrapnel wound to his right side. Awarded the 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medal. Efficiency Medal awarded in 1950. With copied service notes.
-
- 422** KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (**ZBK.7545 Sjt. Isaac Mtambalika, K.A.R.**) with ribbon, *good very fine* £140-180
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- 423** COLONIAL POLICE L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Naser Salem Azzani, Aden Police**) *scratch to King's cheek and neck, very fine* £40-60
-
- 424** COLONIAL POLICE L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award Bar (**536 L/Cpl. Moula Bux Fazil Khan, Aden Police**) *very fine* £140-180
- Ex Tamplin Collection, 25 September 2008.
L.S. & G.C. medal *Aden Colony Gazette* 2 January 1950.
Bar to L.S. & G.C. medal *Aden Colony Gazette* 1 January 1958. Sold with relevant copies of gazettes.

425



ADEN POLICE LONG SERVICE MEDAL, cupro-nickel, unnamed, *no ribbon, nearly extremely fine* £120-160

426 *Pair: Warrant Officer Class 2 J. Stewart, Royal Engineers*

IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue (John Stewart) in Royal Mint case of issue; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (1869208 W.O. Cl. 2 J. Stewart, R.E.) last with official correction to service number and surname, *otherwise extremely fine (2)* £30-40

John Stewart was born in Edinburgh on 13 December 1911. A Surveyor by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Engineers on 13 April 1931 and was posted to the Survey Battalion. R.E. He served overseas in Norway, April-June 1940; N.W. Europe, June 1944-July 1945; and East Africa, November 1945-July 1947. He attained the rank of Warrant Officer 2nd Class in February 1947 and was awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. in January 1950. Later, in civil life, he was awarded the I.S.M.

427 ST JOHN SERVICE MEDAL, silver, straight bar suspension, with silver bar (5988 L/A/Offr. V. F. G. Moore, Nass. Nsg. Div. No. 12 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1927) *extremely fine* £100-140

V. F. G. Moore joined the St. John Ambulance Service in 1912 and as a Leading Ambulance Officer in No. 12 District was awarded the Service Medal in 1927 and the bar in 1932. No. 12 District was formed in Dublin in October 1914. The following is extracted from St. John Ambulance Association Annals of the Ambulance Department:

'13th April-7th May 1916 the Sinn Fein Rising in Dublin tested severely the efficiency of No.XII District of the Brigade (formed October, 1914) and resulted in a magnificent response to duty for a period of 24 days, during which the casualties among the troops was considerably over 500 and among the civilian population exceeded 1,000. Corps Superintendent Holden Stodart was killed in an ambush on 26th April while crossing a wall preparatory to rendering first aid to some wounded men. ...' With copied research.

428 *Pair: Police Constable S. Ludlow, Metropolitan Police*

JUBILEE 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C., L. Divn.); CORONATION 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.C., F. Div.) *good very fine (2)* £30-40

Stephen Ludlow joined the Metropolitan Police on 30 September 1872. As a P.C. in 'L' (Lambeth) Division, he left the force on 18 October 1897. He rejoined in 1902, serving as a P.C. in 'F' (Paddington) Division. With copied notes.

429 *Three: Constable C. Smith, Metropolitan Police*

JUBILEE 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. H Divn.); CORONATION 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.C. H Div.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C.) *good very fine and better (3)* £150-200

Police Constable C. Smith served in 'H' (Whitechapel) Division, Metropolitan Police at the time of the 'Jack The Ripper' serial killings.

430 *Three: Constable W. Godden, Metropolitan Police*

JUBILEE 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C., S. Divn.); CORONATION 1902, Metropolitan Police (P.C., S. Div.); CORONATION 1911 (P.C.) *very fine (3)* £70-90

William Godden was born in Hawkhurst, Sussex. Living at 35 Mount Street, Battle, Sussex and a Baker by occupation, he was appointed a Police Constable with the Metropolitan Police on 12 August 1895. He resigned on 16 August 1920 having served throughout with S (Hampstead) Division. With copied service papers.

431 VISIT TO IRELAND 1900 (P.C. J. Dunne, D.M.P.) lacks brooch bar; VISIT TO IRELAND 1903 (C. B. Doherty, R.I.C.) lacks brooch bar, *very fine (2)* £140-180

432 CORONATION 1902, Metropolitan Police, silver issue, unnamed specimen; VISIT TO IRELAND 1911, unnamed, *good very fine and better (2)* £140-180

433 JUBILEE 2002, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, *extremely fine* £40-50

LIFE SAVING AWARDS

434



A Great War period Albert Medal 1st Class for Gallantry in Saving Life on Land group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Commander Arthur Richard Shaw Warden, Royal Navy

ALBERT MEDAL, 1st Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life on Land, reverse inscribed, 'Presented by His Majesty to Lieutenant Commander Arthur Richard Shaw Warden, R.N. for Gallantry in Saving Life at Boulogne on the 26th October 1915', gold and enamel, in case of issue; 1914 STAR (Lt. Cdr., A. R. Warden, R.N. Transport Staff); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf (Lt. Commr. A. R. S. Warden, R.N.); SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Arthur Warden) *extremely fine (lot)* £10000-12000

A.M. *London Gazette* 18 April 1916.

"The King was pleased, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at Buckingham Palace, to present to Lieutenant-Commander Arthur Richard Shaw Warden, R.N., the Albert Medal of the First Class, which was conferred upon him by His Majesty for gallantry in saving life, as detailed below:

On the morning of the 26th October, 1915, the Orderly Officer on duty at the Bassin Loubet, Boulogne, was informed that a fire had broken out in the after hold of the S.S. *Maine*, Ammunition Ship, in which a quantity of high explosives was stowed, and he at once reported the fact to Lieutenant-Commander Warden, at the Office of the Naval Transport Officer.

In the meantime the ship was abandoned by her officers and crew, and steps were taken by the local fire brigade to rig the shore fire hoses. Lieutenant-Commander Warden immediately proceeded on board, and on arrival at the after hold found smoke issuing from between the high explosive cases in the centre of the hatch. He went down into the hold, lifted up one of the cases, and called for the fire hose, which was passed to him by Private Edward Gimble, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, who had followed him on board. This case, and the one next to it, were alight on their adjacent sides. Lieutenant-Commander Warden played the hose on them and extinguished the fire. Subsequent investigation showed that the fire was in all probability due to the ignition by friction or spontaneous combustion of amorphous phosphorus, which had leaked from boxes containing that substance stowed above the cases containing the high explosives.

There is little doubt that the prompt and gallant action of Lieutenant-Commander Warden prevented an explosion which would have had serious and possibly disastrous results with almost certain loss of life.

The Albert Medal of the Second Class has been awarded to Private Gimble.'



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M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 March 1919. ‘Lt.-Comdr., A.M., attd. R.N. Trans. Serv.’

Arthur Richard Shaw Warden was born in Kamptee, India on 28 October 1866 and was educated at King’s College School, London and on the Training Ship *Conway*. On 21 September 1887 he was appointed a 3rd Officer in H.M. Indian Marine and was posted to the *Clive* in December of that year. He was advanced to 2nd Officer in July 1890 when on the *Mayo* and was ranked as a Sub-Lieutenant in November 1892 and promoted to Lieutenant in January 1894. Temporarily retiring in December 1898, he retired as a Lieutenant on 11 December 1900. Having lived in Paignton, Devon; in September 1914 he was appointed Transport Officer at Marseilles. In December 1914 he was appointed Temporary Lieutenant-Commander on H.M.S. *President* for Transport Duties.

With School Report 1880; Mercantile Marine Service Association Report, July 1882; Ordinary Apprentice’s Indenture Certificate, January 1884; Certificate of Discharge as an Able Seaman in April 1887; Certificate of Competency as 2nd Mate, May 1887; Certificate of Discharge as a 5th Mate, November 1887; letters from the India Office (2) and H.M.I.M. Dockyard Bombay re his appointment as 3rd Officer in 1887; Commission Document appointing him 3rd Officer; letter of appointment as 3rd Officer on the *Clive*, December 1887; ditto for the *Quangtung*, June 1888; Certificates of Service as 3rd Officer (13); Commission Document appointing him Lieutenant in 1894; Certificate of Service as Lieutenant; letter re. his temporary retirement, October 1898; Document appointing him Temporary Lieutenant-Commander, H.M.S. *President* ‘for Transport Duties’, December 1914; M.I.D. Certificate in damaged envelope addressed to ‘Lieut. Cdr. A. R. S. Warden, A.M., R.N., Bay View, Paignton, Devon’; newspaper cutting re. the award; a letter of congratulations from the School Ship *Conway*, April 1916; a letter re. the award, dated 17 January 1916; three photographs of the recipient in uniform, in two he is wearing the Albert Medal and on the other, its ribbon; a Devon Special Constabulary Lapel Badge, enamelled; a cloth cap badge; a four chevron cloth badge. Together with a quantity of copied research including R.I.M. service papers.

435



A Great War period Albert Medal 2nd Class for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea awarded to Artificer Engineer Edmund John Pysden, Royal Navy

ALBERT MEDAL, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, reverse inscribed, 'Presented by His Majesty to Artificer Engineer Edmund John Pysden R.N. for gallantry in saving life after an explosion in the engine room of H.M.S. "Sandhurst" on the 27th February 1917', bronze and enamel, *good very fine*

£6000-7000

A.M. *London Gazette* 4 September 1917.

'On the morning of the 27th February 1917, one of the auxiliary stop valves in one of H.M. ships accidentally burst, the boiler room immediately becoming filled with dense steam. In spite of the danger of burning and suffocation from steam, and of the fact that it was impossible to draw fires or at once lift the safety valves, which rendered the possibility of a second and even worse accident highly probable, Mr Edmund John Pysden, Artificer Engineer, R.N., made several gallant attempts to enter the stokehold, and succeeded in bringing out two men who were lying insensible on the stokehold plates, and helped to bring out others. Several of the survivors would undoubtedly have lost their lives but for the rescues effected by this officer and others. Mr Pysden also eventually succeeded in opening the safety valve, which relieved the immediate danger of a further accident. Although he had a wet rag tied over his mouth, he swallowed a considerable quantity of live steam, and was partially incapacitated by its effects.

Notwithstanding the gallant efforts of Mr Pysden and other members of the ship's company, three men lost their lives owing to the accident and nine were seriously injured.'

Edmund John Pysden was born in Sheerness, Isle of Sheppey, Kent on 28 October 1881. A Coppersmith by occupation, he entered the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer 4th Class in October 1903. He was confirmed in that rank in January 1905 when on *Sutlej* and promoted to E.R.A. 3rd Class in October 1906 when on *Widgeon* and to E.R.A. 2nd Class in October 1910 when on *Glasgow*. Ranked as an Acting Artificer Engineer in September 1913 and confirmed in that rank in September 1914. Posted to the *Manipur* in January 1916, the ship was renamed *Sandhurst* in July 1916. It was on the repair ship *Sandhurst*, moored at Gutter Sound, Scapa Flow, that the above accident occurred and Pysden performed his gallantry in saving life. Pysden was promoted to Acting Mate (Engineering) on 7 June 1917. With copied service papers and other research.

436



A scarce Edward Medal for Industry in Bronze group of five awarded to Henry Morley Hawkins, for attempting to save life at the Romford Brewery, 8 February 1911

EDWARD MEDAL (INDUSTRY), E.VII.R. (Henry Morley Hawkins); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (58313 Cpl. H. M. Hawkins, K. R. Rif. C.); DEFENCE MEDAL, unnamed; ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small bronze medal (unsuccessful) (Henry M. Hawkins, 8th Feby. 1911) mounted for display, *good very fine* (5) £1600-2000

'A workman at the Romford Brewery descended a large ale-vat for the purpose of cleaning out the spent hops, and while so engaged was overcome by the carbonic acid gas collected at the bottom. William Moir, a foreman cooper, though a heavily built man, went down through the manhole, which was only 18 inches square, in order to try to bring the man up. He was also overcome by the gas, and was with great difficulty drawn out by a rope. Thereupon Hawkins, a clerk employed at the brewery, volunteered to go to the assistance of the workman, although he had never been accustomed to work in vats. The manhole was enlarged before his descent, and he succeeded in getting a rope round the workman before himself succumbing to the fumes. Both Moir and Hawkins displayed conspicuous courage and presence of mind, although their attempts to save the workman's life were unavailing.'

For their services, William Moir and Henry Morley Hawkins were each awarded the Edward Medal in Bronze and the Royal Humane Society Medal in Bronze (Case No. 38,094). Just five 'Industry' issue Edward Medals in bronze awarded during the reign of King Edward VII.

Hawkins of 5 Como Street, Romford, employed as a Clerk, attested for the Army at Gidea Park on 17 June 1915, aged 36 years. He served with the King's Royal Rifle Corps in France, 25 October 1917-3 November 1918 and 18 November 1918-27 January 1919. With copied research.



An Edward Medal for Industry in Bronze awarded to Richard Brookes, for saving life at Charrington's Brewery on 8 February 1912

EDWARD MEDAL (INDUSTRY), G.V.R., 1st issue, with 2nd type reverse, bronze (Richard Brookes) in case of issue; together with a Presentation 'Marble' Clock, with plaque reading, 'Presented to Richard Brookes by Charrington & Co. Ltd., as a small memento of an act of Bravery at the Abbey Brewery, Burton-on-Trent on Feb. 8th 1912', *medal good very fine (2)*
£1400-1600



'A workman named Thomas Rogers was repairing the spouting of a building at a height of 40 feet from the ground at the brewery of Messrs. Charrington & Co., Burton-on-Trent, when without warning the ladder on which he was standing broke, and he fell head foremost. Brookes, a fitter in the employment of Messrs. Charrington, rushed forward with outstretched arms and caught him as he fell, thereby saving Roger's life at considerable risk to his own. His action was rendered more difficult and dangerous by his having to evade the portion of the ladder to which Rogers continued to cling as he fell.'

With Home Office letter, dated 1 October 1912 to the Manager of Abbey Brewery, Burton-on-Trent, requesting the attendance of Richard Brookes at Buckingham Palace for his investiture by the King on 10 October 1912; partial and damaged letter of congratulations, 6 March 1912; a number of related newspaper cuttings, and copied research.

Note: Clock is heavy; approx. 360 x 330mm., internal condition unknown; lacks key.

438 An Edward Medal for Industry in Bronze awarded to Ernest Thackeray, for the attempted rescue of a man at the Frodingham Steelworks, Scunthorpe, 10 August 1912

EDWARD MEDAL (Industry), G.V.R., 1st issue, with 2nd type reverse, bronze (Ernest Thackeray) *edge bruising, very fine*
£1000-1200

E.M. *London Gazette* 8 October 1912.

'A workman named Lightowler, employed by the Frodingham Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., was overcome by gas in a manhole at the company's blast furnace at Scunthorpe [Lincolnshire]. After several ineffectual attempts had been made to rescue the unfortunate man, Thackeray, a fellow workman, volunteered, and, tying a handkerchief over his mouth, entered the manhole and succeeded in raising Lightowler sufficiently for other workmen outside to get him out, but it was too late to restore him. Thackeray himself was overcome by the gas and did not recover entire consciousness until the following morning.'

Ernest Thackeray was employed as a Blacksmith Striker by the Frodingham Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., living at 32 Carlton Street, Scunthorpe. Speaking of the rescue, the Coroner, said 'the Victoria Cross had been awarded for much less meritorious actions than this' and that Thackeray 'was very brave and heroic'.

With copied extract from the Grimsby Evening Telegraph, 12 August 1912, which reported on the incident. With some other copied research.



An Edward Medal for Mines in Bronze awarded to Under-Manager James Kipling, for rescuing a miner at Mohpani Colliery, India, 7 January 1925

EDWARD MEDAL (Mines), G.V.R., 1st issue, bronze (James Kipling) mounted as worn, *good very fine* £1000-1200

E.M. *London Gazette* 19 March 1926.

'On 7 January 1925, a very heavy fall of roof took place in the Mohpani Colliery of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co. in India, killing one miner instantaneously and completely burying another named Nanoo Maora. On a report of the accident reaching Mr Kipling, the under-manager of the mine, he went with Mr Johnson, the senior European overseer, and Nani Khan, a native timber-drawer, and crawling through the fall of stone and earth, eventually got the man out. Within 20 minutes of their extricating Nanoo 20 tons of rock fell on the very spot where he had been lying.'

James Kipling, James Johnston and Nani Khan were each awarded the Edward Medal in Bronze for their bravery.

440 A Sea Gallantry Medal awarded to Seaman Svenning Mathison of the steamship *Heronspool*, for rescuing the crew of the schooner *Elsie L. Corkum*, 26 December 1920

SEA GALLANTRY MEDAL, G.V.R., bronze (Svenning Mathison, "*Elsie L. Corkum*" 26th December 1920) mounted as worn, in damaged case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £350-400

Svenning Mathison was a Seaman on the steamship *Heronspool* of West Hartlepool.

'On 26 December 1920, the schooner *Elsie L. Corkum*, of St. John's, Newfoundland, was in distress in the Atlantic Ocean in a South Westerly gale with a very rough sea running. The vessel was in a water-logged condition owing to the severe weather which she had met and her boats had been washed away. Signals of distress were seen by the steamship *Heronspool*, of West Hartlepool. A call for volunteers to man a lifeboat met with a general response, and the second officer, being put in charge, chose the men to accompany him. The lifeboat was lowered with great difficulty owing to the rolling of the *Heronspool*. Several times she swung in and once the guy ropes parted, and on another occasion her bows crashed on to the davits. After three quarters of an hour's work the lifeboat got away from the *Heronspool* in a leaky condition owing to the battering she had suffered during the launching, and proceeded to the *Elsie L. Corkum*, and took off the crew of six men. Continuous baling was necessary to keep the lifeboat afloat, and it took over an hour before the shipwrecked crew were safely transferred to the *Heronspool*. The damaged lifeboat was badly smashed whilst being hoisted on board, and had to be abandoned.' (Ref. *The Sea Gallantry Medal*, by R. J. Scarlett).

Second Mate James Kemp Watson and six other men of the *Heronspool* were awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal in bronze. Watson was additionally awarded a pair of binoculars by the Government of Newfoundland. Svenning's medal was personally presented to him by the King on 8 July 1922. With copied research.



ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, large silver medal (Mr W. Wrench restored G. Farrington July 8 1781) fitted with an ornate silver suspension, *very fine* £300-350

An early 1st type medal, the dies prepared by Lewis Pingo (1743-1830), the initials 'L.P.' embossed on reverse below wreath.

Dr W. Wrench of Nantwich, rescued G. Farrington from drowning in the canal and restored the child to life after apparently being dead.

Sold with a newspaper cutting dated 23 January 1907 which refers to the incident.

442 The Royal Humane Society Medal awarded to Major E. B. Nixon, 33rd Burma Regiment, late Bengal Staff Corps, who was murdered by a Pathan soldier who 'ran amok' on 11 February 1891

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small bronze medal (successful) (Lieut. E. B. Nixon, Bengal Staff Corps, 1 August 1871) *slight edge bruising, very fine* £300-350

An article in *The Times* of 5 April 1872 reads:

'The Royal Humane Society has just transmitted its bronze medallion, together with suitable testimonials, to Lieutenant Nixon, adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, for saving the life of a Sepoy under the following gallant circumstances. A party of men, with Colonel Mackeson, commanding the Meywar Bheel Corps, and Lieutenant Nixon, went to Banda Talao, a lake about seven miles from Kherwarra, to drag it for fish. The scene of operations was a creek about 90 yards across. Seven or eight Sepoys proceeded to swim over it with the net, the two officers remaining on the bank to superintend the drag. When the party got 70 yards, the leading man, Private Pema, was evidently in difficulty; his companions proceeded to his assistance, but instead of trying to land him on the nearest bank begun to take him back to the starting point. Their efforts were unsuccessful. The position of the man had become extremely critical, and Lieutenant Nixon plunged into the water and went to the rescue, disregarding the fact that the lake was as well stocked with alligators as with fish. After swimming about 70 yards he reached the drowning man in safety. He got hold of him under the shoulders, but though a strong swimmer found that he could not move him - indeed, that he was hardly able to keep him above the surface. Further aid arriving, a rope was conveyed to Mr Nixon, who passed it round the man's arms. He, himself, however, was so exhausted that he could only hold on to the end and turn on his back. The men were then dragged to land, the Sepoy quite insensible and his preserver nearly so. It was then discovered that Private Pema had foolishly tied round his waist the rope attached to the net, which fully explained the difficulty Mr Nixon had experienced in supporting him, as he had had to sustain the additional weight of a heavily laden net, 20 yards long.'

Edward B. Nixon was born in West Bengal on 26 September 1848, the son of Colonel John Piggott Nixon. After attending the Royal Military College, Nixon was commissioned as an Ensign by purchase into the 1st Regiment of Foot, on 21 August 1866. He was promoted to Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps in July 1869 and was permitted to receive the value of his commission. He was promoted to Captain in January 1879 and Major in August 1886. As such he was appointed 1st Commandant of the 33rd Burma Regiment.

Major Nixon was murdered on 11 February 1891 at Fort Stedman, in the Shan States. A Pathan Naik, apparently frustrated at missing a promotion, 'ran amok', and shot Nixon dead in his house as he was dressing for parade. The Naik then went on to shoot the Adjutant, Lieutenant Jameson, and three Sepoys as they attempted to arrest him. Jameson and two of the Sepoys subsequently died of their injuries.

With copied extracts from *The Times* re the rescue and murder, and other research.

443 ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small bronze medal (unsuccessful) (Capt. John G. Horne, R.M.L.I. 26th Nov. 1915) with bronze buckle on ribbon, in case of issue bearing a metal label, 'Captain John G. Horne, R.M.L.I. 26 Nov. 1915', suspension tightened, good very fine £150-200

'At 4 p.m. on the 26th November, 1915, a rowing-boat struck a rock, filled and sank about 80 yards from the shore at Mudros, throwing its occupant, Patrick Kilty, into the heavy sea running. Capt. John G. Horne and Pte. David Wray swam out, but finding him dead returned to land, having much difficulty in getting out.' (R.H.S. Case No. 42,316).

John Gilbert Horne was born on 2 December 1878 and was educated at Bedford College. He joined the R.M.L.I. in 1897 as a 2nd Lieutenant. Promoted to Lieutenant in July 1898, he was appointed A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Western Australia in February 1903, a post he retained until promoted to Captain in June 1905. From 1905 to 1915 he served on the China Station. During this time he studied Japanese in Japan and became an interpreter. During the war he took part in the blockade, bombardment and capture of Tsingtao, August-November 1914; was then at the Suez Canal, January 1915; the Dardanelles bombardment and capture of the outer forts, February-March 1915; bombardment of Smyrna, 8-15 March 1915; and was present at the landing of the Australians at Anzac, 25 April 1915. He was on the battleship *Triumph* when she was torpedoed and sunk by the U.21 off Gaba Tepe, Dardanelles, 25 May 1915.

Horne and other R.M. survivors were then sent to Mudros to man the boom defences, May 1915-January 1916. Whilst there he was involved in a rescue attempt which resulted in the award of the Royal Humane Society Medal in Bronze. Appointed a Major in April 1916, Horn then served as Naval Vice-Consul at Bilbao, January-June 1917. He was then C.O. of the R.M. Guard at Corfu, July-November 1918. After the war he was for a time Senior Officer R.M. aboard the battleship *Barham* and then Superintendent of the Royal Naval School of Music. In 1925 he joined the staff of the C-in-C. Portsmouth and after six months was posted to Eastney Barracks. Horne attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel with the Chatham Division in February 1927 but died suddenly from heart failure on 10 August 1929. He was buried in Gillingham New Cemetery.

In addition to the Royal Humane Society Medal, he was awarded the 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals.

With copied service papers, R.H.S. extracts and other research.

444 A Royal Humane Society Medal in Silver awarded to Lieutenant Aubrey A. D. Grey, Royal Navy, for gallantly saving the life of a fellow officer following the sinking of the destroyer H.M.S. *Partridge*, 12 December 1917 - Lieutenant Grey was subsequently awarded the Stanhope Gold Medal for 1919 for this action

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small silver medal (successful) (Lieut. Aubrey A. D. Grey, R.N. 12 Dec. 1917) with silver buckle on ribbon, *lacquered, nearly extremely fine* £400-500

Aubrey Arthur Douglas Grey was born on 4 September 1894. He entered the Royal Navy in September 1913 and was appointed a Midshipman in August 1914, a Sub Lieutenant in June 1916 and an Acting Lieutenant in November 1917. During December 1914-February 1916 he served on the battleship *Bellerophon*. Later in 1916 he was posted to the destroyer *Partridge*.

In late 1917 the *Partridge* was one of a number of ships, based at Lerwick in the Shetland Islands, being used to escort convoys to and from Norway. On 11 December 1917 the destroyer left port in company with the destroyer *Pelley* and four armed trawlers, escorting a convoy of six merchant ships. At 11.45 a.m. on 12 December the convoy was S.W. of Bjorne Fjord when enemy ships were sighted to the north. The convoy was ordered to scatter and the *Partridge* and the *Pelley* prepared to engage the enemy in the form of four destroyers. The *Partridge* was quickly hit, and with her main steam-pipe severed was rendered helpless and a sitting target. After being hit by a torpedo her Captain (Lt. Cdr. R. H. Ransome) gave orders for her to be abandoned.

Despite being ordered to abandon ship, Lieutenants Grey and Walters were determined to continue the fight. Manning a torpedo tube they fired a torpedo which hit an enemy destroyer but failed to explode. Soon afterwards Lieutenant Grey was wounded in the thigh. The two Lieutenants then made for a boat but this capsized casting both into the water. Lieutenant Grey, although wounded, then performed an unselfish act of life saving; his R.H.S. citation reading:

'During action on the 12th December, 1917, Lieut. Grey jumped into the water to the help of Lieut. Walters who was exhausted, and although badly wounded in the leg, swam with him for more than a quarter of a mile and placed him on the only vacant place on a raft. Seeing that his own added weight would endanger the raft, he then swam away and was eventually picked up by a German destroyer in a very exhausted state. There was a heavy sea running at the time and the weather intensely cold.' (R.H.S. Case No. 44,748). For this gallant act of life saving, Lieutenant Grey was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Silver Medal and was subsequently awarded the Society's Stanhope Gold Medal in 1919 for this action.

The abandoned *Partridge* was hit by a further two torpedoes and quickly sank. The *Pelley* in a very battered state was the sole survivor of the convoy.

Grey remained a prisoner-of-war of the Germans until the end of the war, after which he resumed his naval career, becoming a Lieutenant-Commander in December 1925. He was placed on the Retired List with the rank of Commander on 16 November 1937. With the onset of war in 1939 he was serving in the Torpedo Development Organisation at R.N.T.F. Greenock and so was exempt from immediate mobilisation. He was later re-employed by the Royal Navy, 1943-50.

With copied service papers and other research.

445



A Stanhope Gold Medal pair awarded to Ernest Hill for rescuing a shipmate who was tangled in nets, off Patsey Fjord, Iceland

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, Stanhope Gold Medal for 1937, 2nd issue (Ernest Hill, 8th Nov. 1936) 18ct. gold, hallmarks for Birmingham 1937, with gold buckle on ribbon; ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small silver medal (successful) (Ernest Hill, 8th Nov. 1936) hallmarks for Birmingham 1936, with silver buckle on ribbon, *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£2800-3200

Ex Dawson Collection; ref. Spink Exhibition 1985, No. 1; ex Fevyer Collection, D.N.W. 25 September 2008.

'Ernest Hill of Fleetwood saved Harold Daniels, aged 18, 11 p.m., off Patsey Fjord, Iceland.

The steam trawler *Northern Spiney* was shooting her trawl when Daniel's foot caught. He was dragged over and swept astern. The rescue took 15 to 20 minutes in a confused sea and swell in 40 fathoms of water. Hill dived overboard in full fishing kit and sea boots and swam back and found Daniels entangled in the trawl.

Supporting Davies they were hauled alongside and with difficulty pulled aboard' (Ref. R.H.S. Case No. 53,819). For his gallantry Ernest Hill was awarded the Royal Humane Society Medal in Silver and was the recipient of the Royal Humane Society's Stanhope Gold Medal for 1937.

Ernest Hill was involved in a further incident on 4 July 1964, when employed as a Labourer, then aged 56 years, when he rescued Bernard Joseph Hall, an Electrical Labourer, aged 52 years.

'Hall felt tired, sat on the pier wall whilst watching unloading of shipping and became drowsy. He apparently dozed off and fell over backwards into the harbour. Hill who was standing near, jumped down 15 to 20 feet into the water. There was blood on the side of Hall's head and he was semi-conscious. Hall was a heavily built man. Hill got him to the quayside and tried to hold on by clasping seaweed, which kept breaking away. Eventually a rowing boat came alongside and the two men in it helped get Hall and Hill aboard. ...' (Ref. R.H.S. Case No. 69,646). For his services Hill was presented with a parchment certificate. At the time of this rescue he was living at 41 Bathurst Street, Porter Hill, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Sold with some copied research.

446



A R.N.I.P.L.S. pair awarded to Lieutenant Frederick Henslow, Royal Navy, H.M. Coastguard, Dungeness, latterly a Naval Knight of Windsor

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK, G.IV.R., silver (Lieut. Fredk. Henslow R.N., Voted 30 Sep. 1832) pierced with ring suspension; BELGIUM, ORDER OF LEOPOLD, Knight's breast badge with swords, silver, gold and enamel, with 'Espagnol' type crown (inst. 1832), last with minor chipping to green enamel wreath, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2) £650-750

Ex John Hayward Collection of Lifesaving Medals, Spink, 7 November 1995.

Frederick John Francis Henslow entered the Royal Navy on 22 August 1811, passed his examination in 1819 and was appointed a Lieutenant aboard the *Java*, flagship of the East Indies Squadron, in March 1829. He returned to England in 1830 and was employed with the coastguard service until 1833. On 27 August 1832 he was involved in a rescue off Dungeness.

'A large American ship, the *Richmond*, was in distress in a gale and thumping on the ground near Fort Moncrieff Station, Littlestone-on-Sea, Kent. Nearby the Ostend brig *Osiris* was seen to be drifting on her beam ends. Lieutenant Stuart, R.N., with his crew of nine men, then dragged a punt and a galley two miles to reach a point closer to the two ships. The punt capsized when launched. Lieutenant Stuart then saw the *Osiris* strike: the crew got away to the *Richmond*. Meanwhile, the Institution lifeboat stationed at No. 27 Tower, Dymchurch, had been launched by Lieutenant Henslow and six Coastguardmen. They reached the *Richmond*, but the Master refused assistance. The ten crew of the *Osiris* were taken in to the lifeboat and landed safely at Fort Montcrieff Station where they were looked after by Lieutenant Stuart.'

For his services in rescuing the crew of the Belgian ship, Lieutenant Henslow, R.N. was awarded the R.N.I.P.L.S. Silver Medal and the Knight's badge of the Belgian Order of Leopold. The award of this Order which was instituted in July 1832 was one of the earliest to an Englishman. In September 1833 he was appointed to command the revenue cutter *Rose*, a position he held until October 1836. On 16 September 1841 he was made a Naval Knight of Windsor. With copied research.

447



A Second World War King's Commendation for Brave Conduct and Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea group of six awarded to Cadet Bernard John Duval, Merchant Navy, for services aboard the M.V. *Domala*, 2 March 1940

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, all unnamed; LLOYD'S WAR MEDAL FOR BRAVERY AT SEA, silver (Cadet B. J. Duval, S.S. "*Domala*", 2nd March 1940) mounted for wear; KING'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT BADGE, plastic, pin-backed, good very fine and better (6) £1800-2200

Ref. Spink Exhibition 1985, No. 76. Ex Fevyer Collection 25 September 2008.

King's Commendation for Brave Conduct *London Gazette* 26 July 1940 - For services when the ship was bombed and damaged.

Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea *Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette*, 18 March 1941. 'Bernard John Duval, Cadet, *Domala*' 'The ship was attacked during darkness by an enemy aircraft, which dropped a bomb, putting the main engines out of action and setting her on fire. She also carried a number of lascars captured from various vessels by an enemy raider, who were being taken home. Many were hurt and some killed. At great risk to himself, Cadet Duval, a lad of seventeen, gave a fine example of bravery, doing all he could to save his second officer's life'.

The M.V. *Domala*, 8,441 tons, was a British passenger liner of the British India Steam Navigation Company. She was bombed by enemy aircraft whilst sailing in the English Channel on 2 March 1940. For their brave actions both Chief Officer W. Brawn and Cadet B. J. Duval were awarded the King's Commendation for Brave Conduct. In addition, Duval was awarded the Lloyd's Medal for Bravery. Sold with original certificate of award for the Commendation for Brave Conduct.



An Order of St. John Lifesaving Medal and Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society Fire Medal pair awarded to Police Constable Thomas Prince Millward, Liverpool City Police

ORDER OF ST. JOHN LIFESAVING MEDAL, 2nd type, silver (Presented to Thomas Prince Millward on 11th July 1900); LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY FIRE MEDAL, silver (P.C.300D Thos. P. Millward for gallantly rescuing a man from being burnt to death at the Stanley Dock Railway Bridge on 15/6/99) with silver buckle on ribbon, *good very fine (2)*

£1200-1500

Ex Fevyer Collection, D.N.W. 25 September 2008. Ref. Spink Exhibition 1985, Nos. 148 & 171.

'On June 15th 1899, at 1.20 a.m., P.C. [Millward] hearing the cries for help on the Stanley Road Railway Bridge, and noticing flames and smoke, proceeded to the Bridge, and was told that a workman named Harver was down a manhole of the bridge, from which the flames and smoke were issuing, he having dropped a candle which had set fire to a bucket of tar. The P.C. endeavoured to go down the hole, but was driven back by the fire. Another P.C. thereupon poured a bucket of water down and partially extinguished the flames. P. C. Millward then went down the hole, but owing to its being so narrow, he was unable to get hold of the man, and he had to be pulled back again overcome by the smoke; he again went down and succeeded in getting hold of the man by the coat, but on those above hauling him out the cloth gave way, and Harver fell back again. P.C. then went down with a rope and placed it round Harver's body. P.C. was then pulled out of the hole in an exhausted condition. On Harver being hauled up by the rope it gave way, and he was once more precipitated to the bottom. In the meantime, P.C. having recovered, a fourth time descended the hole and readjusted the rope, when they were both successfully got to the top, and conveyed in the horse ambulance to the Northern Hospital, where it was found that the rescued man was seriously burnt all over the body and that P.C. was suffering from a burn on the right hand and abrasion of the skin on the right knee. For his gallant action P.C. Millward was awarded the Society's Silver Fire Medal, £2, and an Illuminated Vote of Thanks' (Extract from the L.S.H.S. 60th Annual Report).

Sold with original illuminated document of award for the St. John Lifesaving Medal.

449



C.Q.D. MEDAL 1909, silver (**Thos. Eagle, 1st Class Stoker, R.M.S. Republic**) with ring suspension (eyelet detached), *good very fine*
£200-250

With some copied research.

450



R.S.P.C.A. LIFE SAVING MEDAL, silver (**Gunner Leslie Painter, 1962**) crude engraved naming, with 'For Humanity' brooch bar, in case of issue, *extremely fine*
£220-260

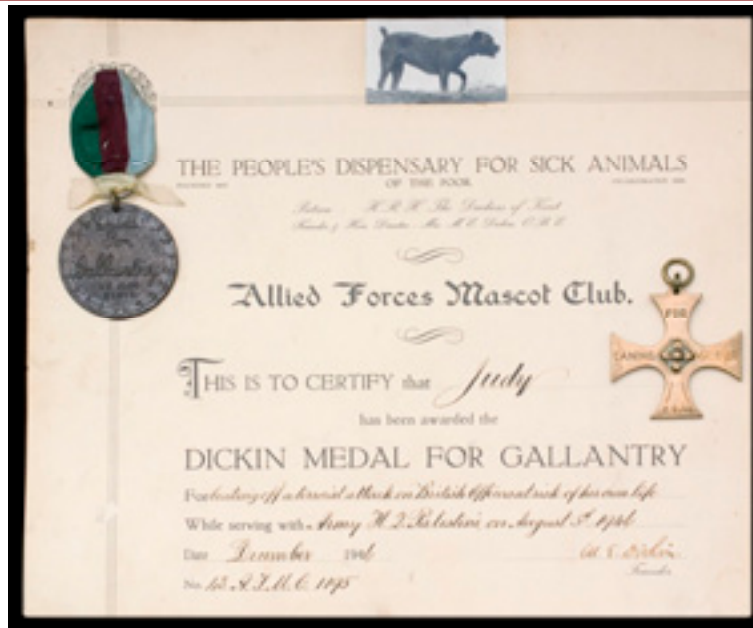
A newspaper cutting, dated 13 March 1943, gives the following details of the award of the silver medal to Gunner J. Leslie Painter, Royal Artillery:

'... A dog (a cross-bred whippet) was chasing a rabbit, to which a ferret was clinging, across a field at Larkhill (near Salisbury) when all three animals fell into a 120ft. well. Mr Lang, the dog's owner, attempted a rescue, but failed. Next morning Gunner Painter volunteered to go down, found the rabbit dead, but dog and ferret were both alive, and both were rescued safely.' ... The medal was presented to Gunner Painter by the Mayor of Salisbury.

With newspaper cutting and other research.

451 R.S.P.C.A. LIFE SAVING MEDAL, bronze (**Fmn. L. W. Taft, 1950**) with 'For Humanity' brooch bar, in case of issue, *extremely fine*
£100-140

'When Fireman Taft was travelling to work, he noticed a building on fire in Barking Road, London, E. After calling the Fire Service, he broke into the building and noticed an Alsatian dog, which was tied up inside the general store. Although molten lead was dripping from the roof, endangering the fireman's life, he released the dog and took him to safety.' (Ref: *The Animal World*, August 1950).



The P.D.S.A. Dickin Medal for Gallantry, awarded to 'Judy' a boxer dog, for thwarting a terrorist attack on British officers, and for protecting her wounded brother, at risk to her own life, in Palestine, 5 August 1946

P.D.S.A. DICKIN MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY, reverse inscribed, 'Judy, Army H.Q. Palestine 5-8-46 AFMC.1195 No. 44', pierced with ring suspension, with a short length of ribbon; together with a brass cross, 48 x 48mm., obverse inscribed, 'For Canine Valour 5.8.46', reverse inscribed, 'Judy', ring suspension, *good very fine and better* (2) *£8000-12000*



Ex Christies 19 July 1983.

P.D.S.A. citation for the award of the Dickin Medal to 'Punch' and 'Judy': 'Boxer Dog and Bitch. Date of Awards November 1946. "These dogs saved the lives of two British officers in Israel by attacking an armed terrorist who was stealing upon them unawares and thus warning them of the danger. Punch sustained 4 bullet wounds and Judy a long graze down her back."

On the evening of 5 August 1946, Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. K. Campbell and Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. G. Niven were relaxing at home in a Jerusalem suburb, with their boxer dogs 'Punch' and 'Judy'. The dogs suddenly became aware of intruders within the compound. Racing into the darkness and barking furiously, they were met with a burst of sub-machine gun fire from one or possibly two terrorists within the barb-wire protected perimeter. Apparently the intruders were stealthily creeping towards the house with the intent to kill the officers. The barking and gunfire, alerted the officers, thwarted the attack and thus saved their lives. A search of the compound revealed that 'Punch' had been seriously wounded, having been hit by four bullets; and 'Judy', with a long graze down her back, was found guarding her brother. Nine expended rounds were later found in the garden. Both dogs made a full recovery from their wounds. For their great gallantry in protecting their masters, both dogs were awarded the P.D.S.A. Dickin Medal. The actual awards being made at the Royal Tournament, Olympia, on 14 June 1947. The owner of 'Judy' was Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh G. G. Niven, who served in Palestine as Adjutant General.

Of the 63 Dickin Medals awarded, 32 were awarded to pigeons, 27 to dogs; 3 to horses and 1 to a cat.

With original P.D.S.A. bestowal document, dated December 1946, with the citation, '... for beating off a terrorist attack on British Officers at risk to her own life. While serving with Army H.Q. Palestine, on August 5th 1946'. With two copied photographs of Judy and other copied research.

453



ARCTIC MEDAL 1818-55, unnamed as issued, fitted with contemporary replacement suspension claw

£500-600

454



BADGE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR, for Aden, G.V.I.R., large oval bronze neck badge, no ribbon, contact marks, very fine

£200-250

455



BADGE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR, for Nyasaland Protectorate, G.V.I.R., large oval bronze neck badge, no ribbon, some contact marks, very fine

£120-160

456



DEFENCE OF THE BRITISH LEGATION, ADDIS ABABA 1936, large silver medal, 53 mm, the obverse with struck inscription 'Presented to the British Legation Guard by the British Communities at Addis Ababa to commemorate services rendered 2nd to 6th May 1936', the reverse with struck Arabic inscription and additionally engraved with recipient's details '**7592 L/D Bakhshish Singh**', with ring for suspension, good very fine, rare

£800-1000

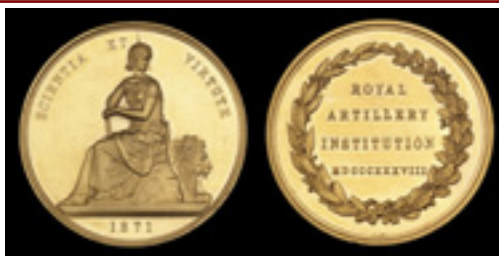
Approximately 156 of these medals were awarded to members of the British Legation Guard for services rendered during the outbreak of armed violence and rioting during May 1936 which preceded the occupation of Addis Ababa by Italian forces. The majority of the military personnel, including Lance-Daffadar Bakhshish Singh, belonged to the 5-14th Punjab Regiment, but there were, in addition, 1 Duffadar and 8 Sowars of the 8th Light Cavalry, and four members of the Indian Medical Service. With some copied research.

457 MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (**Ian Boyne**) fitted within a beaded frame with crudely fixed stand, *good very fine* £40-60

Ian Boyne enlisted in Aberdeen. Serving with the 4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, he was killed in action on 6 May 1916, aged 20 years. He was buried in the Louez Military Cemetery, Duisans, Pas de Calais, France. Ian Boyne was the son of Francis and Mary Anne Boyne of 10 North Constitution Street, Aberdeen. With some copied research.

458 CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS, G.V.R. (**441929 Pte. A. Hughes**) lacking suspension ring, *very fine* £50-70

Alexander Hughes was born in Hamilton, Scotland, on 2 July 1894 and enlisted at Sewell, Manitoba, on 24 May 1915. As a Private in the 28th Battalion Canadian Infantry (Saskatchewan Regiment), he was killed in action on 15 September 1916. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial. With copied service details.

459 STANTON & NEWHALL SERVICES RENDERED MEDAL, 1914-18, gilt and enamel, reverse inscribed, (name engraved) '**Presented to H. W. Smith by the Stanton & Newhall Soldiers & Sailors Fund in Appreciation of Services Rendered in the Great War; 80TH BATTERY R.F.A. MEDAL, silver base metal, unnamed; 1914-15 STAR; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS - unnamed copies; BATTLE OF JUTLAND 1916, COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL by Spink, 45mm., silver; Royal Artillery Sweetheart Brooch, gilt and enamel; K.R.R.C. cap badge, very fine and better (8)** £40-60**460**

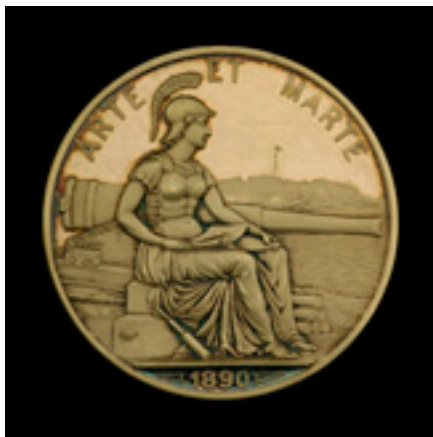
ROYAL ARTILLERY INSTITUTION 'DUNCAN' PRIZE MEDAL, gold, 48mm, 56.39g (Major J. L. Keir. R.A. 1894) in its presentation case, *extremely fine* £1200-1500

The Royal Artillery Institution 'Duncan' prize medal was instituted in 1871 as an annual award for the best essay on a given artillery subject. It could also be awarded in silver and in occasional years was awarded in both metals.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Keir was born on 6 July 1856, and entered the Royal Artillery as a Gentleman Cadet on 20 March 1874. He saw service in India on several occasions between 1880 and 1899, being promoted to Major in November 1892. During the Boer War Keir served as a Special Service Officer with the Mounted Infantry and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in March 1901. He commanded an Imperial Yeomanry Battalion from April 1901, and one of four mobile columns under Lt. General Sir L. Rundle in the Orange Free State in May. The strength of the latter was 150 mounted men and 160 Infantry. In January 1902, Keir was given command of one of the three corps of Royal Artillery Mounted Rifles, approximately 750 strong, which he held during the three drives against De Wet in the Orange Free State between February and March. During the last drive he commanded a combined force of his own and two other columns (Damant's and Wilson's), totalling 2000 men. Late in March, his was one of three columns transferred to the Western Transvaal following the defeat of Lord Methuen's Force at Haart River, and he commanded it in an unsuccessful drive under Major General F. W. Kitchener, the enemy slipping out between his and another column. On 31 March 1902, Keir commanded the Royal Artillery Mounted Rifles and Kitchener's Fighting Scouts in the action at Boschbuit, Western Transvaal, where De La Rey ambushed the three columns pursuing him under Lt. Colonel Cookson.

Keir was made a Brevet Colonel on 26 June 1902. He was Assistant Adjutant General in India from 1904 until 1907, Commander of the Allahabad Brigade from 1907 until 1911 (C.B. created 1908), and promoted Major General on 7 July 1909. On the outbreak of World War One, he had command of the 6th Division in Ireland and subsequently took it to France in September 1914. For his leadership during the Battles of Ypres and Armentieres, he was mentioned in despatches, received the K.C.B. and promotion to Lieutenant General in command of the Sixth Corps. It was against this Corps that the Germans launched their gas attack in December 1915. In 1916 Keir was awarded the First Class Grade of the Belgian Order of the Crown, but meanwhile a bitter row was erupting between him and General Allenby. The latter had taken over command of the Third Army at the beginning of the year and clearly disliked his junior Corps Commander. In fact they had so many disputes that General Byng, another Corps Commander, thinking of Allenby's nickname of "The Bull", called Keir "The Toreador". After the Third Army's unsuccessful diversionary attack at Gommecourt prior to the Battle of the Somme, Allenby relieved Keir of his command. Keir went straight to Haig protesting that Allenby was an intolerant bully, but ultimately Haig confirmed the decision and Keir was sent home. The scene is described in Haig's diary entry for 8 August 1916. In retirement General Sir John Keir was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Warwickshire. He was author of *A Soldier's Eye-View of our Armies* and died on 3 May 1937, aged eighty. Keir's full sized medals were sold by Sotheby in July 1987 and by Spink in April 1940.

461



ROYAL ARTILLERY INSTITUTION LE FROY MEDAL 1890, by *Elkington, London*, obverse; Britannia, wearing armour and a helmet, seated by a cannon facing right, holding papers in her hands and with a telescope at her feet, in the background, coastal fortifications and the sea, 'Arte et Marte' above, in the exergue, '1890'; reverse: within a wreath of oak and laurel, 'John Henry Le Froy Royal Artillery 1834-1890' (**Major P. J. Heggie, R.A.**) 47mm., silver-gilt, 71.27g., *virtually extremely fine*

£60-80

Major-General Sir J. H. Le Froy, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S. (1817-1890) joined the the Royal Artillery Regiment in 1834. Together with Lieutenant (afterwards Major-General) F. M. Eardley-Wilmot, he was largely responsible for the creation of the Royal Artillery Institution in 1838 and was its first Secretary. A pioneer of magnetic research, he joined the Toronto Observatory in 1842, serving for eleven years, undertaking vast surveying operations in the Hudson Bay region. The author of the Handbook for Field Service, he was the Duke of Newcastle's special advisor on artillery matters in 1854

. In 1858 he wrote a paper urging the establishment of a School of Gunnery and his suggestions were shortly afterwards adopted. In 1859 he was member of the Royal Commission on the Defence of the United Kingdom, after which he became first Secretary and then President of the Ordnance Select Committee. In 1868 he was appointed Director-General of Ordnance. He retired as a Major-General in 1870 and the following year was appointed Governor and C-in-C of Bermuda. He was Governor of Tasmania from 1880 to 1882.

The Le Froy Gold Medal was given by Lady Le Froy in memory of her late husband to the most distinguished student in each Advanced Class at the Artillery College. When the College ceased to be a regimental institution in 1899 the medal was placed at the disposal of the Royal Artillery Institution. There it was awarded biennially to officers who made distinguished contributions towards the scientific study and application of artillery.

Phillip Joshua Heggie was born on 31 August 1920. He served in the mobilized T.A. ranks for seven years and then in the Regular Army for over 16 years. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the R.A. in November 1962 and attained the rank of Major in February 1972. He retired with that rank in August 1974.

462

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY MEDAL, Wheel Cup Competition, obverse: heavy artillery piece, reverse: '**Second Team, 1898, Gr. R. Ratcliffe**', 24mm., silver, ring suspension, *good very fine*

£30-40

463



SOUTH WALES BORDERERS REGIMENTAL PRIZE MEDAL, 40mm., silver, obverse engraved with regimental badge, and 'Light Weight Competition, Chakrata 1900', reverse engraved '**Won by No. 4045 Pte. T. Fitchett, 1st S.W. Borderers**', with scroll suspension, *good very fine* £120-150

Thomas John Fitchett was born in Merthyr. A Collier by occupation, he enlisted in the South Wales Borderers at Merthyr on 26 October 1892, aged 19 years, 6 months.

With some copied service details.

464



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, LIFE MEMBERS PASS, ivory, 43mm diameter, issued to **Colonel W. N. Congreve V.C.** in 1910, signed by Lieutenant C. R. Crosse, Secretary N.R.A., *extremely fine* £300-350

General Sir Walter Norris Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry at the battle of Colenso, 15 December 1899, in the attempt to save the guns of the 14th and 66th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery. His son, William LaTouche Congreve, also won the Victoria Cross in the Great War, for gallantry at Longueval in France, as well as the D.S.O. and M.C. Both officers served with the Rifle Brigade.

465

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS (30), mainly unofficial coronation and jubilee, including: Coronation 1821; Victoria 1837; Jubilee 1887; Jubilee 1897; Coronation 1902 (6); Coronation 1911 (5) - including one in hallmarked silver; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1953 (2); other items include: French: Union des Societes de Tir, rectangular, 50 x 38mm., silver; North Staffordshire Infirmary, 51mm., bronze, *some items damaged, fine and better* (30) £100-150

466

PATRIOTIC LAPEL BADGES, with 'stick-pin' fittings, mainly Austrian, Belgian, French, German, mainly dating from the Great War, many enamelled, *generally good condition* (390+) £200-300

467

BERMUDA REGIMENT BUTTONS (10), gilt, four large, six small, unmarked, *good condition, scarce* (10) £50-70

With some copied research on local Bermuda units.

SPECIMEN MEDALS

468

**A Crimean War D.C.M. to Corporal William Finch, Coldstream Guards**

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R., obverse bust of Queen Victoria in place of usual 'Trophy of Arms' (Wm. Finch Coldstream Guards) naming engraved in script, *good very fine and a very rare trial or specimen striking* £500-600

Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.

The original issue D.C.M. to Corporal William Finch was sold in *Hayward's Gazette*, May 1979.

D.C.M. recommendation dated 2 April 1855: 3257 Corporal William Finch, 1st Bn. Coldstream Guards.

William Finch was born at Woodnorton, Norfolk, a Sawyer by trade. He enlisted into the Coldstream Guards on 30 December 1846, was promoted to Sergeant in September 1855 but reverted to Private in January 1856. In April 1848, he transferred to the Royal Canadian Rifles and was discharged owing to illness on 9 January 1866, at Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. In addition to the D.C.M. he was entitled to the Crimea medal with clasps for Alma and Inkermann.

This particular specimen is noted by Abbott & Tamplin in *British Gallantry Awards* which states: 'A D.C.M. exists which has for obverse Queen Victoria's effigy as it appears on the M.S.M., having no date below the bust. This medal had every appearance of being struck officially and it may have been a trial pattern. However, it is difficult to see why such a striking should have been made since when the initial order was placed with the Royal Mint on 2nd February 1855 it was made clear that the obverse was to be as for the L.S. & G.C. Medal. The medal referred to here is named in a highly suspect engraved, interrupted and irregular script to Corporal William Finch, Coldstream Guards, who was a Crimean recipient. It could be that the striking is in some way connected with that of the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal of 1874.'

469 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 26 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Defence of Kimberley, Talana, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belmont, Modder River, Tugela Heights, Natal, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Driefontein, Wepener, Defence of Mafeking, Transvaal, Johannesburg, Laing's Nek, Diamond Hill, Witterbergen, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, edge stamped 'Specimen', a later style claw suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £200-300

470 KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, unnamed specimen, individual clasps loose on ribbon, later style claw suspension, *extremely fine* £30-50

471



GULF 1990-91, 1 clasp, 2 Aug 1990, edge stamped 'Specimen', *extremely fine, rare clasp* £300-350

472 OPERATIONAL SERVICE MEDAL 2000, on 'Sierra Leone' ribbon, edge stamped, 'Specimen', *extremely fine* £80-120

473 OPERATIONAL SERVICE MEDAL 2000, on 'Afghanistan' ribbon, edge stamped, 'Specimen', *extremely fine* £80-120

474 OPERATIONAL SERVICE MEDAL 2000, 1 clasp, Afghanistan, some original edge naming erased, stamped 'Specimen', *nearly extremely fine* £100-150

475 OPERATIONAL SERVICE MEDAL 2000, 1 clasp, DROC, edge marked, 'Specimen', *extremely fine, scarce clasp* £500-600

476 IRAQ 2003, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003, edge stamped, 'Specimen', *nearly extremely fine* £80-120

477 ACCUMULATED CAMPAIGN SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., erasure to edge and stamped, 'Specimen', *nearly extremely fine* £80-120

478 HONG KONG ROYAL NAVAL DOCKYARD POLICE LONG SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, bronze, edge stamped, 'Specimen', *extremely fine* £100-150

- 479 HONG KONG ROYAL NAVAL DOCKYARD POLICE LONG SERVICE MEDAL, E.I.I.R., bronze, unnamed specimen, *extremely fine* £100-150
- 480 ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS MEDAL, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, edge stamped, 'Specimen', *extremely fine* £40-60
- 481 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL CLASP 'Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-53', *nearly extremely fine* £60-80
Note: clasp only.

482



Items relating to Sergeant William McNally, V.C., M.M., The Yorkshire Regiment

A mounted set of four miniature dress medals attributed to Sergeant W. McNally, V.C. - VICTORIA CROSS; MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R.; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, mounted for wear; a Great War 'War Wounded' lapel badge, pin-backed; British Legion, stick-pin; together with a quantity of papers relating to 'McNally V.C.', *very fine (lot)* £800-1000

Sergeant William McNally (1894-1976), 8th Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, was awarded the VC. (London Gazette 14 December 1918) for gallantry in action at Piave, Italy, on 27 October 1918 and again at Vazzola, 29 October 1918.

'When his company was most seriously hindered by machine-gun fire, Sergeant McNally, regardless of personal safety, rushed the machine-gun post single-handed, killing the team and capturing the gun. Later, at Vazzola on 29 October, the Sergeant crept up to the rear of an enemy post, put the garrison to flight and captured the machine-gun. On the same day, when holding a newly captured ditch, he was strongly counter-attacked from both flanks, but coolly controlling the fire of his party, he frustrated that attack, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. (Ref: *The Register of the Victoria Cross*).

Sold with a quantity of original papers relating to McNally, including: original Army Telegraph, 'The G.O.C. congratulates you on your being awarded the Military Medal by the Corps Commander.'; citation for his M.M. (repaired), signed by Lieutenant-Colonel, A.A. & Q. M.G., 23rd Division: 'When his Officer was wounded during the assault of Contalmaison on 10th July, 1916, he remained with him and tied him up under fire and subsequently reached the firing line by himself'; a slip re McNally at the Combined Corps Gas Wing, Central School, dated 1 May 1918; a slip re. McNally at the Army Wing, Central School, dated 30 May 1918; citation for his Victoria Cross (repaired) signed by Major Gray Simpson, A. & Q. Branch of Staff, 23rd Division; Free Railway Travel Pass issued to McNally, 9-12 November 1929; V.C. Reunion programmes (3); named Coronation 1937 award certificate; slips (2) relating to McNally's application to re-enlist in August 1940; named slip re the award of the Defence Medal, dated 20 May 1946; a note of thanks from Winston Churchill, 1956; a letter from the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Durham paying tribute to McNally as a recipient of the V. C., dated 20 June 1956; letter to McNally from the V.C. & G.C. Association, dated 13 October 1975; V.C. & G.C. Association Christmas cards (2); Green Howards Christmas card; Invitation cards to McNally (5); papers ref the funeral of William McNally; a printed 'Souvenir in Commemoration of the V.C.s, invitation to dinner by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Saturday 9th November 1929'; portrait photograph. Also with a quantity of copied research.

483



The mounted group of five miniature dress medals attributed to Admiral Henry Blackett, Royal Navy

1914-15 STAR; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20, 7 clasps, Red Sea, North Sea 1914, North Sea 1915, Jutland 31 May 16, North Sea 1916, North Sea 1917, North Sea 1918; VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19, M.I.D. oak leaf; CORONATION 1911, silver; RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR, badge with swords, silver-gilt and enamel, all unnamed, mounted court style as worn, *about extremely fine (5)* £180-220

Commanded the armoured cruiser *Duke of Edinburgh* at Jutland. See lot 708 for full-size medals.

484 A mounted group of seven miniature dress medals

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.I.R.; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS; 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf, mounted as worn

A mounted group of four miniature dress medals

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf; ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. 1st issue, mounted as worn

A mounted group of three miniature dress medals

1914 STAR; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (14)

£20-30

With four riband bars.

485 A mounted group of three miniature dress medals attributed to Sergeant J. Whittaker, 1 Parachute Regiment

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Near East; U.N. MEDAL, UNFICYP ribbon; GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, South Arabia, mounted court style, *good very fine* (3)

£20-30

Ex D.N.W. 22 September 2000.

Contained in glass-fronted wooden frame, with beret badge, wings and flashes.

486

PRESENTATION SILVER CUP, of local Indian manufacture, 95mm. high, 76mm. dia. at lip, with ornate floral design, base inscribed, **'Presented by Lt. Stevenson, High. Lt. Inf. to R.A. Mess, July 1887, Lucknow'**, *good condition*

£80-120

Lieutenant William Henry Stevenson, Highland Light Infantry, was sometime Superintendent of the Lucknow Gymnasium. Had previously served in Egypt, being awarded the Egypt Medal with clasp Tel-el-Kebir and Khedive's Star.

487

SILVER CIGARETTE BOX, bearing the inscription, **'Presented to Major J. C. Stevenson, Royal Horse Artillery, by the Commandant and Staff of the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, on the occasion of his marriage, 15th March 1957'**, 178 x 87 x 44mm., with hallmarks for Birmingham 1956, lid bearing the crest of the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, wood interior, *very good condition*

£120-160

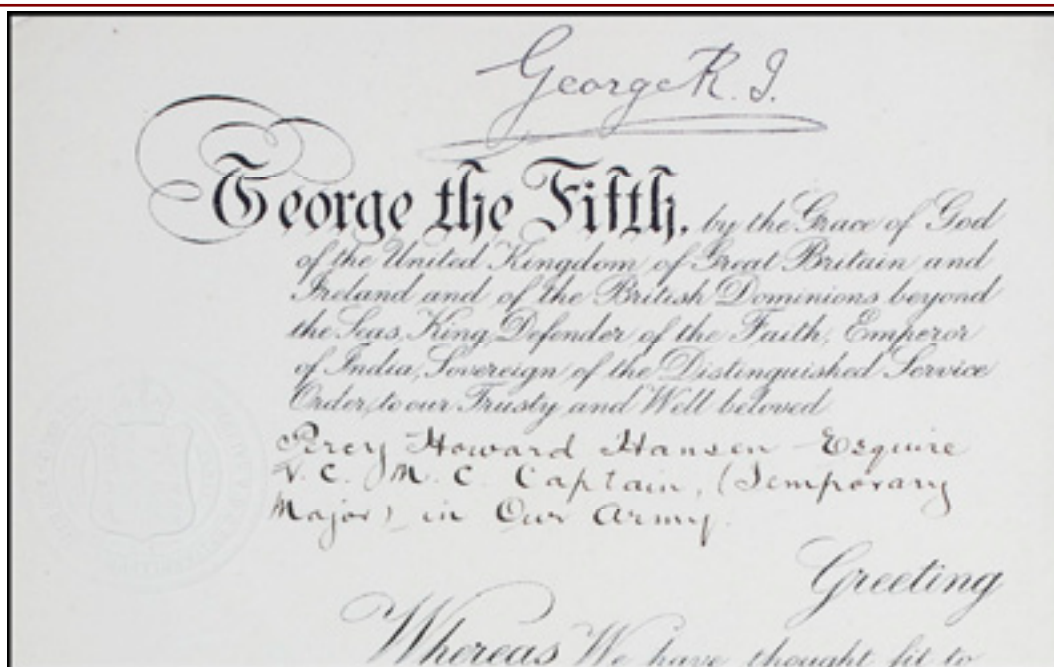
John Campbell Stevenson was born on 12 November 1920. He served in the ranks of the Royal Artillery for 99 days before gaining a commission in December 1939. Served with the R.A. in the B.E.F. 1940, becoming a prisoner-of-war, 1940-45. For his wartime services he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 8 November 1945). Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, as Commandant of the Otterburn Training Area, Northumberland, was murdered by I.R.A. gunmen at the door of his house on 8 April 1974.

With extract from *The Gunner*, December 2010, which featured his grandson being presented with the Elizabeth Cross as Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson's next-of-kin.



PEWTER TANKARD, by *Mastercraft, Sheffield*, 125mm high, 90mm. dia. at lip, , inscribed, '**To S/Sgt. "Tak" Takavesi D.C.M. from W.Os. & Sgts. H.Q. Sqd. 23 S.A.S. Regt.**', very good condition £300-400

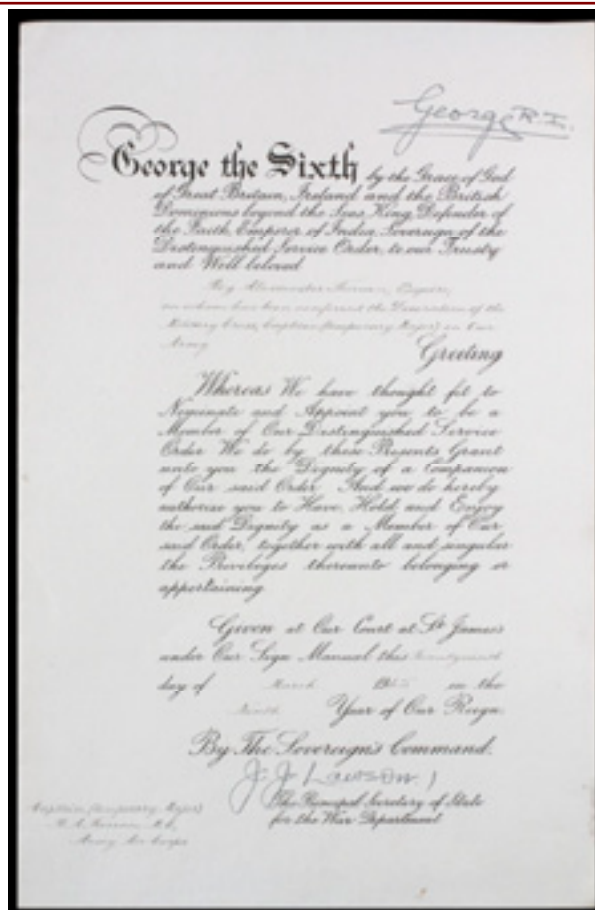
Sekonaia Takavesi was born in Fiji in 1943. From Vanuabalavu, Fiji, he enlisted into the King's Own Scottish Borderers in November 1961. Served with the S.A.S., 1963-86. Was wounded in action at Mirbat, Dhofar, 19 July 1972, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Most notably he served with 6 Troop B Squadron S.A.S. at the Iranian Embassy Siege.



VICTORIA CROSS INTEREST: Distinguished Service Order bestowal document to **Captain (Temporary Major) Percy Howard Hansen, V.C., M.C., Lincolnshire Regiment**, dated 16 September 1918, in War Office envelope addressed to 'P. H. Hansen, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., Lincs. Regt., Senior Officer School, Aldershot'; with a copy of the D.S.O. Statutes, document in good condition £200-300

Captain (later Brigadier) Percy Howard Hansen, 6th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, was awarded the V.C. (*London Gazette* 1 October 1915) for his gallantry at Yilghin Burnu, Gallipoli, on 9 August 1915. His battalion was forced to retire leaving some wounded behind, owing to the intense heat from the scrub which had been set on fire. After the retirement Captain Hansen, with three or four volunteers dashed forward several times over 300-400 yards of open scrub, under a terrific fire and succeeded in rescuing six wounded men from inevitable death by burning (ref: *The Register of the Victoria Cross*).

The award of the D.S.O. listed in *London Gazette* 16 September 1918.



THE ORIGINAL D.S.O. WARRANT APPERTAINING TO **Major Roy Farran, the highly decorated S.A.S. officer**, in the name of 'Roy Alexander Farran, Esquire, on whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Captain (Temporary Major) in our Army', dated 29 March 1945, and signed by the King and the Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, *in good condition* £300-400

The likes of legendary S.A.S. officers such as Roy Farran require no introduction here, though for the record it is worth noting that he was also awarded three M.C.s - see Peter Liversidge's obituary in the *O.M.R.S. Journal*, December 2006, for further details.

The recommendation for his immediate D.S.O. states:

'Major Farran, commanding the Jeep Squadron, comprising 54 men and 16 jeeps of 2nd Special Air Service Regiment, landed by Dakota at Rennes on 19 August 1944.

This Squadron operated continuously from that date until 17 September 1944, harassing the enemy in his rear areas from Orleans to St. Loup.

Confirmed damage inflicted on the enemy by the small force under Major Farran amounted to approximately 500 killed or wounded, 23 staff cars destroyed, 6 motor-cycles and 36 miscellaneous vehicles including trucks, troop carriers and a petrol wagon. In addition, a dump of 100,000 tons of petrol was destroyed, a goods train burnt out and the Germans at Beaulieu panicked into blowing up their R. D.F. station, and evacuating the position. Much essential information and bombing targets were also passed back by W./T.

Squadron casualties were 7 killed, 2 wounded, 1 missing and 2 P.O.W., of whom one subsequently escaped.

On 30 August 1944, Major Farran decided to attack Chatillon (at that time about 50 miles behind the German front). This town was strongly held by the enemy.

Under cover of darkness, Major Farran placed his Squadron in position, covering all entry and exit with jeep and foot parties.

At 0630 hours on 30 August the attack was opened with 3-inch mortar fire on the German H.Q. in the chateaux. 48 mortar bombs were placed on the target. Fierce resistance was encountered from enemy troops in the town, and a reinforcement column of 30 vehicles full of troops was dispersed, and prevented from giving help to the enemy garrison.

After seven and a half hours of hard and successful fighting, Major Farran withdrew his small force to the Foret de Chatillon.

A conservative estimate of the enemy's casualties is at least 100 Germans killed and a considerable number wounded, whilst S.A.S. casualties were 1 killed and 2 wounded.

This well-conceived and brilliantly executed operation caused the enemy to mistake Major Farran's Squadron for the advance elements of the 3rd U.S. Army and thereby to withdraw from Chatillon sooner than necessary. His personal courage, initiative and tactical sense enabled him to direct his small force with minimum loss.

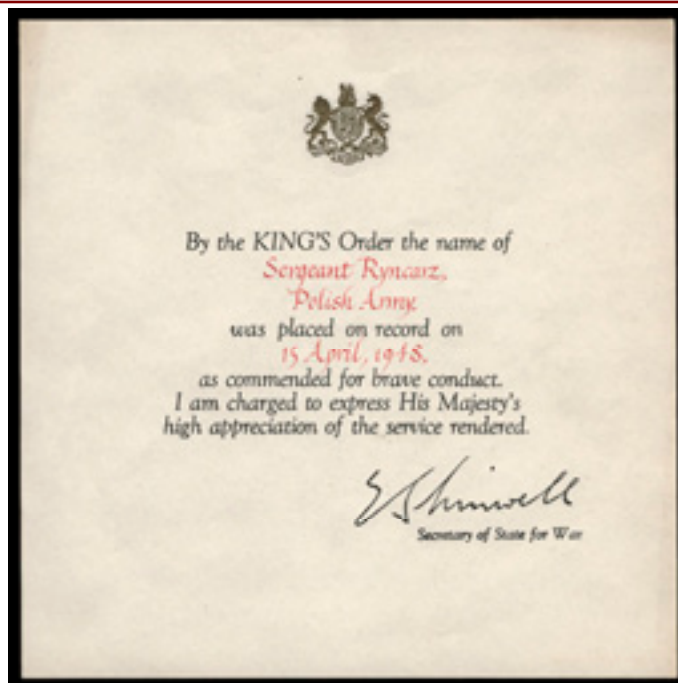
At one stage during the operation it seemed likely that the small British force under his command would be destroyed; however, Major Farran with complete disregard for his own safety, moved from party to party encouraging and inspiring his men to press home the attack, thereby ensuring success.

Major Farran is the very best type of officer, and the above is but one example of the offensive spirit and brilliant leadership shown by him, and there can be no doubt that his small force played a considerable part in disorganising the German forces in front of the 3rd U. S. Army.'

- 491** THE ORIGINAL D.S.O. WARRANT APPERTAINING TO **Acting Wing Commander J. Kosthoryz, Czech Air Force, who served in No. 311 Squadron in addition to Coastal Command**, in the name of 'Jan Kosthoryz, Acting Wing Commander in the Czechoslovak Air Force', dated 13 April 1945 and signed by the King and Arthur Henderson, *in good condition* £100-150

Jan Kosthoryz reached England in August 1940, after serving out in France in the period May-June 1940. Originally employed as a Navigator in No. 311 Squadron, he transferred to Coastal Command in April 1942, gained his "Wings" that September and was awarded his D.S.O. in April 1945. Added to which he was awarded the Czech War Cross on four occasions, in addition to the Medal for Prowess; sold with copied Czech service record.

492



COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT CERTIFICATE to **Sergeant Ryncarz, Polish Army**, 15 April 1948, in envelope, *good condition* £100-150

In a letter from Jaciej Grabowski, Paris, to 'His Majesty The King of England', c/o British Embassy in Paris, dated 27 January 1947:

'I have the honour to present to you the case of a few Polish officers and other ranks, who made a real success, when defending London against the flying bombs. Nevertheless their deed has not been adequately appreciated.

The Polish Section of the Interallied "Special Forces" was given an operational region in the North of France, which had to be organised for the future parachute landings, and represented at the same time an area of sabotage operations, under the joint name "Bazzard".

Among the persons, provided for those military operations by P.O.W.N., Polish Organisation for Fight for Independence in France, were Poles, who had lived for years in France. They were organised and trained by a Polish Army staff, which underwent Special Forces training in Great Britain and which afterwards parachuted into France.

Their main task consisted in preparing auxiliary parties, reception committees, and landings for special parachute groups of "Special Forces" as well as regular parachute troops.

The sabotage aimed at cutting off telegraph and telephone lines, ruining roads and making them unpassable, destroying railway lines, capturing german convoys and dispatch carriers

To prepare these actions and command them, nine officers and several other ranks of the Polish Forces were parachuted into France. The work in this area lasted from 1943 till the 1st September 1944, when the British Army liberated the territory. The work was a constant one, in spite of extremely difficult conditions, especially with regard to Gestapo and German Field Police, which were doing their best to detect the organisation.'

The names of four Polish officers and other ranks were then specially mentioned, including: 'Sgt. Ryncarz was killed in a fight with german troops'.

As a result of this representation, Sergeant Ryncarz was posthumously commended for his brave conduct. With copied letter.

- 493** GERMAN WARTIME LETTERS (4) from Grenadier Hans Clahsen to his mother Frau Johann Clahsen of 6, Adolf Hitler Strasse, Schermbeck, Rheinland, Germany, the letters dated 12.3.44; 29.3.44; and 29.2.44; addressed from Ludendorff Kaserne (Barracks), Düsseldorf; the letter dated 20.12.44 from Stalag VIF Münster, all with envelopes; together with a letter and a Red Cross card from Hans Clahsen, now as a prisoner-of-war in the 'English Zone' at Lens, to his mother at the same address, though understandably the name of her street had been changed from the previous to '6 Hauptstrasse', *generally good condition* (6) £20-30

- 494** ARCHER, THOMAS, *The War in Egypt and the Soudan*, Blackie & Son, London, 1887, 4 volumes bound in two, illustrated, rebound red half calf, *fairly good condition* (2) £80-100

- 495** ATKINSON, C. T., *The Devonshire Regiment 1914-1918*, 1st edition, London, 1926, xxv, 742pp., original blue cloth; ANON, *Historical Record of the Thirty-Fourth or The Cumberland Regiment of Foot*, London, 1844, viii, 100pp., original embossed red boards; ANON, *Standing Orders of the 47th (The Lancashire) Regiment of Foot*, London, 1876, viii, 59pp.; JOHNSON, LIEUT.-COL. R. M., *29th Divisional Artillery War Record and Honours Book 1915-1918*, Woolwich 1921, v, 235pp., paper covers; [H.M.S.O.], *Trumpet and Bugle Sounds for the Army*, 1914, 155pp., red boards; WESTON, SIMON, *Walking Tall*, an Autobiography, London, 1989, 187pp., with dustcover, generally good condition (6) £50-70
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- 496** CRESWICKE, LOUIS, *South Africa and the Transvaal War*, Caxton Publishing, 8 volumes, with many b/w plates, red cloth decorated in gilt, covers faded, worn and damaged; ANON, *Deeds that Thrill the Empire*, The Standard Art Book Co., 5 volumes, with some coloured and many b/w plates, blue decorated cloth, covers faded, fairly good condition (15) £80-100
- Together with a chart, 71 x 56cm., bearing 56 riband bars (mostly British) and four metal emblems - 12 riband bars detached, 4 missing. This worn, stained an a little torn. Also a card chart, 68 x 49cm., displaying Saudi Arabian medal ribbons, with captions in Arabic script. This in very good condition
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- 497** JAMES, LIONEL, *The Indian Frontier War*, being an account of The Mohmund and Tirah Expeditions 1897, Heinemann, London, 1898, 1st edition, xi, 300pp., with b/w plates, original red cloth decorated in gilt, covers a little faded, good condition £40-60
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- 498** MAYO, J. H., *Medals and Decorations of the British Army and Navy*, 2 volumes, London, 1897, lxxxviii, 617pp., plus colour plates, original red cloth with bevelled edges, second volume with gilt 'Conservative Club' emblem on front cover; EATON, LIEUT.-COL. H. F., *Catalogue of British and Foreign War Medals, Crosses, Badges, Decorations and Miscellaneous Medals*, London, 1880, 211pp., faded red boards; EATON, COLONEL HON. H. F., *Naval and Military Medals*, London, 1897, 128pp., original red cloth, ex R.U.S.I.; IRWIN, D. HASTINGS, *War Medals and Decorations*, London, 1890, vi, 185pp., original embossed red boards, generally good condition (5) £40-60
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- 499** AUCTION CATALOGUES: *The Upfill-Brown Collection*, B.D.W., 4 December 1991, hardback with dust cover; *The Anglo-Boer War Anniversary 1899-1999*, Spink, 20/21 October 1999, hardback; *J. Barker Collection*, Glendining's, 5 September 1950; *Rev. Hawkes Field Collection*, Glendining's, 3 November 1950; *Usher Collection*, Glendining's, 22 July 1975; *Sampson Collection of Medals to the Black Watch*, Glendining's, 19 June 1991; *Bentley Collection*, Sotheby's, 18 February 1970; *Lovell Collection* (2), Sotheby's, part 1, 22/23 November 1977; part 2, 15/16 November 1978; *Hayward's Gazette*, Waterloo 160th Anniversary issue, June 1975; *A Catalogue of the Orders, Decorations and Medals formerly on the Muster Roll of Jack L. Wadey*, six volumes, generally good condition (16) £50-70
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- 500** GLENDINING MEDAL AUCTION CATALOGUES (6) bound in one volume - A. C. Montagu Collection, 18/19 November 1926; Hamilton-Smith, 2nd Portion, 20/21 July 1927; Hamilton-Smith, Third Portion, 21/22 November 1927; Cheylesmore, 16-18 July 1930; Mackenzie, First Portion, 28 June 1934; Mackenzie, Final Portion, 19/20 July 1934, most with b/w plates, bound in green boards; GLENDINING MEDAL AUCTION CATALOGUE, June 1913, C. A. Watters Collection, 80pp., with b/w plates, bound in green boards; Auction Catalogues (3): Sotheby's, 8 March 1895 - property of Blake, Bancks and others; Sotheby's 19 April 1910 - property of General Viscount Hill, with b/w plates; Glendining's, 24-26 July 1946 - Dalrymple White Collection, with b/w plates, generally good condition (5) £80-100

WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

501



Arabian States, Sultanate of Quaiti, MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, obverse: bust of Sultan Salih bin Ghalib, reverse: coat-of-arms of the Sultanate, bronze, with incorrect ribbon, *extremely fine, scarce* £120-160

Manufactured by the British Royal Mint; 62 were produced in 1948.

The Sultanate of Quaiti was centred around the towns of Mukalla and Shiher on the Indian Ocean coast of the Arabian Peninsula. It later became part of the Federation of South Arabia and then the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

502 **Belgium**, QUEEN ELIZABETH MEDAL, bronze, in case of issue, *extremely fine*

£30-50

Ex Alf Flatow Collection, Spink, 25 November 1998.

With award document to 'Miss J. Hale', dated 30 October 1918.

503



Egypt, Kingdom, JUDICIAL BADGE, 118 x 88mm., silver and silver-gilt, pin-backed, *good very fine*

£250-300

504 **A French pair awarded to Miss Louie Barker**

FRANCE, THIRD REPUBLIC, LEGION OF HONOUR, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *enamel damage to reverse centre*; GRATITUDE MEDAL, 1946 issue, bronze, reverse inscribed, 'Miss Louie Barker', mounted for wear, *very fine and better (lot)* £140-180

Ex Flatow Collection, Spink, 25 November 1998.

Legion of Honour *London Gazette* 14 February 1950.

Miss Louie Barker, of St. Wilfred's Circus, Gipton, Leeds, an Inspector-Passer at George Bray & Co. Ltd., electrical engineers at Leeds, was awarded the Legion of Honour and Medal of Gratitude in recognition of her work for the French Forces during the war. She was engaged in relief work for the French forces - organising the knitting of comforts and the collection of money. Some 300 women at Brays sent well over 2,000 knitted articles and collected over £2,000.

Sold with Legion of Honour bestowal document, dated December 1949; letter from the French Ambassador relating to the award of the Legion of Honour, dated 22 December 1949; letters and telegrams of congratulation; picture booklet, 'Mémorial de la Guerre', signed 'With compliments of General A. Lelong'; copied gazette extract; newspaper cuttings related to the awards; with other papers.

505



Italy, Kingdom, AL VALORE MILITARE, bronze, obverse with crowned 'Z' and 'F.G' below wreath, reverse engraved, 'Reid William; Casa Matteucci 17-1-1945', *good very fine* £350-450

Lieutenant William Adrian Lockhart Reid, North Irish Horse and Royal Armoured Corps, awarded the M.C. for services in Italy, *London Gazette* 5 July 1945. Recommendation reads:

'In the area N.E. of Alfonsine for outstanding courage and leadership on 16 January 1945. On this date Lieutenant Reid was a Troop Commander in support of a company of the Italian Gruppo "Cremona." An outpost - Casa Giazol - had been lost the previous night by the Gruppo and it was the intention to recapture it with a platoon supported by two tanks of Lieutenant Reid's troop.

The attack started to time and the two tanks with Lieutenant Reid in one of them moved to their battle positions. This was in fact the first action these Italian troops had taken part in with tanks and shortly after passing the start line the Italian platoon melted away. Undeterred by this Lieutenant Reid kept his tanks in action and engaging the enemy with Browning and 75 he kept their heads down while the British Major attached to the Italians battalion organised a fresh platoon for a second attempt. Some half hour elapsed before the second platoon was launched and during this time Lieutenant Reid directing his tank from his turret was wounded in the head. Applying his first field dressing Lieutenant Reid again exposed himself out of his turret and on the appearance of the Italian platoon pressed the attack home to within 30 yards of the objective. His tanks were by then being engaged by bazookas from Casa Giazol and several near misses went over Lieutenant Reid's head. He kept his tank in action until his ammunition was exhausted and realising there was insufficient infantry to take the house he covered the retreat of the remaining men back to the start line. A heavy artillery concentration was then put down by the enemy but leaving his tank, Lieutenant Reid saw both his tanks on to the main road en route to their harbour. He then returned on foot to Casa Matteucci - the nearest outpost to the enemy - to ensure that the position was organised for defence. Only after having satisfied himself on these matters would Lieutenant Reid allow himself to be evacuated. Although the action was not successful eventually the high courage and utter disregard of danger show by Lieutenant Reid were an inspiration to the Italian troops and an outstanding example of the best traditions of the British officer which was not lost on these foreign troops'.

Additionally awarded the Al Valore Militare for the same action.

With some copied research.

506



Netherlands, RED CROSS MEDAL OF MERIT, silver and enamel, mounted from bow ribbon, *extremely fine* £60-80

Ex Alf Flatow Collection, Spink, 25 November 1998.

With award document and associated paper to Zuster (Sister) C. E. K. Aberson, dated 30 August 1948.

507



Ottoman Empire, ORDER OF OSMANIA, 2nd Class set of insignia, neck badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *slight enamel damage to one arm*; Star, 82mm., silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with Arabic stamp mark on reverse, *very fine* (2)

£280-320

508



Ottoman Empire, ORDER OF MEDJIDIE, 3rd Class neck badge, by *Paul Stopin, Palais Royal*, 66mm., silver, gold and enamel, short length of ribbon, 'crescent' suspension with enamel damage, very fine £200-250

509



Russia, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, badge with swords, 39 x 39mm., silver-gilt and enamel, non-Russian manufacture, unmarked, good very fine £300-400

510

Russia, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, 2nd Class case, with internal pad, some wear and tear, fairly good condition £100-140

Note: case only.

511



Russia, ORDER OF ST. STANISLAUS, 3rd Class breast badge with swords, by *Eduard, St. Petersburg*, 40 x 40mm., gold and enamel, '56' gold mark on eyelet, kokoshnik marks on sword hilts and faint manufacturer's name on reverse, mounted Russian style with bow ribbon, loss of enamel to obverse wreath, good very fine £800-1000

512

Russia, ST. GEORGE MEDAL FOR BRAVERY, Nicholas II, 3rd Class, silver, reverse officially inscribed, 'No.22197', edge inscribed, 11124 Pte. A. J. West, 1/Midlx. R.) edge bruising and contact marks, good fine £200-300

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 12 June 1915. 'For conspicuously gallant conduct near Armentieres on 3rd January, 1915, in carrying a wounded man, under a hot sniping fire, across the open, the communication trench at the time being impassable. Private West has constantly brought in wounded men under fire.'

Arthur John West was born in Hampstead, London. A General Labourer by occupation and a member of the 5th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, he enlisted into regular service with the Middlesex Regiment at London on 15 March 1906, aged 19 years, 8 months. With them he served in India, December 1906-December 1913. Served in the France/Flanders theatre of war, 18 August 1914-3 October 1915. Awarded the D.C.M. for his bravery under fire in January 1915 and on other occasions. Received gunshot wounds on 7 October suffering wounds to his ear and right thigh. Invalided to England, he remained at home for the rest of the war. Discharged on 4 April 1919. Additionally awarded the 1914 Star trio. With copied service papers and m.i.c.

- 513** **Russia**, MEDAL OF ZEAL, silver, contemporary engraved naming, 'No. 25 P.O. R. H. Ash, British Armoured Cars, Russia, 1915', n.r., very fine £200-250

Robert Henry Ash, who was born in June 1895, enlisted in the Royal Naval Air Service on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914 and served as a Petty Officer attached to 12 and 15 Squadrons out in Belgium and France before the year's end.

Subsequently transferring to the Armoured Car Section, he was embarked for Russia in December 1915, where he served at Shonga in the early part of 1916 before being detached for service on the Caucasian Front at Mozak that September. Having also served in a similar capacity in Dobrudsha and Hirsova, he was posted to Braila in Roumania at the end of the year, his service record noting at this point the award of his 'Silver Breast Medal with St. Stanislaus Ribbon' (T.N.A. ADM 171/74 refers). Ash remained actively employed in Roumania until returning to Tiraspol for service in Galicia in May-June 1917, and was embarked for England that November, after also serving at Proskurov and Brovary bases, in addition to Kursk.

Transferring to the Royal Flying Corps in February 1918, Ash was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the newly established Royal Air Force in April 1918 and ended the War as a pilot in No. 185 Squadron, a torpedo-bomber unit equipped with Sopwith Cuckoo aircraft at East Fortune in East Lothian. He was transferred to the Unemployed List in March 1919.

- 514** **Serbia**, WAR COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1914-18; MEDAL FOR THE RETREAT FROM ALBANIA 1915; **Poland**, CONCENTRATION CAMP SURVIVOR'S CROSS, enamelled; **Belgium**, WAR COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1914-18 (2); **France**, ST. HELENA MEDAL; DUNKIRK MEDAL 1940 (2); **Germany**, SOUTH WEST AFRICA MEDAL, bronze, lacking ring suspension; **U.S.S.R.**, 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR 1985, combatant's issue; **Bahrain**, LIBERATION OF KUWAIT MEDAL, bronze; **Yemen**, WAR OF LIBERATION MEDAL, silvered base metal; together with German '190' cloth shoulder tabs (2); cloth chevrons and a metal identity disk, 'Koneremann, Bernh., Münster, Westf., 11.5.94.', medals very fine and better (16) £140-180

Serbian medals associated with a 'Huguenin' medal envelope inscribed, 'Martha Spooner'.

Polish medal together with an award booklet to Henryk s.Antoniego Sacinski for the Silver Cross of Merit.

- 515** **SIERRA LEONE**, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL 1965, bronze; together with a miniature dress medal, in card box; **Malaysia**, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL 1960 (Pingat Khidmat Berbakti), silver, in card box, extremely fine (3) £60-80

516



- Federation of South Arabia**, GALLANTRY MEDAL, 1st Class, gilt, nearly extremely fine and very rare £600-700

Instituted in the early 1960's, a total of 28 are believed to have been manufactured by Spink, London.

517



- Pair: J. Higgins, Royal Regiment of Artillery**

SPAIN, KINGDOM, ORDER OF MARIA ISABELLA LOUISA, silver cross, reverse inscribed, 'RRA J. Higgins'; CROSS FOR THE LIBERATORS OF BILBAO 1836, silver cross, reverse inscribed, 'RRA J. Higgins', this with incorrect ribbon, mounted for display, about very fine (2) £400-450

During the 1st Carlist War (1833-39), a force of British volunteers - the 'British Auxiliary Legion' was permitted by the British Government to lend support to the liberal Royalist forces of Queen Isabella of Spain - the Legion being under the command of General Sir Lacy Evans. In November 1836 a detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, consisting of three officers and 36 other ranks was also sent to assist.

Soon after their arrival, Captain Colquhoun and Lieutenant Basset with some of the contingent were sent to Portugalete in the neighbourhood of Bilbao, to assist in the relief of that besieged city. After several ineffectual attempts, the forces of General Espartero successfully raised the siege on 25 December 1836. As a result, General Espartero recommended the two British officers and several of the men for awards. The two officers received the Order of St. Ferdinand, the Order of Isabella the Catholic and the Cross for the Liberation of Bilbao in gold; nine other ranks, including Higgins, were awarded the Order of Maria Isabella Louisa in silver and the Cross for the Liberation of Bilbao in silver; a further eight other ranks were awarded the Cross for the Liberation of Bilbao in silver.

James Higgins, Royal Regiment of Artillery is listed as one of a number of men of the unit presented with the above medals, ref. 'Decorations presented to a detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery for Raising the Siege of Bilbao, 25 December 1836', in *The Military and Naval Medal Magazine*, Vol. 1, edited by Douglas Glendining. The article further states that the illustrations were taken from the decorations presented to James Higgins. In *British Battles & Medals* the recipient is listed as 'J. Haggions'.

With the lot is a copy of the above magazine, bearing the signature of 'D. Hastings Irwin', dated 6 October 1896, the volume rebound with red boards with gilt titles, 188pp., with illustrations.

THE FAMILY MEDALS OF ANGELA STRONG

Introduction

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Kelly, awarded the Field Officer's Gold Medal for Talavera, was my great, great, great grandfather. For a short period in the mid-1830s he was still serving when his son General Sir Richard Kelly, K.C.B., joined the 34th Foot. General Kelly married the daughter of Major-General Philip Bedingfeld, the latter having three sons in the military - Norman, Ernest and Henry. General Kelly's son was Brigadier-General Richard Kelly, C.B., D.S.O. who died in 1915.

The family then continued in the Army via the female line with the Brigadier-General having two daughters. One daughter, Stella, married Major Robert FitzRoy (becoming FitzRoy-Kelly by Royal Deed in 1937). They had no children and Stella was in the A.T.S. in World War Two. The other daughter married Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Crosse (becoming Crosse-Kelly by Royal Deed in 1937), and they were my father's parents. Reginald's brother, Whitworth, also served in the Army and won a D.S.O. My father Major Richard Crosse-Kelly, the last of the family to be known as The O'Kelly after the laws on tanistry in Ireland were changed, was in Aden when he struck up a friendship with my future husband Bill, who at the time was serving in the Federal Regular Army (later South Arabian Army).

The section ends with a Memorial Plaque to Richard Swan, my mother's uncle, and awards to Major Spooner and Captain Ditmas, I.A., both distant cousins of my father's family, and Captain Crofton, R.A., a distant cousin of my mother's family. The medals of all these relatives are here except for mine - I vowed I would never marry into the Army and should have been rewarded for changing my mind!



The Field Officer's Gold Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. Kelly, 66th Regiment, who was wounded while commanding the 2nd Battalion at Talavera and afterwards lent valuable service in the Kandian War as a Major in the 4th Ceylon Regiment

FIELD OFFICER'S GOLD MEDAL 1808-14, for Talavera (Capt. Richd. Kelly, 66th Regt.), complete with gold riband buckle, suspension with old repair, extremely fine £8000-10000



Richard Kelly, 'the first of three generations of men all bearing the honoured name of Richard Kelly', was originally commissioned in the 41st Foot in January 1799, but was placed on half-pay on the reduction of the Army after the peace of Amiens. On hostilities recommencing, he was posted to the 67th Regiment, and shortly afterwards obtained permission to raise a company - the required number of men largely being drawn from his father's tenantry in Ireland - following which, in March 1806, he was gazetted as a Captain and posted to the 2nd Battalion, 66th Regiment.

Senior Captain of the Battalion by the time it was embarked for Portugal in March 1809, he assumed command of the unit on Major Murray being severely wounded in the passage of Douro, and remained on command for next two years, taking the 66th into action at Talavera, where he was wounded by a fragment of shell but did not quit the Field - the Battalion was heavily engaged and sustained losses of 16 Killed and 99 wounded.

Kelly was subsequently present at Busaco and also in the lines of Torres Vedras but, having been recommended for a Majority following his leadership at Talavera, was disappointed to be posted to the 4th Ceylon Regiment. On quitting the 66th, he was presented by the officers of the 2nd Battalion with a fine silver-mounted sword as 'a mark of their high esteem and regard and to return their acknowledgements for his kindness to them while they had the happiness of serving under his command', which sword was included in a militaria auction at Bonhams on 1 December 2009 (Lot 353). Also awarded the Field Officer's Gold Medal for Talavera, Kelly died however before the issue of the Peninsular Medal.

Embarked for Ceylon at the end of 1810, he greatly distinguished himself as C.O. of the 4th Ceylon Regiment during the suppression of the Kandian Rebellion in 1818, receiving the approbation of Sir Edward Barnes and some interesting souvenirs from the capture of Hanuranketa, 'among them the King of Kandy's punch-bowl - afterwards used at the private baptism of his eldest grandson - the gold flexible chain that encircled the waist of the King's infant son, and some very fine pearls, subsequently divided between his two daughters.'

Having been given the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in August 1815, Kelly was appointed to a substantive Majority in the 83rd Foot in January 1818 and remained employed in Ceylon until July 1821, and again between April 1825 and May 1829. Then in the latter, through the influence of Lord Hill, the C.-in-C., he exchanged into the 34th Regiment and went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he commanded the Regiment until 1833. He died in 1845.

Sold with a quantity of original letters and orders from the period 1820-32 (approximately 15), the majority relevant to Kelly's time in Ceylon, including a letter of commendation, dated at Colombo on 1 June 1820, acknowledging safe receipt of the recipient's account of recent proceedings and stating that the General was 'perfectly satisfied with all and everything you have done', and an interesting communication from Downing Street recommending 'three young persons, natives of Madagascar, the sons of Native Chiefs in that island' to his protection during a voyage to be undertaken in the *Alexandra* in October 1824; together with Horse Guards letter regarding his Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and another Horse Guards communication regretting that he could not be appointed to a Companionship of the Order of the Bath, dated 18 December 1832, but that 'His Majesty has always entertained a very high opinion of your merits and services, some of which come under his immediate observation and notice.'



A fine Victorian K.C.B. group of seven awarded to General Sir Richard Kelly, 34th Foot, who was wounded and taken P.O.W. in the Crimea and again wounded in the Mutiny, during which conflicts he held senior command and was many times mentioned in despatches

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, gold and enamels, and breast star, by R. & S. Garrard & Co., London, silver, with gold and enamel applique centre, *the Bath badge lacking inter-arm lions and reverse centrepiece and motto, in addition to overall enamel damage, including the Star*; CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Lt. Col. R. D. Kelly, 34th Regt.), engraved naming; INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Lt. Coll. R. D. Kelly, 34th Regt.); FRANCE, LEGION OF HONOUR, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel with gold centre, *badly damaged*; TURKEY, ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE, Fifth Class breast badge, silver, gold and enamel; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian die, unnamed, *contact marks, nearly very fine or better unless otherwise stated (7)*

£4000-5000



K.C.B. *London Gazette* 1860.

Richard Denis Kelly, who was born in Colombo in the East Indies in March 1815, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Kelly (see previous Lot), was originally appointed an Ensign in the 19th Foot in March 1834, but exchanged to the 34th Foot a week or so later.

His subsequent career is extensively described (in 103pp.) in the introductory memoir written by his daughter, Mrs. W. J. Tait, for inclusion in the published version of his letters home from the front, *An Officer's Letters to His Wife During the Crimean War*, and compelling reading it makes. In fact it would be impossible to do justice to such a distinguished and interesting career within the current space available, and accordingly the following summary only touches upon the salient points of his life and times.

Having served in North America and elsewhere in the interim, Kelly had been given the Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel by the time of the Crimea War, in which conflict he served with distinction, not least on the occasion he was wounded and taken P.O.W. on 22 March 1855, when he commanded a force of 1200 men on the Woronzoff Ridge in what was described as "Gordon's Attack" after the directing engineer, Major William Gordon, R.E., afterwards of Khartoum fame.

Kelly, however, continued to lead from the front. Kinglake's history takes up the story:

'With his newly received detachment of the 7th Fusiliers now marching westward by fours along the course of the foremost parallel, Colonel Kelly made what haste he could towards the sound of the firing; but the darkness and the state of the trench - still unfinished and encumbered with stone - made the progress of the troops somewhat slow; and the Colonel himself being unable to move at a faster pace pushed forward impatiently in advance of his men. Soon, he met Lieutenant Jordan with some of his men of the 34th (the Colonel's own regiment), and by him was apprised that the Russians had seemingly entered a part of the trench further west. The Colonel said that our people must try to drive the enemy out, told Jordan to get his men together, informed him that the detachment of 7th Fusiliers was coming up, and then once more hastened on towards the sound of the firing.

He had gone a little way further, when - standing together in the trench - he saw a group of seven or eight soldiers whom he took in the darkness to be men of his own regiment - the 34th. So going close up to them, he directed these men to 'fall in' with the other men under Jordan. He was met by an uproar of outlandish cries, and found that he had been accosting the enemy. He brought out his revolver, and pointing it at the head of his nearest foe, pulled hard, though in vain, at a trigger held fast by the 'safety catch'. Whilst lowering his weapon in order to push back the bolt, he was felled by numbers of blows laid upon him with the butt ends of muskets, and when on the ground was bayoneted in the right shoulder, in the left hand, and in the right leg, whilst also his assailants - not Russians but Albanian Christians, engaged in the enemy's service - were so emulous in the truculent work of pounding and battering at him with the stocks of their firearms that many of the blows they were levelling intercepted each other, and the victim had not succumbed, nor even indeed lost his consciousness, when a young Russian officer no less generous than brave interposed. Standing over the prostrate Colonel, and so courageously shielding him as himself to become the recipient of some of the fiercely aimed blows, this chivalrous noble at last proved able to make good the rescue, and caused the wounded Colonel - of course as a prisoner of war - to be safely brought into the fortress.'

By Kelly's own account - see *An Officer's Letters to His Wife During the Crimean War* (copy included) - he was subsequently treated with the most generous and thoughtful kindness, by Prince Gortchakoff, General Osten-Sacken (the Commandant of Sebastopol) and by Admiral Pamphiloff, and he was exchanged in good health. Appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour and awarded the 5th Class of the Turkish Medjidie, he was also twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazettes* 6 and 12 April 1855 refer).

During the Indian Mutiny, Kelly not only commanded the 34th Regiment at Cawnpore, where he was wounded on 27 November 1857, and at the capture of Lucknow, but also a Column in the Oude, and a Field Force in operations on the Nepal Frontier, including the defeat of a rebel force at Bootwul, where his horse was shot, but the enemy were pushed back into the jungle, less four guns. A few days later he again closed the rebels, and in a sharp action completely routed them, with a loss of 3 more guns, in addition to 6 elephants, 30 camels, 300 horses and a great quantity of baggage. Indeed the rebels left 400 dead on the field of battle, and the 34th escaped without a single casualty.

Of the occasion when he was wounded at Cawnpore, his daughter states, 'he was hit in the chest by a ball, but did not consider the wound serious enough to desist, and continued fighting until the end of the day, when, on retiring to rest, he found the bullet in his boot.' And after Cawnpore, during the advance to Lucknow, Kelly first came to the notice of Sir Colin Campbell, when with six companies of the 34th he was given the task of protecting the women and children, 'but in order to accomplish the journey considerable danger had to be encountered ... Colonel Kelly, however, so disposed of his comparatively small guard of 500 men through country extending 140 miles, and infested with mutineers, as to reach his destination with the whole of the women and children in perfect safety.'

Kelly was thanked by the Goernor-General and Commander-in-Chief for his fine work and was appointed a C.B., in addition to being mentioned in despatches on no less than seven occasions (*London Gazettes* 25 May, 31 May and 31 August 1858; 24 March, 20 June, 14 July and 25 July 1859 refer).

Reverting to half-pay in 1864, Kelly became a Major-General in 1868 and commanded the Cork District 1874-77 and the Colchester District 1877-78, and became a full General in 1880. His final accolade was his appointment to the Colonelcy of his old regiment in 1889, and he died in July 1897.

Sold with the recipient's original warrant for the K.C.B., dispensing with a formal investiture, dated March 1861, his commission warrant for his appointment as a Lieutenant in the 34th Regiment, dated 27 October 1836, an old copy of a letter of introduction to Lord Seaton, on his being embarked for Corfu in October 1845, and War Office letter of appointment as C.O. Cork District, dated 4 March 1874, together with a copy of his daughter's book, *An Officer's Letters to His Wife During the Crimean War*, and an old portrait print signed by a Russian nobleman.



A fine C.B., Boer War D.S.O. group of five awarded to Brigadier-General R. M. B. F. Kelly, Royal Artillery, who was twice wounded and had two horses shot from under him at Faber's Put in May 1900

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with swivelling suspension and riband buckle; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891 (Captain R. M. B. F. Kelly, No. 3 Mn. By. R.A.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (Major R. M. B. F. Kelly, D.S.O., R.A.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj. R. M. B. F. Kelly, D.S.O., R.G.A.), together with the recipient's R.A. officer's cross-belt pouch, a pair of glazed portrait lockets of the recipient and his wife, with precious stone suspension chains, another locket with two photographic portraits of the recipient, one of them coloured, and one of the bullets that severely wounded him at Faber's Put, mounted for brooch wear, with a South African gold half pond coin of 1894 fitted to the front, the support mounts engraved '30 May' and '1900', with gold reverse pin for wearing, *initials officially corrected on the third, minor contact wear, very fine and better (Lot)* *£4000-5000*



C.B. *London Gazette* 19 June 1911.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 19 April 1900.

Richard Makdougall Brisbane Francis was born in September 1857, the youngest son of General Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B., Colonel of the 34th Regiment (see previous Lot). Educated at Marlborough and the R.M.A. Woolwich, he was commissioned in the Royal Artillery in August 1876 and was advanced to Captain in March 1885. He subsequently served in No. 3 Mountain Battery in the second Miranzai Expedition in 1891 (Medal & clasp) and was promoted to Major in January 1894, before taking up appointment as an instructor at the School of Gunnery.

During the Boer War, he served as A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Warren from November 1899 until April 1900, in which period he was employed in the relief of Ladysmith operations and at Spion Kop, Warren having sent him to the summit to find out the latest information. A fellow gunner later wrote:

'Well, the shell fire on the road up was too hot, so Major Kelly, R.A., who is on Warren's staff, and who was leading us up the hill, told us to rest for two hours, and to make a final climb at midnight. This we did, but just before we marched again the troops began pouring down from the top under Colonel Thorneycroft, and finally he himself arrived and ordered us to retire. It was a bitter blow for us at the time, but looking at it now with a clear head, one can see what a death-trap it would have been for us had we got there ...'

Of his two wounds, which were collected at Faber's Put on 30 May 1900, his daughter states:

'One of our guns was not firing and Warren sent father down to see what the trouble was. As he was mounting his pony it was shot, and calling for his other mount it was shot too, the bullet passing through father's knee as well. He was not going to ride his wounded horse, so he walked down to the gun ... father got the gun going, then came back and was shot on the way, through the jaw and shoulder-blade, piercing the top of the lung. Claud Lowther, the other A.D.C., went to pick him up, first shooting the Boer who shot father, and under his shoulder he found the bullet that hit him, so picked it up thinking mother would like it ...'

Mentioned in despatches by Buller in March 1900 and by Warren in June 1900, he was awarded the D.S.O., the insignia and warrant being sent to South Africa for presentation in July 1901. Kelly, meanwhile, having recovered from his wounds, served as District Commandant until February 1903, when he returned to take up an appointment as Chief Instructor at the School of Gunnery. Advanced to Colonel in May 1908, he served as Commandant of the R.A., East Lancashire Division (Territorials) 1909-10, and as Commandant in the rank of Brigadier-General of the R.A., Southern Coast Defences, Portsmouth 1910-11, gaining the C.B. in the latter year. He died in February 1915.

Sold with a large quantity of original career documentation, including the recipient's C.B. warrant, Boer War map and movements orders, assorted letters of appointment, and much besides, in addition to several photographs.

521



The mounted miniature dress medal group of five worn by Brigadier-General R. M. B. F. Kelly, Royal Artillery

ORDER OF THE BATH, Military Division, gold and enamel, straight bar suspension, gold buckle on ribbon; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., gold and enamel, complete with gold top bar; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Rel. of Ladysmith; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, mounted as worn, *some contact marks, very fine and better* (5) £280-320

522



Four: Major R. H. Fitz Roy-Kelly, Royal Artillery, afterwards Royal Observer Corps

1914-15 STAR (Capt. R. H. Fitz Roy, R.G.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major R. H. Fitz Roy); DEFENCE MEDAL 1939-45, together with two enamelled R.O.C. badges, *good very fine* (6) £150-200

Robert Hope Fitz Roy-Kelly, who was born in September 1881, the son of Colonel Fitz Roy, late 47th Regiment, and was educated at Rugby and Coopers Hill College, was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in September 1902.

Stationed out in Hong Kong on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he returned to the U.K. and was embarked for France in May 1915, where he served in 13th Anti-Aircraft Section and in 519 (S) Battery, R.G.A. before being attached to 171 Siege Battery, 5th Army. In May 1917, however, Fitz Roy was found to have a heart murmur 'due to active service conditions in France', and he was invalided home, where he took up an appointment at the Ministry of Munitions.

Having then been placed on the Retired List in the rank of Major, he served as Head of the Hayling Island Post of the Royal Observer Corps in the 1939-45 War, while his wife, Stella, the daughter of the late Brigadier-General R. M. B. F. Kelly, C.B., D.S.O., served in the Auxiliary Territorial Service (see following Lot). The Major, who was granted permission to change his name to Fitz Roy-Kelly, and bear the Arms of Kelly with his own family Arms by royal licence in January 1937 (The *London Gazette* refers), died in September 1952.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation and photographs, assorted badges and prize medals (7), an R.A. helmet plate, a whistle and Great War leather map case and leather writing case, the latter with original hand written note: 'On Active Service: In the event of my death, I give the whole of my property and effects to my wife Stella Agnes Piercy Fitz Roy, (signed) Robert Hope Fitz Roy, Capt., R. G.A., 22 November 1915, B.E.F., France'.

523



The medals and memorabilia of Sergeant Stella A. P. Fitz Roy-Kelly, Woman Home Guard Auxiliary and Auxiliary Territorial Service

DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, together with a Woman Home Guard Auxiliary Badge, bakelite, pin-backed, A.T.S. tie-pin and badges (2), and her silver identity bracelet, this engraved, 'S. Fitz Roy-Kelly, C. of E., W/8175, 43rd Coy. A.T.S. S.', *extremely fine* (7) £60-80

Stella Agnes Piercy Fitz Roy-Kelly, the daughter of Brigadier-General R. M. B. F. Kelly, C.B., D.S.O. and Mary P. Kelly, nee Bedingfeld, was born in Loughyne, South Shoebury, Essex on 1 October 1894. She married Robert Hope Fitz Roy, a Captain in the Royal Artillery (see previous Lot), at Chelsea Parish Church on 20 May 1915 and enlisted into the Auxiliary Territorial Service at Portsmouth on 28 February 1939. She was subsequently discharged as a Sergeant, having ceased to fulfil A.T.S. physical requirements, on 4 September 1942.

Sold with a wealth of original papers, including Birth Certificate; Certificate of Baptism; National Registration Card 1915, with envelope addressed to 'Mrs S. A. P. Fitz-Roy, Copley Dene, Upper Gordon Road, Camberley'; Marriage Certificate; Ministry of Pensions slip re. the award of the Loyal Service Badge; medal card forwarding box, addressed to 'Mrs. S. A. P. FitzRoy-Kelly, Werk Lane Cottage, Hayling Island, Hants.'; Soldier's Service and Pay Book; Defence Medal forwarding slip; War Office certificate of appreciation as a member of the Woman Home Guard Auxiliary; side cap with 'A.T.S.' cap badge; photographs of the recipient in uniform; letters - including several dating from the Great War, from Guy Thorne, an officer in the Royal Flying Corps (later Flight Commander); newspaper cuttings and a pair of Swiss shooting medals attributed to Otto Kurt Ettheim. An interesting collection.

524



Pair: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Crosse-Kelly, Royal Artillery

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major R. M. Crosse), *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£150-200

Reginald Meredith Crosse-Kelly was born in April 1883, a brother of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Crosse, D.S.O. (see next Lot), and was educated at the United Services College, Devon. Commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in July 1901, he was promoted to Lieutenant in March 1904 and to Captain in July 1914.

Serving on the General Staff at the War Office and Home Forces from the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914 until April 1917, he was advanced to Major in July 1916 and was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 30 March 1917 refers). He was next posted to France, where, while commanding 331 Siege Battery R.G.A., he was wounded in action at Passchendaele on 5 November 1917, suffering shell wounds to the head, arm and chest. As a result he was invalided to England and was subsequently awarded a war wound gratuity of £200 - the effects of his wounds were to afflict him in later years. For his wartime services he received the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1919.

After the War, Crosse served as a Staff Officer in China, where in December 1921 the G.O.C. wrote, 'I agree to permit to retire Lt. Col. Crosse and to take up civil employment when he can render valuable secret intelligence to the General Officer Commanding China'. During the Second World War Crosse served with the Home Guard from October 1942 until February 1944, and he died in July 1947.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crosse had married Ethel Beatrice Bedingfeld, the elder daughter and co-heir of Brigadier-General Richard Makdougall Brisbane Francis Kelly, C.B., D.S.O., on 26 April 1915 at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, and in January 1937, Lieutenant-Colonel Crosse and his wife were permitted by Royal Warrant (*London Gazette* 26 January 1937 refers) to change their name to Crosse-Kelly and to bear the Arms of Kelly with his own family Arms.

Sold with original Royal Warrant scroll, complete with seals, granting the change of name and Arms, this in red leather case of issue, *leather covering damaged and worn*; together with original wedding invitation and order of service; telegram informing Mrs. Crosse that her husband had been wounded; Home Guard Certificate of Appreciation; photographs, newspaper clippings, diary extracts, letters and cards; and some Chinese water colours.



A Great War D.S.O. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Crosse, Royal Army Service Corps, who also won a "mention" for operations in Archangel in 1919

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. W. C. Crosse, A.S.C.); 1914 STAR (Major W. C. Crosse, A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. W. C. Crosse), mounted as worn, together with a set of miniature dress medals (the Q.S.A. with differing clasps), the obverse centre of the D.S.O. slightly recessed, otherwise generally good very fine (10) £1600-1800



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

Whitworth Charles Crosse, who was born in Plymouth, Devon in June 1879, the son of a Lieutenant in the 97th Regiment and a brother of Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Crosse-Kelly (see previous Lot), was originally commissioned in the West India Regiment in August 1899, but transferred to the Army Service Corps early in the following year, and witnessed active service out in South Africa from October 1900 until March 1902 (Queen's Medal & 5 clasps).

Advanced to Major on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Crosse first went out to France in 7th Divisional Train that October, but it was for his services in 17th Divisional Train from June 1916 that he was awarded his D.S.O. and a brace of "mentions" (*London Gazettes* 29 May 1917 and 25 May 1918 refer); and for subsequent services in the Archangel operations of July-September 1919, he won another "mention" (*London Gazette* 3 February 1920 refers).

Advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1921, Crosse was placed on the Retired List in April 1925, and died in October 1948; sold with copied service record.



An interesting campaign group of four awarded to Major R. C. B. Crosse-Kelly, Head of the Clan O'Kelly, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, late Border Regiment and onetime Military Intelligence

DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Major The O'Kelly, Innisks.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Radfan (Maj. R. C. B. Crosse-Kelly, Innisks.), this last an official later issue, in its card box of issue, the first three mounted as worn, *generally good very fine (4)* *£400-500*



Richard Charles Bedingfield Crosse-Kelly, afterwards The O'Kelly, was born in Golders Green, London in January 1916 and was educated at the Imperial Services College. Commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Border Regiment in August 1936, he transferred to the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in July 1937, and was serving out in India by the renewal of hostilities, where he attended a Chemical Warfare Course at the end of 1939.

Returning to the U.K. in March 1940, he remained employed in this country until the War's end, latterly as a Liaison Officer attached to S.H.A.E.F., following which he was posted to Palestine for staff duties, where he witnessed the bombing of British H.Q. at King David Hotel in July 1946, when 90 people were killed. Having then served as a D.A.A.G. in Greece from December 1946 until October 1947, he returned to the Home Establishment and was advanced to substantive Major in August 1949.

O'Kelly next attended the Advanced Intelligence Course at the Joint Intelligence Bureau (J.I.B.) in London, and qualified as an interpreter in Serbo-Croat, before being posted to Austria in the early 1950s, where, among other duties, he was asked to intercept McLean's wife as she fled to Moscow after visiting her mother in Geneva - but she got off the train just before the Austrian border.

On retiring in 1959, he tried his hand at farming, but in 1963 returned to full time employment with the Ministry of Defence and was appointed Administrative Commandant of the Arabic Language School in Aden in 1963 - hence the "late claim" made by his widow for his General Service Medal for "South Arabia" and "Radfan" in January 2007.

The Major, who was described in one of his J.I.B. assessments as 'the type of officer who would be followed by men through thick and thin', died in October 1978; sold with a quantity of original documentation and photographs, including the recipient's commission warrant for 2nd Lieutenant in the Border Regiment, dated 28 August 1936, and a typed memoir written by his wife, with chapters dealing with some of his military postings.



CHINA 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Peking 1860 (**Major P. Bedingfeld, No. 6 B. 12th Bde. R. Art.**), officially impressed naming, together with a miniature dress medal, *very fine* (2) *£400-500*



Philip Bedingfeld, who was born in April 1828, was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in May 1843. Promoted to Lieutenant in November 1846 and to Captain in October 1858, he served in China in 1860, when he was present at the capture of the Taku Forts and the surrender of Peking, for which he was given the Brevet of Major (Medal & 2 clasps). Placed on the Unemployed List as a substantive Colonel in April 1883, he finally retired with the rank of Major-General in April 1886. Bedingfeld, who married Arabella Hayne in October 1851, was the father of N. N., E. G. and H. H. Bedingfeld (see Lots 528-530).

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's commission warrants for the rank of a Major in the Army, dated 15 February 1860, and a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated 3 September 1870; together with letters, diary extracts, photographs and nine water colours, mainly of mostly China interest.



INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Samana 1891, Hazara 1891 (**Lieut. & Adj. N. N. Bedingfeld, 1st Bn. K.R. Rif. C.**), together with related miniature dress medal and K.R.R.C. helmet plate, *traces of fire damage to the Medal, clasps and naming, the latter partially re-engraved as a result, otherwise very fine* (3) £350-400



Norman Nevill Bedingfeld, the son of Major-General Philip Bedingfeld, was appointed a Lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps in May 1885, direct from the Militia, and Adjutant of the 1st Battalion in October 1889, in which capacity he served in the Hazara and Miranzai Expeditions in 1891, including the actions at Sangar and Mastan (Medal & 2 clasps). Afterwards placed on the Reserve of Officers, he died at Windsor Castle while visiting his brother, a Military Knight, in August 1905, aged 40 years.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation and photographs, including his commission warrant for the rank of Lieutenant in the Militia, dated 29 January 1894, letters to the recipient from Ernest, Grand Duke of Hesse, and his wife, Princess Victoria Melitta, who were friends of the Bedingfeld family, letters regarding his appointment to a commission in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and an ink drawing of him as a child.



Pair: Major E. G. Bedingfeld, Military Knight of Windsor, late South Staffordshire Regiment and 8th Hussars

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Capt. E. G. Bedingfeld, Staff); CORONATION 1911, silver, unnamed, very fine (2) £280-320



Ernest Gordon Bedingfeld was born at Fort Elson, Gosport in March 1866, the son of Major-General Philip Bedingfeld. Formerly of the South Staffordshire Regiment and the 8th Hussars, he served as Special Officer for Mounted Infantry in South Africa in 1901, being graded as a D.A.A.G. Listed as wounded but not listed as such in the published roll, he was admitted as a Military Knight of Windsor in 1904 and died in December 1914.

Sold with a letter, embossed *Balmoral Castle*, dated 16 October 1880, addressed to 'My dear young friends (Ernest and Norman Bedingfeld), and signed 'Melitta' (Princess Victoria Melitta, wife of Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt), and another letter, dated 25 March 1892, signed by Ernest Bedingfeld; together with several original photographs, copied record of service and other research.



Family group:

A Great War O.B.E. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Bedingfeld, Devonshire Regiment

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, with 2nd type riband; 1914-15 STAR (Major H. H. Bedingfeld, Devon. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major H. H. Bedingfeld), together with a set of related miniature dress medals, *the Victory Medal with minor traces of corrosion / fire damage, generally very fine or better*

A British Red Cross Society pair awarded to Mrs. Helen Bedingfeld

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY'S MEDAL 1914-18, in its card box of issue; BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY, MEMBER'S 10 YEARS' SERVICE BADGE, gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '2098' and named 'H. Bedingfeld', with related certificate of issue, *extremely fine (10)*

£350-400



O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Henry Howard Bedingfeld, who was born near Woolwich in May 1859, the son of Major-General Philip Bedingfeld, was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 11th Regiment in August 1879 and served variously in the East Indies and the U.K. up until being placed on the Retired List as a Major in May 1907, but not having witnessed active service.

Recalled by his old regiment on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was posted to the 9th Battalion as Second-in-Command and embarked for France in July 1915, aged 56 years, where he served in the trenches until that September, when he returned home to take command of the 11th (Reserve) Battalion, and thence the 44th Training Reserve Battalion in Wiltshire. Awarded the O.B.E., he was demobilised in January 1920, having latterly commanded the 2nd (Volunteer) Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.

Sold with a large quantity of original documentation, including O.B.E. warrant, dated 3 June 1919, and related investiture ticket, dated 20 March 1920, together with an impressive run of career letters (approximately 40), many of a testimonial nature and largely of the Great War period, and including an earlier example from a Lance-Corporal of his Battalion, dated in July 1907, the envelope inscribed by Bedingfeld, 'My Most valued Testimonial'; a cartoon caricature portrait, dated 1898; his *Field Almanac 1915*, with hand drawn trench map pasted down on the inside cover; his Protection Certificate, dated 16 January 1920, and War Office letter regarding his Great War campaign awards, with related application form; together with a B.R.C.S. certificate in the name of his wife, marking her inclusion on the Society's Roll of Honourable Service, dated 15 October 1918.

531 ABYSSINIA 1867 (**Lieut. H. Crofton 21st Brigade. R.A.**), *suspension re-fixed, nearly very fine* £300-350

Henry Crofton was born in July 1847, grandson of Sir Morgan Crofton, 1st Bt., of Mohill, Co. Leitrim. Joining the Royal Artillery as a Gentleman Cadet in January 1865, he was appointed Lieutenant in July 1867 and served with the 21st Brigade, R.A. in Abyssinia from December of the same year until June 1868. Further advanced to Captain in January 1879 and to Major in October 1884, he died at Shoeburyness on 8 January 1893, and is commemorated in a stained glass window in Shoeburyness Garrison Church; sold with further details.

532**AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (Cap. F. R. Ditmas, 15th Ben. Cav.), mounted as worn, good very fine** £300-350

Frederick Robertson Ditmas, who was first commissioned into the Royal Artillery in July 1867, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps on in June 1871 and was appointed on the same date as a Lieutenant in the 15th (Cureton's Multani) Bengal Lancers. Appointed a Squadron Officer in December 1877 and promoted to Captain in July 1879, he served with the Vitakri Field Force in Afghanistan. Ditmas was subsequently advanced to Major in July 1887, appointed Commandant, 15th Bengal Lancers in June 1893, and advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel in July 1893; sold with copied research.

533 *Pair: Major C. N. Spooner, Devonshire Regiment, who killed in action in Palestine in April 1918*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major) *good very fine (2)*

£100-150

Major Charles Norman Spooner, 5th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment, was killed in action in Palestine on 10 April 1918, aged 39 years. He was buried initially at Berukin, then at Ramleh; sold with some service papers.

534 MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (**Richard Sealy Swan**), *good very fine*

£40-60

Richard Sealy Swan was born in Rathmines, Dublin and was educated at the High School, Dublin. Prior to the war he was a Clerk in the Secretary's Office at the Bank of Ireland. Enlisting in the the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, he entered the Balkan theatre of war on 9 August 1915 and saw service at Gallipoli. Swan died of typhoid fever in Salonika on 15 August 1916, aged 41 years, while serving with the 7th Battalion and was buried in the Salonika (Lembet Road) Military Cemetery, Greece; sold with obituary cuttings, photographs of his house, copied and other research.

CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

535



A rare N.G.S. / Carlist War pair awarded to Gunner George Riddle, Royal Artillery

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Geo. Riddle); SPAIN, ORDER OF MARIA ISABELLA LOUISA, silver cross, unnamed, *first with contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (2) £2000-2500

Gunner George Riddle, Royal Artillery, was one of 22 Royal Artillerymen listed aboard H.M.S. *Hecate* in the operations on and off the coast of Syria 1840, where he served as No. 48 Wagon Lead, No. 1 Gun. He also served with Lieutenant-Colonel Colquhoun's Mountain Battery in North Spain during the Carlist War, 1835-37, for which he was awarded the Order of Maria Isabella Louisa.

George Riddle is not amongst those listed in *Naval Medals 1793-1856* by Douglas-Morris or in *The Military and Naval Medal Magazine* as being awarded the Spanish order but is listed as such in *The Three Great Retrospective Medals*, by Vigors and Macfarlane.

536



The unique Napoleonic and early Indian campaign group of five to Lieutenant James Foster, Veterans Department, late Governor-General's Body Guard and formerly Regimental Sergeant Major of the 11th Light Dragoons

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Salamanca (J. Foster, Serjt. Majr, 11th Lt. Dgns); WATERLOO 1815 (Serjt. James Foster, 11th Regiment Light Dragoons) contemporarily renamed, fitted with later silver bar suspension; ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (Sergt. J. Foster, G.G.'s Bodyguard and Commist. Dept.) long hyphen reverse, contemporary engraved naming; CABUL 1842 (Sub Conductor J. Foster, Victg. Deptt. H.M.'s 9th Foot) naming officially engraved in running script, fitted with replacement silver bar suspension; SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Aliwal, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Sub Conductor J. Foster Commt. Dept.) mounted for display in order of issuance, *suspension claw tightened on the third, the second good fine, otherwise very fine and better* (5) £5000-6000

Ex Brian Ritchie Collection, September 2004.

James Foster, a Labourer from Darliston, Staffordshire, was born in 1793 and enlisted into the 11th Light Dragoons on 30 November 1808, aged 15 years. After serving in the Peninsular at Wellington's famous victory over Marshal Marmont at Salamanca on 22 July 1812, he returned to England with his regiment and was successively stationed at Hounslow; Canterbury, where he was promoted Corporal in 1814; and at Ramsgate. On Napoleon's escape from exile in March 1815, the 11th Light Dragoons embarked for service in the Netherlands campaign. At Waterloo, Foster served in Captain Bouchier's Troop, and shortly afterwards was advanced to the rank of Sergeant while at Neufchatel. The 11th returned to Canterbury in early 1819 and, on 25 February, Foster was promoted Regimental Sergeant Major.

The regiment next sailed for India, landing at Fort William, Calcutta, in July 1819. On 14 October 1821, Foster was discharged from the British Army at Meerut on completion of his period of service and was next employed with the Bengal Establishment being placed on the strength of the Cuttack Legion. Described as '5 feet 11ins' in height, with 'light hair' and a 'florid complexion', he was posted Sergeant in the Rangpore Local Battalion in 1822. In October 1824 he was appointed Sergeant in the Governor-General's Body Guard and took part with that corps in the First Burma War, qualifying for the meagre sum of 14 Rps. 15 A. 6 p. in Prize Money for services at Ava.

He was removed from the list of the Governor-General's Body Guard, while holding the rank of Gun Sergeant, and joined the Commissariat Department in February 1827, becoming a Sub-Conductor in July 1841. The following year he took part in the closing stages of the First Afghan War with General Pollock's force which defeated Akbar Khan in the Tazeane Pass on 13 September and laid the way open for the re-occupation of Cabul. Foster next served with the Commissariat in the Army of the Sutlej and was present at the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon in January and February 1846. Finally, on 5 June 1854, Foster was promoted Lieutenant on the Veteran's Establishment and was eventually invalided after a remarkable military career spanning forty-seven years and earning him a unique combination of five medals representing two major campaigns in Europe and three wars in the East.

When Foster received his medals for service in Afghanistan and the Sutlej campaign, he must have by that time lost the medal he had received for Waterloo, some 25 years earlier, and had another made up. Perhaps he even lost it during the campaign in Afghanistan. His claim for the M.G.S. medal appears on the Colonial List.

537

**Pair: Colour-Sergeant Andrew Matthews, Coldstream Guards**

WATERLOO 1815 (Corp. Andrew Matthews, 2nd Batt. Coldstream Gds.) fitted with contemporary silver bar suspension and ribbon buckle; ARMY L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (A. Matthews, Color Serjt. Coldstream Guards. 1834) fitted with original steel clip and rectangular bar suspension, *the first well worn and pitted, fine, the second very fine (2)* £3000-3500

Andrew Matthews was born in the Parish of Warkworth, Northumberland, and enlisted for unlimited service at Haddington on 8 December 1813, aged twenty-three. He was promoted to Corporal on 4 February 1814 and served in France and the Netherlands four years and four months, and was present in Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham's Company at the battle of Waterloo. He was promoted to Sergeant on 29 September 1819, and was finally discharged in the rank of Colour-Sergeant on 11 February 1834, being totally unfit for service, aged 43. He received the medal for long service in February 1835.

Sold with copy discharge papers.

538

**Pair: Lieutenant-General S. D. Riley, Indian Army**

ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Nepal (Lieut. S. D. Riley, 6th N.I.) short hyphen reverse, officially engraved naming; MAHARAJPOOR STAR 1843 (Brigadr. S. D. Riley, Lieutt. Col. Comdg. 6th Brigade 3d Divn. Army of Gwoliors (sic)) replacement hook fitting and straight bar suspension, mounted for wear, *some contact marks, very fine (2)* £2500-3000

Stephen Davis Riley was born on 9 November 1787 and baptised at St. James's, Westminster on 11 November 1787. After being nominated as a Cadet for the East India Company's Bengal Army, he was appointed an Ensign on 1 January 1804. Riley arrived in India in September 1805 and was admitted to the service in November 1805. On 2 July 1806 he was appointed a Lieutenant in the 6th Bengal Native Infantry. Served as Interpreter and Quartermaster of the 1/6th Native Infantry, 1814-22. With the 1/6th N.I. in the Nepal War 1814-15. Served in the Third Mahratta War as Lieutenant and Brigade Quartermaster of the 7th Infantry Brigade, 4th Division, for which he had a share in the Deccan Prize Money.

Promoted to Captain in August 1822 and Major in July 1832. Commanded the 3rd N.I. (late 1/6th N.I.) in the Shekawat Expedition, 1834. In April 1839 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. In October 1843 he was in command of the 6th Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division in the Army of Exercise with the rank of Brigadier. Served in the Gwalior Campaign. He was mentioned in Sir Hugh Gough's despatch (*London Gazette* 8 March 1844) 'thanks due to Brigadier Riley and that portion of the 6th Brigade of Infantry which formed the rearguard for the manner in which he protected and brought forward the immense train of stores, provisions and baggage which accompanied the army over so great an extent of the enemy's country.' Advanced to Colonel in April 1849; remaining Colonel of the 47th N.I./7th N.I. from 1849 until his death. Promoted to Major-General in November 1854 and to Lieutenant-General in October 1862. Lieutenant-General Riley died at Kidderpore, Calcutta on 29 May 1867.

With copied research. A note with the lot states he was wounded in Nepal 1814-15.

539

**Three: Veterinary Surgeon Joseph Ford, 1st Bengal Light Cavalry**

CABUL 1842 (Vety. Surg. J. Ford, 1st Regt. L.C.) with steel clip and ring suspension; MAHARAJPOOR STAR 1843 (Vety. Surgeon J. Ford 1st Regt. Light Cavalry) fitted with contemporary silver bar suspension; SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846 (Vety. Surgn. J: Ford 1st Regt. L:C:) *generally good very fine (3)* £1200-1500

Joseph Ford was born at Weth, Yorkshire, on 7 April 1803. He was appointed Veterinary Surgeon in 1827 and posted to the 1st Bengal Light Cavalry on 28 August 1828. He died on 1st May 1847 on board the *Haddington*, probably on his way home to the U.K.

Sold with copies of letters of recommendation and appointment, and relevant copy of the Sutlej medal roll.



Three: Lieutenant-Colonel William Davis, Bengal Army, whose good work with the Military Police during the Indian Mutiny gained him several favourable mentions

MAHARAJPOOR STAR 1843 (Ensign W. Davis 31st Regt. Native Infantry) fitted with original brass hook and additional ornate silver-gilt suspension bar; PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Lieut. W. Davis, 31st Bengal N.I.); INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (Major W. Davis, 31st Regt.) *suspension claw slack on the last, light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine (3)* *£1200-1400*

William Davis was born at Cawnpore, India, in December 1825 and educated privately in England. Entering Addiscombe in December 1840, he gained appointment as an Ensign in the H.E.I.C.'s Army in December 1842. On arrival in India in June 1843 he was posted to the 31st Native Infantry. Subsequently present in the Gwalior campaign and at the battle of Maharajpooor, he was advanced to Lieutenant in March 1846. He was next actively employed in the Punjab campaign and was present at the action at Sadoolapore, and in the battles of Chilianwala and Goojerat. He was also present in the pursuit of the Sikhs until the surrender of their guns at Rawalpindi, in addition to the subsequent pursuit of the Afghans to Peshawur. Appointed Adjutant of the 31st N.I. in May 1850, he served in this capacity until June 1857 when he was nominated to command the Calcutta Infantry Volunteer Guards with the rank of Captain.

In July 1858 he was appointed to the command of the Jhansi Division of the Military Police and went on to see considerable action in the Indian Mutiny. That September he commanded the cavalry of the 2nd Brigade Saugor Field Force at the action of Sahao and was brought to the favourable notice of the C.-in-C. in Brigadier McDuff's despatch dated 5 September 1858, and in General Whitlock's despatch dated 9 September 1858. Then, as Commandant of the Jhansi Police during the remainder of the operations in 1858-59, he was attached to Colonel Liddell's Column in the combined offensives against Tantia Topee, under Generals Robert and Mitchell. He also commanded the Military Police in the successful attack against the rebels under Bajor Singh at Golma on 19 June 1859. Over the next two years Davis and his Military Police worked tirelessly towards restoring order in the North West Provinces, especially in the Bundelcund and Jhansi Districts, work that was rewarded by the Thanks of the Government and further Special Mention, as illustrated in the following extracts from official letters dated 23 August 1860, and 23 June 1862:

'In such a state of things it is obvious Police administration in the ordinary sense of the term could not exist. The rebels could be dealt with only by a Military Force guided by officers acquainted with the country and determined to restore peace. It is due to the exertions of the excellent officers attached to the Districts of this Division, and no less to the activity, zeal and gallantry generally of Major Davis, that at the end of the year the rebels had all been dispersed...'

'In the Jhansi Division, which was overrun by rebel gangs and continued to be disturbed long after tranquility had been restored elsewhere, the demands on the Military Police were much more constant, the service on which they were engaged being much more hazardous, and the labour, exposure and fatigue, which they had to undergo much more trying. Now that with the cessation of disorder, they have ceased to exist, it is but just to place on record the high sense which the Government entertains of their excellent service in the Field and their praiseworthy conduct in quarters, attributed no doubt in a great measure to the zealous and efficient control exercised by Major Davis, the Divisional Commandant...'

Davis became Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Agra in April 1864, and gained advancement to Lieutenant-Colonel in December 1868. He died at Nynee Tall on 7 October 1873.



The campaign pair to Lieutenant Duncan Charles Home, V.C., Bengal Engineers, Hero of the Kashmir Gate at the assault of Delhi, who was killed in an explosion shortly afterwards

PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (2nd Lieut. D. C. Home, Engrs. 3rd Cy. Sappers); INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (Lt. D. C. Home, Bengal Engrs.) *the first with some edge bruises and surface marks, very fine, the second nearly extremely fine (2)* *£16000-18000*

Ex Roger Perkins Collection 1990 and Brian Ritchie Collection 2005. Acquired by Perkins directly from the family in 1982. The catalogue of his sale in 1990 states that the "Cross, unfortunately, was lost in the 1920s. The children took it out of the house while 'playing soldiers' and it was lost in a field. Intensive searches then and later failed to locate it. After so many years it seems unlikely that it will ever be recovered."

Duncan Charles Home, the third son of Major-General Richard Home, Colonel of the 43rd Bengal Native Infantry, and Frances Sophia, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Fraser, 7th Light Cavalry, was born at Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, on 10 June 1828. He was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, from January 1841 to 1843, and afterwards for one and half years by Messrs. Stoton and Mayor at Wimbledon. He attended Addiscombe from 1845 to 11 December 1846, on which day he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Bengal Engineers, but undergoing the usual course of instruction at Chatham did not sail for India until 20 June 1848. He arrived at Calcutta in the *Barham* in the middle of October, and within a few days was despatched to the Upper Provinces to do duty with the headquarters of the Corps of Sappers and Pioneers then employed in operations before Mooltan. He was present at the siege and capture of that place and was afterwards present with the corps at the battle of Gujerat. He was subsequently posted to the 3rd Company of Sappers at Lahore. In October 1849 he was appointed to the Public Works Department, and became Assistant Executive officer, third division, Ganges Canal, until April 1852, when he was placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Punjab Circle, for employment in the Civil Engineers Department, being appointed Assistant to the Executive Engineer of the Bari Doab Canals at Malikpur. A year later he was appointed Executive Engineer of the first division of the Bari Doab Canal, and on 15 February 1854 was promoted Lieutenant. He was serving in this capacity at Madhopur when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857.

The insurrection did not at first affect him in his duties, but he was soon ordered to raise three companies of Punjab Sappers (or Pioneers) for service at Delhi from the Mazbi Sikh workmen employed on the Grand Trunk Road. He received the order one morning and the companies marched away the following evening under Lieutenant H. W. Gulliver, Bengal Engineers. At the beginning of July, Home raised two more companies of Punjab Sappers, and was later himself summoned to augment the small number of Engineer officers on the Ridge.

Home arrived at Delhi in August and on the 22nd was appointed a Field Engineer in orders. As part of the plan for the final assault on 14 September, Home and Lieutenant Philip Salkeld, also of the Bengal Engineers, were assigned to lead the Explosion Party which was to blow in the Kashmir Gate in advance of Colonel Campbell's No. 3 Column. At day break just as the British siege guns had ceased firing, Brigadier Nicholson gave the order to advance, leading Nos. 1 and 2 Columns himself from the Kudsia Bagh, while No. 3 Column issued from the vicinity of Ludlow Castle. Two hundred skirmishers of the 60th Rifles ran out to cover the storming columns, and instantly the walls of Delhi blazed with rebel musketry.

At the front of No. 3 Column, Home and Salkeld led forward their detachment which, carrying ladders and powder bags, comprised three British N.C.O's, fourteen Indian soldiers of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, ten men of the Punjab Sappers (or Pioneers) and a British bugler. When there was no more cover, the actual Explosion Party, consisting of all the Europeans and eight of the Indian Sappers, rushed in two small parties towards the gate. There are conflicting accounts of the heroic deed that followed but the most reliable should be those of the men who were actually there.

Duncan Home reported to Baird-Smith, the Chief Engineer, Delhi Field Force: 'Serjeants John Smith and Carmichael, Mahdo Havildar, all the [four] Sappers and myself arrived at the Cashmere Gate untouched a short time in advance of the remainder of the party under Lieutenant Salkeld, having found the palisade gate on the outside of the ditch and the wicket of the Cashmere Gate open, and three planks of the bridge across the ditch removed. As Serjeant Carmichael was laying his powder bag [containing 25lb] he was killed by a shot from the wicket. Havildar Mahdo was, I believe, also wounded about the same time. Lieutenant Salkeld, carrying the slow match to light the charge, now came up with a portion of the remainder of the party ... the fire from the wicket which was very severe [and] I slipped down into the ditch. Lieutenant Salkeld being wounded in the leg from the wicket, handed over the match to Corporal Burgess who was mortally wounded while completing the operation, Havildar Tillok was at the same time wounded while assisting Corporal Burgess into the ditch; Sepoy Rambeth was also killed at the same time. As I was assisting Lieutenant Salkeld into the ditch I think he was wounded a second time. The charge having exploded blew in the right leaf of the gate, on which I caused the regimental call of the 52nd Regiment to be sounded as the signal for the advance of the storming party. I caused the bugler [Hawthorne] to sound the call three times, after which the column advanced to storm and the gate was taken possession of by our troops.'

Sergeant John Smith recorded: 'As soon as the dust cleared I saw Lieutenant Salkeld and Burgess covered with dust. Lieutenant Salkeld's arms were broken. Lieutenant Home got out of the ditch leaving me in charge of the wounded, and went to the front after the Rifles had gone in.'

Colonel Sandes in his Military Engineer in India records: 'Carmichael and Burgess died almost immediately. Salkeld, Home, Smith and Bugler Hawthorne were awarded the Victoria Cross. But Salkeld lived for only two days. Before he died, when he was too weak to do more than whisper "It will be gratifying to send it home," he received the red ribbon ... The Indian Sappers and Miners were rewarded with the Indian Order of Merit, promotion or grants of land; none was forgotten. This is the story of the bravest deed ever performed in India by Engineers or Sappers and Miners.' In 1876 Lord Napier of Magdala placed a memorial to the Explosion Party outside the Kashmir Gate.

Following the fall at Delhi, Home was attached to the pursuing column under Colonel Edward Greathed, and was present at the successful action at Boolundshuhur on 28 September against the rebel force under Walidad Khan who had assumed authority over the district. Greathed's force rested that night at Boolundshuhur and next day Home was sent with a detachment to blow up Walidad Khan's fort at Maolghur. However, while engaged in that work one of the mines exploded prematurely and he was killed on the spot. His Victoria Cross, announced in the *London Gazette* on 18 June 1858, was sent to his father by post on 7 July 1858.

Sold with a replica Victoria Cross and a copy of *The Kashmir Gate* by Roger Perkins.



Three: Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., late 20th Regiment, who was recommended for the V. C. in the Indian Mutiny, and was afterwards Vice President of the Council of India and Private Secretary to the Earls of Mayo and Lytton

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Lieut. O. T. Burne, 20th Regt.); TURKISH CRIMEA, British issue, unnamed, mounted as worn, *contact wear, otherwise very fine (3)* £900-1100

Owen Tudor Burne was born in Plymouth on 12 April 1837, the eleventh of nineteen children of the Rev. Henry Thomas Burne. Commissioned into the 20th East Devonshire Regiment in May 1855, he joined his unit in the Crimea, in charge of a draft of 200 recruits, in April 1856. But with peace just proclaimed back in London, he proceeded, in August 1857 to India, where he was appointed Brigade Major to Eveleigh's Brigade in Franks' 4th Infantry Division. Having joined Sir Colin Campbell's army before Lucknow, Burne was called upon to re-open communication between the left and right attacks of his Division, which was under a heavy fire on the edge of the city. On going forward, Burne found that Jung Bahadur's Gurkhas, who had arrived earlier in the day and had been given the place of honour between the two attacks, had 'retired in panic' and that their position had been occupied by the rebels. He rallied the Gurkhas and brought them forward again, before setting out to establish contact with the right attack (42nd Highlanders) who had been 'left in the air'. After swimming the Lucknow Canal under cover of dark, he passed undetected through a part of the city infested with rebels, before finally reaching the Highlanders' advanced post. The 42nd were greatly relieved to see him and after 'a good draught of highland whisky', Burne retraced his steps and, dodging the fire of British sentries, reported back to his anxious Brigadier. He was subsequently recommended for the Victoria Cross by Sir Hugh Rose.

On 14 March Burne was one of the first through the Kaisar Bagh Gate, and following the Fall of Lucknow continued on Eveleigh's Staff until rejoining his regiment as Adjutant. He was next employed during hot weather operations in northern Oudh under Hope Grant with whom he became 'very friendly'. Advanced to the rank of Captain in August 1864 and Brevet Major for services in the Mutiny, he was appointed Military Secretary to Sir Hugh Rose. Burne's junior rank, however, made the appointment controversial, and against Rose's wishes, Burne resigned his 'berth' for that of Private Secretary. In 1865, he followed Rose to Ireland and two years later played an active part in the suppression of the Fenian Revolt.

In 1868, Burne was appointed Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Lord Mayo. 'It did not take long', writes Mark Bence-Jones in his *Viceroy of India*, 'for Mayo to win for himself a popularity such as no previous ruler of British India had ever enjoyed ... helped by a young and high-spirited Staff that included Major Owen Burne, a Private Secretary as popular as his Chief.' In early 1872, Mayo accompanied by Staff, family and guests visited the Andaman Islands. On 8 February Mayo inspected the penal settlement at Port Blair. All went well and after various official engagements the viceregal party crossed over to the principal island to admire the view from Mount Harriet. By the time the party had descended to the waterfront it was dark, and proceeded by torch-bearers, Mayo, walking between Burne and the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, made towards a launch waiting to take him back to his ship. Just as Mayo was stepping forward to board the launch, Stewart went to give an order and the guards who cordoned off the pier opened their ranks to let him through. Before they could close up again, a tall muscular Pathan rushed forward through the opening, 'fastened like a tiger' on Mayo's back and stabbed him twice between the shoulders. Within a second or two the man had been dragged away; and Mayo who staggered over the side of the pier, raised himself up out of the shallow water and said: "Burne, they have done it!" The Viceroy was put aboard the launch but by the time it reached the ship he was dead.

Burne continued at Calcutta as Private Secretary, until the arrival of Northbrook, whereupon he returned home. On 19 June 1872 Burne reported the circumstances of Mayo's death to Queen Victoria, and was presented with a copy of her literary endeavour *Our Life in the Highlands*. Created a C.S.I., Burne was next appointed Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India. In July 1874 he became head of the Political and Secret Department of the India Office and thus was in frequent communication with the Cabinet regarding the state of play in the 'Great Game' in High Asia. He returned to India in 1876 as Private Secretary to Lord Lytton, and was largely, responsible for the Success of the Imperial Assemblage. Created a C.I.E. on 1 January 1878, he rejoined the India Office and was advanced to K.C.S.I. in July 1879. In December 1886 he joined the Council of India and became its Vice President in 1895. On retiring in December 1896, he was created G.C.I.E., having been made Major-General in 1889. Burne published an agreeable volume of autobiography in 1907 and died on 3 February 1909. He was buried with full military honours at Christchurch, Hampshire. Sold with copied record of service and other research.

543 Three: Gunner W. Townsend, Royal Artillery, late Coldstream Guards

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann (3386 Cpl., 1st Bt. Coldstm. Gds.) engraved naming; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small reverse letters (1112 Pd. Gunr., 7th Bde. R.A.); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, British issue (3386 Cpl., 1st Bt. Coldstm. Gds.) engraved naming, plugged and fitted with scroll suspension, all three with ornate silver brooch bars, *edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine and better (3)* £340-380

William Townsend was born in the Parish of Nettleton, near Chippenham, Wiltshire. A Labourer by occupation, he attested for the Coldstream Guards at Monkton on 27 September 1847, aged 18 years, 2 months. With them he served in the Crimea War. Townsend was discharged on 3 March 1857 on the reduction of the Army having enlisted for 10 years. He then attested for the Royal Artillery at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire on 25 March 1858. He was discharged in the Isle of Wight on 7 July 1870 having served 2 years, 3 months at Corfu. In 1903 he unsuccessfully applied to be a Chelsea Pensioner. His application being turned down because he still had a dependent wife. With copied service papers.

544 Four: Collar-Maker-Sergeant J. Ross, Royal Artillery, late Royal Horse Artillery

CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (J. Ross, Dr., Rl. Horse Arty.) officially impressed naming; CORONATION 1911, unnamed; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1168 Collar-Maker-Sergeant John Ross, C. Bde. R.A.); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, pierced with ring suspension, *some edge bruising, good fine and better* (4) £800-900

John Ross was born in Dublin. A Labourer by occupation, he attested for the Royal Artillery at Leith Fort, Edinburgh on 27 April 1852, aged 18 years, 10 months. Served as Driver in the R.H.A. in the Crimea. Suffered frostbite to his left hand at Tchernaya, 19 February 1855. Was discharged on 22 July 1873 having completed his second period of engagement. With copied discharge papers, roll extract and other research.

545 Pair: Private Elijah Edwards, Army Service Corps, formerly 94th Foot

SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (T/3573 Pte. E. Edwards, A.S. Corps); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (3573 Pte. E. Edwards C. & T.C.) *nearly very fine* (2) £350-400

Elijah Edwards was born at Guildford, Surrey, and enlisted for the 94th Foot at Aldershot on 28 July 1870. He transferred to the Army Service Corps on 31 July 1873. He embarked for Natal, South Africa, on 22 February 1879, and returned to England on 21 February 1880, having participated in the Zulu campaign of 1879. In February 1891 he suffered a fracture of the radius and wound on the forehead and left ear after an accident whilst on duty, and was discharged on 28 July 1891. Sold with copied discharge papers.

546**Four: Brigadier-General F. A. Smith, Indian Army, latterly commanding the 2nd Rajputs**

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (Lieut. F. A. Smith, 3d Bl. Infy.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (Capt., 2d Bl. Lt. Infy.) unofficial connections between clasps; CHINA 1900, no clasp (Capt., 2d Rajput Lt. Infy.); NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-14 (Lt. Col., 2nd Rajputs, H.M.S. *Pelorus*) *edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine and better, rare combination* (4) £1800-2200

Frederick Alexander Smith was born on 18 March 1864. First commissioned in the Yorkshire Light Infantry on 7 February 1885. Appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps, Indian Army, in March 1888. Posted to the 2nd Rajput Light Infantry as a Wing Officer in September 1888. Served on the N.E. Frontier of India, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (medal with clasp). Appointed Adjutant in 1894 and Captain in February 1896. Served on the N.W. Frontier of India 1897-8, with the Kohat Kurram force and in Tirah, 1897-98, including the actions of Chagru Kotal and Dargai (medal with 3 clasps). Appointed a Couble Company Commander in May 1900 and was present with the 2nd Rajputs in the campaign in China, 1900 (medal). Smith was promoted to Major in February 1903, was ranked as 2 i/c of the 2nd Rajputs in August 1907 and became a Lieutenant-Colonel and their commander in February 1910. Smith qualified for the Naval General Service medal as Commanding Officer of the detachment of 2nd Rajputs, borne for duty on H.M.S. *Pelorus* in June 1913 for services during the punitive operations against the Tangistani. Only 17 army officers received the Naval medal for the Persian Gulf operations. During the Great War he was promoted to Colonel (Hon. Brigadier-General in February 1915 and was appointed Brigadier-General & Commandant of the Secunderbad Infantry Brigade in June 1916. Smith served in Egypt between 15 November 1914 and 12 February 1916, for which he was mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 21 June 1916) awarded the brevet of Colonel and awarded the Serbian Order of St. Sava, 5th Class. Additionally awarded the 1914-15 Star trio. Smith retired on 1 March 1921 but was Colonel of the 1/7th Rajput Regiment (late 2nd Rajputs) from August 1921 until his death on 12 August 1945. With copied research.



Three: Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Camilleri, 13th Bengal Infantry, late Royal Malta Fencible Artillery and East Yorkshire Regiment

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, N.E. Frontier 1891, Chin Hills 1892-93 (Lt. J. M. Camilleri, 13th Bl. Infy.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Capt. J. M. Camilleri, 13th Bl. Infy.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (Major J. M. Camilleri, I.S.C.) *contact marks and a little polished, otherwise nearly very fine and rare (3)* £1800-2200

John Mary Camilleri was born on 26 June 1865, and was first commissioned on 14 January 1885, in the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the East Yorkshire Regiment in July 1887 and transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps in November 1888, being attached to the 13th (Shekhawati) Bengal Infantry. He took part in the expedition to Manipur in 1891 (Medal with clasp); in Burma 1892-93, operations in the Northern Chin Hills (Despatches G.C.O. 733 of 1893, clasp); on the N.E. Frontier of Assam in 1894, Abor Expedition; on the N.W. Frontier of India in 1897-98, Malakand, as Brigade Transport Officer to 1st Brigade, 2 August-October 1897, including the action at Landakai (Despatches *London Gazette* 5 November 1897); Operations to Bajaur and in the Mamund country, Buner, including attack and capture of the Tanga Pass (Despatches *London Gazette* 22 April 1898, medal with clasp); in Tirah in 1897-98 (Clasp).

Camilleri served in South Africa 1899-1901 as a Special Service Officer and afterwards on the Staff, including the Relief of Kimberley; operations in Orange Free State, February-May 1900, including operations at Paardeberg (17-26 February), actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Vet River (5-6 May) and Zand River; operations in the Transvaal in May and June 1900, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria and Diamond Hill (11-12 June); operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, June-October 1901, including actions at Wittebergen (1-29 July), (Despatches *London Gazette* 16 April 1901, Brevet of Major, Queen's medal with 7 clasps).

Appointed Second in Command, 13th Rajputs, 8 June 1908, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant of the regiment on 13 November 1910. Lieutenant-Colonel Camilleri died in India on 20 September 1912.



A rare Chin Hills pair awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Drummond, 39th Garhwalis

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin Hills 1892-93 (Lieutt. A. B. Drummond, 39th Garhwalis) old erasure between name and unit; Afghanistan, GOLD MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF IZZAT-I-AFGHANI, dated AH 1320 [1901], the pair contained in old fitted case by *Hamilton & Co., Calcutta & Simla, nearly extremely fine (2)* £1600-1800

Ex Arthur B. King Collection.

Arthur Berkeley Drummond was born on 27 November 1869, son of the Rev. Arthur Hislop Drummond. He was first commissioned into the Northumberland Fusiliers on 18 June 1890, and shortly afterwards transferred to the Indian Army. In June 1898 he was appointed Political Assistant in Baluchistan, later becoming assistant to the Resident at Mewar in April 1900, and assistant to the Political Agent at Kalat in October 1903. Promoted to Political Agent in Rajputana, March 1905, he later became Resident in Mewar, September 1906 and Political Agent at Haraoti and Tonk, April 1908.

In September 1912 he was appointed Boundary Commissioner in Bhopawar, moving shortly afterwards to the Political Office, Deoli, in January 1913 and becoming Political Agent at Bundi, May 1913. Drummond was the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, October 1913, and in November 1914 was posted on special duties to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Assistant Resident at Mewar in February 1915, his final posting was as Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar in March 1916.



A good Jameson Raider's group of six awarded to Captain S. V. Bowden, Royal Artillery, late Cape Police

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (308 Pte. S. V. Bowden, C. Pol.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State (Lieut. S. V. Bowden, Cape Police); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. S. V. Bowden, C.P. Dist. 1); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. S.V. Bowden); DEFENCE MEDAL 1939-45, *generally good very fine* (6) £1200-1400

Sydney Vincent Bowden, who was born in Dumfries in January 1871 and was educated at Fettes, enlisted in the Cape Mounted Rifles as a Private in September 1889. Discharged in September 1894, he next enlisted in the Bechuanaland Border Police and, in mid-December 1895, as a Trooper in 'K' Troop of the British South Africa Company Police, in which capacity he was present in the Jameson Raid, taking part in the action at Vlakplaats Farm on 1 January 1896, prior to being taken prisoner by the Boers on the following day.

In common with many of his fellow raiders, Bowden was repatriated to England in the *Harlech Castle*, but he returned to South Africa in the following year, where he enlisted in the Cape Police at Kimberley and went on to serve in the Bechuanaland rebellion. So, too, in the Boer War, including the defence of Kimberley, in which period he was appointed a Lieutenant in District No. 1. Qualifying as an Inspector in 1904, and as a Chief Constable in 1908, he was dismissed from the service in July 1911 on being found guilty of disrespect to the Magistrate of Kenhardt.

Having then returned to England, Bowden applied for a commission in the B.E.F., and was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in 2/4th Howitzer Battery, 1st West Riding Brigade, R.F.A. (Territorials) in March 1915. Appointed an Acting Captain at the end of the same year, he joined a Trench Mortar Battery in 62nd Division in early 1916 and, with the exception of a period of attachment to 3 Corps in 1917, appears to have served in that capacity until the War's end, gaining a mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 23 December 1918 refers). Bowden was placed on the Reserve of Officers in December 1919.

550 Three: Colour-Serjeant H. G. Rugg, Duke of York Military School, late Coldstream Guards

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (5745 Pte., 1/Coldm. Gds.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (5745 Clr-Serjt., D. of Y. R.M. Sch.); KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1884-6, reverse impressed, '5745 1 C.G.', *edge bruising, contact marks, good fine and better* (3) £240-280

Henry George Rugg was born in Hardlingdon, Yeovil, Somerset. Having previously served in the Somerset and the Dorset Militias, he attested for service in the Coldstream Guards on 22 August 1883. He served in Egypt, February-September 1885. Discharged in March 1906. With some copied service notes.



Pair: Colonel R. S. Hall, Coldstream Guards

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 2 clasps, Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1885 (Lt. Col: R. S. Hall, 2/Cdm. Gds.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, *edge bruise and pitting from star, otherwise very fine* (2) £600-800

Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.

Richard Spencer Hall was born on 13 April 1843, and entered the army as an Ensign in the 7th Foot on 25 May 1860. He became a Lieutenant in that regiment in May 1863 and exchanged into the Coldstream Guards in the following November, becoming Lieutenant & Captain in January 1867, and Captain & Lieutenant-Colonel in August 1875. He was A.D.C. to the Major-General Commanding in Bengal from August 1873 to July 1875.

Colonel Hall served with the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and was present in the engagement at Tel-el-Mahuta and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (Medal with clasp and Khedive's star). He served in the expedition to the Soudan in 1885 with the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and was present in the engagement at Hasheen, at that near Tofrek on the 24th March, and at the destruction of Temai (Clasp). Sold with copied record of service and several copied photographs.

552



Pair: Sergeant W. Holmes, Coldstream Guards

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1885 (5186 Pte. W. Holmes, 2/...); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, the reverse impressed '5186 C. G.', severe edge brusing and pitting from star causing loss of unit on first, fine (2) £120-140

Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.

Served in No. 4 Company with the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards at Suakin in 1885. Sold with copied photograph of the recipient who became a Sergeant in 1891.

553



Four: Major-General V. J. Dawson, C.V.O., Irish Guards, late Coldstream Guards, the first commanding officer of the Irish Guards 1900-07

CORONATION 1902, silver; CORONATION 1911; EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (Capt. V. J. Dawson. Coldm. Gds.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, semi-court mounted as worn, together with companion set of five mounted dress miniatures including a C.V.O., both sets contained in old *Hancocks & Co.* cases, nearly extremely fine (9) £2000-2500



Vesey John Dawson was born on 4 April 1853, eldest son of the Hon. Thomas Vesey Dawson, an officer of the Coldstream Guards who was killed at Inkermann. He was educated at Eton College and joined the Coldstream Guards in October 1871, the first officer to come into the regiment under the new purchase regulations. He was A.D.C. to General Sir George Higginson while that officer commanded the Home District. In 1884 he went with the Guards Camel Corps to Egypt in charge of his battalion detachment, being present in the actions of Abu Klea and El Gubat (Medal with 2 clasps, bronze star). He also did much valuable work as a purveyor of building material when the regiment went into summer quarters at Dongola.

He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1897 as the first Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards, and in 1900 he was appointed to command the newly raised Irish Guards. He was made C.V.O. on 6 June 1902, on the occasion of the presentation of Colours by His Majesty to the Irish Guards. From 1906 to 1908 he commanded the 15th Infantry Brigade at Belfast, and from 1908 to 1912 commanded the 2nd London Division of the Territorial Force. Major-General Vesey Dawson retired from the army in 1914 and died on 17 January 1930.

Sold with research including several copied photographs.

- 554** EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889 (**2695 Pte. F. Wright, 20th Hussars**); KHEDIVÉ'S STAR 1882, unnamed, *first pitted, good fine; second good very fine (2)* *£220-260*

Frederick Wright was born in Willesden, Middlesex. A General Labourer by occupation, he attested for the 20th Hussars at Colchester on 9 April 1886, aged 20 years. With them he served in Egypt, September 1888-November 1890. Discharged on 5 April 1898. With copied service papers and other research.

- 555** *Pair: Private G. Simonds, Coldstream Guards*

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (4829 Pte. G. Simonds, 2/C... Gds.); KHEDIVÉ'S STAR, 1882, reverse impressed, '4829 C.G.', *edge bruising, contact marks, good fine (2)* *£850-950*

4829 Private G. Simonds, Coldstream Guards (Camel Corps) was wounded in action, 19 January 1885. With copied roll extracts and research. Note: on some rolls/extracts name given as Symons or Simmonds.

556



- Six: Captain Bernard Cave-Brown-Cave, Wiltshire Regiment, late Sierra Leone Frontier Police Constabulary**

EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (Mr. B. C. B. Cave, S. Leone F.P.C.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Capt. B. Cave-Brown-Cave, R. of O.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. B. Cave-Brown-Cave, R. of O.); 1914-15 STAR (Capt. B. Cave-Brown-Cave, Wilts R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. B. Cave-Brown-Cave) *generally good very fine (6)* *£600-700*

Bernard Cave-Brown-Cave was born at Malvern, Worcestershire, on 23 February 1868. After a little over 5 years service in the ranks of the Dorset Regiment, from June 1885, he was commissioned into the Wiltshire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant on 23 July 1890. Having resigned his commission in July 1895, he joined the Sierra Leone Police as an Inspector and subsequently served in the operations in that country in 1898-99, including the Songo Town-Kwalu Expedition during which he was dangerously wounded (Medal with clasp). He served in the South African War of 1900-02 as a Special Service officer, attached to the Mounted Infantry (Queen's medal with 3 clasps, King's medal with 2 clasps). He served in France with the 20th Bn. Wiltshire Regiment from 29 November 1914, until wounded in 1915. Captain Cave-Brown-Cave died in the U.K. on 5 April 1917 and is commemorated on the Roll of Honour in St Matthew's Church, Cheltenham.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

- 557** *Five: Admiral H. J. O. Millar, Royal Navy*

EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (Lieut., R.N., H.M.S. Conquest); 1914-15 STAR (Capt., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt.); CORONATION 1911 (Captain H. J. O. Millar, R.N.) *good very fine (5)* *£400-450*

202 'Witu 1890' clasps to H.M.S. *Conquest*.

Herbert James Ogilby Millar was born in Colehill, Tamworth, on 3 January 1866. Appointed a Midshipman in the Royal Navy in February 1881 and was advanced to Sub-Lieutenant and Acting Lieutenant in February 1885, being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in June 1888. As a Lieutenant of the *Conquest* he served in the naval Brigade under the command of Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir E. R. Freemantle, R.N., in the punitive expedition against the Sultan of Witu in October 1890. Promoted to Commander in December 1897 and to Captain in 1905. Was Captain of the Royal College, Greenwich. Promoted to Rear-Admiral in April 1917; Vice-Admiral (Retired) in April 1922 and Admiral (Retired) in October 1926. With copied service paper.

- 558** *Six: Drummer C. Shearing, West Yorkshire Regiment*

ASHANTI STAR 1896 (2897 Dr. C. Shearing, 2 W. Yorks. R.) regimentally engraved; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (2897 Pte., W. Yorkshire Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (2897 Dmr., W. Yorks. Regt.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2897 Dmr., W. York. R.) rank officially corrected on these two; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2897 Dmr., W. York. Regt.) *contact marks to Q.S.A./K.S.A., nearly very fine and better; together with a duplicate set of official replacements, as above except 'Ashanti' unnamed; Q.S.A. lacks 'Tugela Heights' clasp; Army L.S. & G.C. a G.V.R. 2nd issue, these mounted as worn, nearly extremely fine (12)* *£800-1000*

With copied m.i.c. showing W.W.1 service in the West Yorkshire Regiment and Labour Corps. Circumstantial evidence suggests that the replacement set was granted on 25 March 1938.

559



A rare British North Borneo pair awarded to Sergeant Jimmy

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY MEDAL 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Punitive Expedition (Sergeant No. 21 Jimmy); BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY MEDAL 1898-1900, 1 clasp, Tambunan (Sergeant No. 21 Jimmy) both engraved in similar local style, *good very fine and rare* (2)

£1200-1500

Ex Sotheby, March 1982, and Dr A. B. King Collection 2003.

560



A fine Battle of Jutland group of five awarded to Commander R. W. Bromley, Royal Navy, whose gallant actions aboard the heavy cruiser *Warrior*, in spite of serious wounds, earned him Italian and Russian decorations

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (Sub. Lieut. R. W. Bromley, R.N., H.M.S. Gibraltar); 1914-15 STAR (Lt. Commr. R. W. Bromley, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Commr. R. W. Bromley, R.N.); RUSSIAN ORDER OF ST ANNE, 3rd class with swords in gold and enamels by *Eduard*, 37x37mm, '56' zolotnik mark on eyelet, kokoshnik marks on sword hilts, replacement ring suspension; AL VALORE MILITARE, silver, mint mark crowned Z over F.G, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (6)

£2500-3000

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 September 1916 (Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's 'Jutland' Despatch): Recommended for promotion to Commander - Richard Wyville Bromley.

"Remained exposed outside the conning tower, and, in spite of being wounded in leg, arm and neck, took his captain personal reports of various damages suffered and got the ship in tow afterwards."

Order of St Anne, 3rd Class (with Swords) *London Gazette* 5 June 1917: 'For distinguished services rendered at the battle of Jutland.'

Al Valore Militare *London Gazette* 17 November 1917.

At 5.57 p.m. on 31st May, *Warrior* and *Defence* opened fire on 3 or 4 German light cruisers and inflicted damage on them; shortly after 6.10 p.m. these two ships came under fire from the German battle cruisers and, at 6.16 p.m., *Defence* was hit by two salvos of heavy shells causing her magazine to blow up and she sank. The *Warrior* was also badly damaged, having been hit by 6 shells from heavy guns, and 15 shells from medium and light shells. She suffered 1 officer and 70 ratings killed, and 2 officers and 25 ratings wounded. *Warrior* was eventually taken in tow by the *Engadine* but had to be abandoned after the crew had been taken off and she sank in heavy weather in the afternoon of 1st June 1916.

Richard Wyville Bromley was born at Leith Vale, Bromley, on 28 August 1880, son of Captain A. Bromley, R.N., and joined the Navy as a midshipman on 25 March 1897, gaining 10 months time on passing out of *Britannia*. Promoted to Commander for services at the battle of Jutland, Bromley was placed on half pay in March 1919 and transferred to the Retired List in June 1920. He died on 9 July 1950. Sold with copied service record and other research.

561 Four: Chief Petty Officer T. Jenkins, Royal Navy

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (T. Jenkins, Dom., H.M.S. *Magicienne*) small impressed naming; 1914-15 STAR (Asst. Std., M.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (357380 C.P.O., R.N.) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* (4)

£160-200

Thomas Jenkins was born in Greenwich, Kent on 16 March 1881. A Servant by occupation, he enlisted as a Domestic 2nd Class in Royal Navy in April 1899, his first sea posting being the *Magicienne*, April 1899-June 1901. He was advanced to Domestic 1st Class when based at *Terror* (Bermuda) in April 1906 and was ranked as Officer's Steward in October 1907 when at the same base. During the Great War he served on the armoured cruiser *Cochrane*, July 1915-October 1916, being present at the battle of Jutland. Jenkins was promoted to Petty Officer in October 1916 and Chief Petty Officer in April 1917, both whilst at *President II* (*White City*). With copied service paper.

562 *Pair: Private T. Younghusband, King's Own Scottish Borderers*

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (2342 Pte., K.O. Scot. Bord.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (2342 Pte., K.O. Scot. Bord.) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine (2)* *£180-220*

Younghusband was entitled to the Queen's medal with clasps for Transvaal and Orange Free State and the King's medal with the single clasp for South Africa 1902. Invalided on 23 May 1900 and returned to South Africa on 13 February 1902, attached to the 1st Battalion from 16 April 1902 having previously served with the 3rd Battalion. Single clasp K.S.A. verified on WO100/328, one of five such awards to the regiment.

563**Four: Private E. Pearce, Coldstream Guards, wounded in action near the Hohenzollern Redoubt, 9 October 1915**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (3802 Pte., Coldstream Guards); 1914 STAR (4802 Pte., C. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3802 Pte., C. Gds.) *note different service number on Star, first with heavy contact marks and edge bruising, fine; others good very fine and better (4)* *£180-220*

Edward Pearce was born in the Parish of Imber, Warminster, Wiltshire. A Labourer by occupation, he attested for the Coldstream Guards in October 1900, aged 19 years, three months. With them he served in South Africa, January-October 1902. During the Great War he served in France, September 1914-October 1915, being wounded in action near the Hohenzollern Redoubt, 9 October 1915 - suffering from concussion from the heavy shelling. He was invalided to England but recovered to return to the Western Front in September 1916 and served on into March 1919. Posted to Class 'A' Reserve, April 1919-March 1920.

Note: The village of Imber in Wiltshire was taken over many years ago by the M. O.D. and is now only open one day a year so that relatives are able visit the graves of deceased family members buried in the churchyard.

With a photograph of the recipient and his family c.1916; together with copied service papers, m.i.c. and other research.

564**Five: Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, Cheshire Regiment, late Coldstream Guards, who commanded the 8th Battalion Cheshires in Gallipoli**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Belmont, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (Capt. Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, C. Gds.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Cpt. Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, C. Gs.); 1914-15 STAR (Major Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, C. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby); JUBILEE 1897, *the first with officially corrected initial, contact marks, very fine or better (6)* *£1200-1500*

Claud Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby was born at Normanton Park, Stamford, in October 1872, the third son of the 1st Earl of Ancaster (a descendant of William The Conqueror), and was educated at Eton.

Commissioned in the Coldstream Guards from the Militia in December 1891, he was advanced to Lieutenant in January 1897 and served out in South Africa from October 1899 until August 1902, including the actions at Belmont, where he was wounded by a gunshot to his forearm, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Vet River and Zand River, the Johannesburg operations, in addition to Diamond Hill and Belfast (Queen's Medal & 5 clasps; King's Medal & 2 clasps).

He was also present on the occasion the Boers attacked a train conveying guardsmen and prisoners at Pan in October 1900, his senior officer afterwards submitting his name favourably in his covering report. Having torn up some line about a mile and three quarters east of Pan, the Boers lay in wait until the British train derailed, and then poured volley after volley into the trucks and engine - the action lasted for 20 minutes and seven guardsmen were killed or died of wounds, and at least another dozen wounded:

'Had a good look round the train, engine and first four trucks off the line, strangest thing about it is that we had two trucks of prisoners with us, about 60 in all, but not a bullet had touched their trucks, and the engine and trucks on either side were riddled with shot. Dug graves in morning and buried our dead, terrible sight, some of the poor fellows being hit no fewer than 5 times through the head ... ' (a fellow officer's diary refers).

Advanced to Major in September 1908, Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby was placed on half-pay in 1910, when he became Unionist M.P. for the Stamford Division. Recalled on the outbreak of hostilities, he joined the 1st Battalion out in France in December 1914, and remained actively employed there until returning to the U.K. in May 1915 (despatches *London Gazette* 18 June 1915), when he assumed command of the 8th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, in time for its imminent embarkation for the Dardanelles and Gallipoli, where he served from June until December 1915.

Thereafter, Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby remained employed on the Home Establishment with an appointment in the Machine Gun Corps (Heavy) from late 1916 until the end of the War, and was again mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 24 May 1918 refers). He died in February 1950; sold with photocopied service record.

565



An important Great War group of six awarded to Captain W. R. D. Irvine, Royal Naval Reserve, who was in command of the S.S. *Laconia* on the occasion of her loss to an enemy submarine off the Fastnet in February 1917 - a loss that hastened the United States' declaration of war against Germany a few weeks later

1914-15 STAR (Commr. W. R. D. Irvine, R.D., R.N.R.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Commr. W. R. D. Irvine, R.N.R.); MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDAL 1914-18 (William R. D. Irvine); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (Commr. W. R. D. Irvine, R.N.R.); CORONATION 1911; ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, G.V.R., silver, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London, 1911, *minor contact wear to the Coronation Medal, good very fine and better* (6) £1200-1500



William Robert Duncan Irvine, who was born in November 1863, passed out of the training ship *Conway* in 1882 and completed his first seagoing trip as an Apprentice aboard the *British Antanador* in 1884-85. Having then gained further experience with other shipping lines in voyages to the Far East and Australasia, he transferred to the Cunard Line in November 1895, in which capacity he served on the Liverpool-New York run, gaining steady advancement to Chief Officer in the *Caronia* in February 1905, and to Master of the *Veria* in September of the same year. Meanwhile, in common with other Mercantile Marine officers, he had been commissioned in the Royal Naval Reserve, gaining experience on assorted R.N. courses and advancement to Lieutenant in August 1899 and to Commander in July 1910.

By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Irvine was in command of the S.S. *Laconia*, his previous R.N.R. training being put to good use when the liner was shortly thereafter converted into an Armed Merchant Cruiser. Thus equipped, *Laconia* served in the South Atlantic and in the Indian Ocean, in addition being employed as a headquarters ship during the operations leading to the capture of Tanga in German East Africa. The in July 1916, she was returned to Cunard and resumed her usual cross-Atlantic voyages, work that led to her famous demise on 25 February 1917, when torpedoed by the *U-50* some 160 miles N.W. by W. off the Fastnet - one torpedo having struck the liner at 10.33 p.m. on the starboard side just abaft the engine room, another found its mark in the engine room from point blank range about 30 minutes later, and she sank at 11.45 p.m.

The *Laconia* had 292 persons on board, comprising 34 First Class and 41 Second Class passengers, including women and children, in addition to Irvine and his crew, and of these 12 died, including Mrs. Mary Hoy and her daughter Elizabeth, from Chicago - the survivors had to pass several hours in open boats before being picked up by the sloop H.M.S. *Laburnum*.

Irvine's accompanying typescript account of the sinking, written at the Midland Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, adds much detail to events that fateful night, and he is quick to praise his officers and crew, and the passengers, for all 'behaved splendidly ... I did not see a single case of panic and their departure from the ship was greatly due to the very prompt manner in which they carried out their boat drill, which we had fortunately had opportunities to practice a number of times on the voyage.' He goes on to relate how he was one of 10 officers and crew who remained aboard after the first torpedo hit, and of their providential escape after the second torpedo smashed into the engine room 30 minutes later.

The accompanying carbon copy typescript also includes the following observations of an anonymous author - possibly his wife:

'On arrival at the rescue ship, Will [Irvine] had all leave his life boat first, crawling up the rope ladder at the ship's side or being hauled up as some were too exhausted to crawl up. Of course, as each one got out of the boat, it became lighter and was tossing around furiously when he was left alone. And as he was trying to hold on to the ladder, a wave washed over him and swept his boat away and left him clinging to the lowest rung of the rope ladder. The buffeting about was terrible and he could hardly hold on as he was so exhausted and his hands cut, and as they were trying to get the rope to him, they heard him say, "I can't make it". Several bluejackets threw off their coats to jump, but just then he made one supreme effort, grabbed the rope and wound it around his arm, and they hauled him up, and such a cheering he got. It all seems most providential.'

The death of the Hoys, as so vividly reported by one of the survivors, Floyd Gibbons of the *Chicago Tribune*, arguably acted as the final catalyst in bringing the U.S.A. into the War - indeed his account of the sinking, which includes mention of Irvine, was acclaimed as one of the outstanding newspaper reports of the conflict, and was read from the floor of both houses of Congress. Five weeks later, the U.S.A. declared war on Germany.

Irvine remained with Cunard for many years, commanding among other vessels the newly launched S.S. *Laconia* in the 1920s.

In November 2008, the story of the *Laconia* returned to the headlines when her wreck was located by Odyssey Marine Exploration, a commercial archaeology company based in Tampa, Florida, and in March 2009, following a dispute of ownership of the liner's estimated £3 million cargo of bullion in the event of salvage, the matter went to the Courts.

Sold with a large quantity of original documentation, including training ship *Conway* leaving certificate, dated July 1884; Admiralty letters appointing the recipient to H.M.S. *Revenge*, dated 9 May 1898 and H.M.S. *Cambridge*, dated 1 November 1904, for training purposes; a Certificate for Twelve Months Training in the Royal Navy, with entries for the period 1898-99; his commission warrants for the rank of Sub. Lieutenant, R.N.R., dated 5 October 1894, Lieutenant, R.N.R., dated 23 August 1899, and Commander, R.N.R., dated 26 July 1910; a testimony of appreciation from *Laconia*'s passengers, dated 8 October 1913, with many signatures - 'We, passengers on the *Laconia*, on the eve of the landing in Boston, desire to express to Captain W. R. D. Irvine our hearty appreciation of his fidelity to the important duties of his office under circumstances that must have taxed his endurance to an unusual degree'; Board of Trade authority to wear War Medals for the Mercantile Marine, confirming issuance in March 1926, and related forwarding letter for same; assorted family or other photographs (25 images), including several of the recipient in uniform, 'Boat Drill at sea, Cunard S.S. *Laconia*, 1914', and pictures of the S.S. *Berencaria*, another of his commands and aboard which he conveyed the Prince of Wales to America; a small photographic portrait of the recipient, in gold locket; a letter from the famous actor Harry Irvine, dated at New York City, 21 April 1940, and a signed portrait photograph of him, Irvine being distantly related; two scrapbooks, one with a mass of maritime related newspaper cuttings, the other with a wide variety of career ephemera; and assorted buttons and badges, including a lapel badge for the 'Prince of Wales' visit, 21 June 1932'.

566 **Six: Lieutenant Commander S. E. Cann, Royal Navy, awarded the R.V.M. in bronze for service at the funeral of H.M. King Edward VII**

1914-15 STAR (Gnr., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Gnr., R.N.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, unnamed; ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL, E.VII.R., bronze, unnamed, mounted court style for display, *good very fine* (6) *£260-300*

Sidney Ernest Cann was born in London on 12 February 1881. Employed as a Grocer's Assistant, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on *St. Vincent* on 12 May 1896 and was advanced to Boy 1st Class in February 1897. Promoted to Ordinary Seaman in February 1899 and Able Seaman in December 1900, both whilst on *Caesar*; promoted to Leading Seaman in October 1902 when at *Pembroke* and Petty Officer 2nd Class in April 1904 and Petty Officer 1st Class in November 1904, both whilst on *Bedford*. Petty Officer Cann was awarded the R.V.M. in bronze for service at the funeral of H.M. King Edward VII (*London Gazette* 6 June 1910). Appointed Gunner (Torpedo) in October 1911. During the Great War he served on the destroyers *Sheldrake* and *Mandate*, serving on the latter at the battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. On 19 October 1920 he was promoted to Commissioned Gunner (Torpedo). Promoted to Lieutenant in September 1928, he was placed on the Retired List in 1931. On the Retired List he was promoted to Lieutenant Commander in September 1936. Recalled for duty in the Second World War, he served at *Defiance* and *Marlborough*. Lieutenant Commander reverted to the Retired List as 'unfit' in July 1946.

With nine Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty letters of appointment and twelve certificates of service; together with copied service details.



Six: Commander C. G. Pitcairn Jones, Royal Navy

1914-15 STAR (Lt., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf (Lieut., R.N.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, unnamed; RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. STANISLAUS, 3rd Class breast badge with swords, gilt and enamel, lacking reverse centre, unmarked, reverse with brooch fitting, *good very fine and better* (6) £500-600

Commander Charles Grey Pitcairn Jones, Lieutenant, 1915, was mentioned in despatches for 'Services in the Caspian Sea, 1918-19' (*London Gazette* 11 November 1919) and awarded the Order of Stanislaus, 3rd Class with swords (*London Gazette* 17 February 1920). Appointed Lieutenant Commander in 1923 and Commander (Retired) in 1937. At the time of his release from the Navy in 1947, Commander Jones was at the R.N. Staff College, Greenwich.

Recommendation for the M.I.D. reads: 'Valuable services as the executive officer of "Kruger", being the only lieut. for a considerable period and ability in controlling fire in action'.

In the *Naval Review* of 1920 it is recorded: 'The Royal Navy on the Caspian, 1918-19' "At the last trip the first-lieutenant (Pitcairn-Jones) was told to haul down the flag of truce, which proved not to be a flag at all, but a pair of under-garments belonging to an old lady of 60 who was one of the crew of the barge." With copied service paper and other research.

See lot 729 for the medals awarded to his brother.

568 Three: Yeoman of Signals T. Hunt, Royal Navy, killed in action, when H.M.S. Goliath was sunk off Cape Helles, 13 May 1915

1914-15 STAR (237755 Y.S., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (237755 Y.S. R.N.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Thomas Hunt) *extremely fine* (4) £300-350

After the landing of troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula, fire support from naval vessels became ever important. Old pre-dreadnought battleships were assigned this task. On 13 May 1915, whilst at anchor in company with *Cornwallis* in Morto Bay, the old battleship *Goliath* was attacked by the Turkish destroyer *Mouavenet-Millieh*, which in fog, evaded the allied destroyer screen and fired three torpedoes in quick succession. The first hit *Goliath* abreast the fore turret, the second abreast the foremost funnel and a third abreast the after turret. So swiftly did the battleship sink that many of those below were drowned before they could reach the upper deck. Of the 750 on board *Goliath* about 570, including Captain Shelford and Yeoman of Signals Hunt, were drowned.

Thomas Hunt was born in West Grinstead, Sussex on 18 January 1891. A Carter's Boy by occupation, he enlisted in to the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 20 November 1906, being advanced to Boy 1st Class in May 1907. Hunt was promoted to Ordinary Signaller in January 1909 when Monmouth and thence to Signaller on the same vessel in October 1909. Serving once more on Monmouth he was promoted to Leading Signaller in January 1914 and attained the rank of Yeoman of Signals on the *Goliath* in February 1915.

With damaged named medal card box lids, Admiralty forwarding slip and copied service paper.



Four: Blacksmith H. Langmead, Royal Navy

1914-15 STAR (141980 Blk., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (141980 Blk., R.N.); RUSSIA, MEDAL FOR ZEAL, Nicholas II, silver breast medal (141980 H. Langmead, Blksh., H.M.S. Jupiter), on 'St. Anne' ribbon, mounted court style for wear, cleaned, good very fine (4) £450-550

In January 1915 the Admiralty received a request for assistance from the Russian Government, the latter's icebreaker used to keep open the passage to Archangel in the White Sea having broken down. In response the Royal Navy sent out the Tyne Guard Ship H.M.S. *Jupiter*, an old Majestic-class battleship. She departed for Archangel in February 1915, freeing en route a number of vessels stuck in the ice, occasionally by using explosive charges. She, too, sometimes became icebound, but still managed to make a major impression on the problem, improving the safe passage of numerous vessels, many of them laden with highly important war materials, among them the S.S. *Thracia*. The latter was taken in tow after the use of explosive charges to free her. Throughout these operations it was not unusual for the temperature to fall as low as minus 20 degrees, a hard test indeed on the morale and well being of the *Jupiter's* crew. Her mission completed by May 1915, the Tzar expressed his gratitude by the presentation of a variety of Russian Honours and Awards to her crew.

Harry Langmead was born in Dartmouth, Devon on 9 February 1864. He enlisted into the Royal Navy on 8 September 1887. Rated as Blacksmith's Crew aboard *Indus* in April 1888, he was promoted to Blacksmith in October 1889 when on the same vessel. Blacksmith Langmead was pensioned ashore on 6 September 1909 but returned to service during the Great War. He served on *Jupiter*, August 1914-May 1915 and was subsequently awarded the Russian Medal of Zeal. Blacksmith Langmead was demobilised on 5 February 1919. With copied service papers and other research.

570 Three: Lieutenant D. C. Bell, Royal Navy, killed in action when the submarine C.25 was attacked by German seaplanes on 6 July 1918

1914-15 STAR (S. Lt., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut., R.N.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £800-1000

David Courtney Bell was born on 25 October 1894. Entering the Royal Navy, he was appointed a Midshipman in May 1912. Promoted to Acting Sub Lieutenant in September 1914 and Sub Lieutenant in March 1915, he served on the battleships *Lord Nelson*, May 1912-April 1914 and *Iron Duke*, April 1914-February 1916. Transferring then to submarines, he was promoted to Lieutenant in October 1916. As Lieutenant in command of H.M. Submarine C.25, he was killed during a surface action with German seaplanes on 6 July 1918.

H.M. Submarine C.25 on patrol on the surface off the East Anglian coast was spotted by five enemy seaplanes returning from a raid on Lowestoft. Lieutenant Bell, in command of the submarine, assumed the aircraft were British and took no evasive action. Turning into the sun, the seaplanes dived and attacked the submarine with machine guns, having expended their bombs on Lowestoft. Lieutenant Bell and four ratings were killed immediately. In desperately trying to dive for safety, a seriously wounded rating trapped in the hatchway was forcibly pulled through only to die in the control room. Just as they were about to dive one of the dead bodies in the conning tower rolled over and blocked the closure of the hatchway with a leg. Orders were given to cut away the leg off so that the hatch could be sealed. As this grizzly work was being done, two more men were killed, cut down by the continuing hail of machine gun bullets piercing the submarine's thin hull. Then with the hatch shut they prepared to dive only to find that the motors had been put out of commission. Just when all seemed lost, the attack ceased. Opening the hatch the dazed survivors of C.25 found that the seaplanes had been driven off by gunfire from the submarine E.51 that had arrived on the scene, returning from patrol. The E.51 then took the C.25 in tow into Harwich. The interior of the boat was said to resemble a 'slaughter house'.

Lieutenant Bell was buried in Shotley Churchyard. He was the son of Robert Arthur and Eveline Maud Bell, of 31 Waldegrave Park, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.

Oberleutenant F. Christiansen, an 'Ace' with 21 victories and holder of the Order Pour le Merite (the 'Blue Max'), led the seaplane attack. The commander of the seaplane station at Zeebrugge created a precedent by crediting the C.25 to his score of 'kills'. Though technically the submarine survived and was towed to safety, it never sailed again and was soon scrapped.

Sold with book *By Guess and By God*, by William Guy Carr - the story of British submarines in the War; also the copied article 'A Unique Victory', by Hal Giblin (in *Coin and Medal News*) - both of which give details of the incident; also copied service paper and other research.

See lot 709 for the group of medals awarded to Admiral Marrack who was commended for his part in the action.



A good Great War and Second World War campaign group of nine awarded to Captain T. O. Bulteel, Royal Navy, whose career spanned from Jutland to the crucial Malta convoys of 1942-43, via lengthy spells as a Naval airman on attachment to the R.A.F. in the 1920s and 30s: rising to the command of the aircraft carriers *Argus* and *Furious*, he nursed the latter back to port after she was severely damaged in "Operation Pedestal"

1914-15 STAR (Mid. T. O. Bulteel, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S. Lt. T. O. Bulteel, R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; CORONATION 1937, the first three mounted as worn on frayed ribands, generally very fine or better (9) £400-500

Tom Oliver Bulteel was born in Old Windsor, Berkshire in February 1899 and entered *Britannia* as a Cadet in January 1912.

Appointed a Midshipman in the battleship H.M.S. *Russell* in August 1914, he was present at the bombardment of Zeebrugge that November, and afterwards in the Dardanelles in support of the Gallipoli operations. Returning to the U.K. in late 1915, he next joined the battleship *King Edward VII*, a short-lived appointment in view of her demise as a result of running into a minefield off Cape Wrath in January 1916, though he was among the survivors. A month later he joined the battleship *Orion*, a component of the 2nd Battle Squadron, Grand Fleet, and in that capacity was present at Jutland, in which battle his ship inflicted significant damage on the *Margraf* and *Lutzow*, and herself survived being straddled on three occasions. Advanced to Sub. Lieutenant in July 1917, Bulteel next joined the cruiser *Bristol*, serving in the Mediterranean Fleet until the War's end.

Confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant in March 1920, he applied successfully for a transfer to the Naval Wing of the Royal Air Force in late 1924, and was posted to No. 1 Flying School at Netherton. Further training having been undertaken in No. 406 Fast Fighter Flight, and his final deck landing having been accomplished on the *Furious*, he was awarded his "Wings". And remaining on attachment to the R.A.F. over the next four years, he was advanced to Lieutenant-Commander in March 1928, when he assumed command of 401 Flight in the carrier *Argus*, followed by command of 403 Flight in the *Hermes* and, in October 1930, of the Fleet Air Arms Section at Portsmouth. Later still, with regular seagoing duties in the interim, he retained his links to aviation with appointments as C.O. 403 Flight in the *Courageous* in 1932-33, when he held the dual rank of Squadron Leader, and as Wing Commander Flying at the R.A.F. Station in 1937, in which latter year he led a flight in the Fleet Review and was awarded the Coronation Medal.

Advanced to Captain in June 1938, Bulteel was serving as C.O. of *Daedalus* at Lee-on-Solent on the renewal of hostilities, but in April 1941 he returned to sea as C.O. of the carrier *Argus*, and remained actively engaged in that capacity until the end of the year, in which period she carried out several vital aircraft delivery operations in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, including "Operation Perpetual" to Malta. Next ordered to the U.S.A to oversee the refit of the carrier *Furious*, he brought her back to the U.K. in April 1942, prior to sailing for the Mediterranean, and in August of that year she participated in Malta convoy "Operation Pedestal", sustaining heavy damage when torpedoed on the 12th - at one stage listing heavily to starboard, she was escorted by several destroyers to Gibraltar, while her aircraft were flown off to Malta.

Repairs completed, the *Furious* was ordered to join the Central Task Force covering the landings at Oran in North Africa in November, her aircraft attacking Vichy French airfields at great cost to the enemy, work that would ultimately lead to Bulteel being mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 4 May 1943 refers), though, alas, posthumously, for he had suddenly been taken ill in February of the latter year and died of peritonitis. He is buried in the Royal Navy Cemetery at Lyness.

572



Ten: Chief Yeoman of Signals C. W. Sylvester, Royal Navy

1914-15 STAR (200653 Y.S., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (200653 Y.S., R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; PACIFIC STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these privately named (200653 C. W. Sylvester, C.Y.S., R.N.); ROYAL NAVY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (200653 C. W. Sylvester, Yeo. Sigs. "Vanity" Baltic 1919) *nearly very fine and better (10)* £500-600

Ex Douglas-Morris Collection, B.D.W. 12 February 1997.

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 8 March 1920. 'Honours for services in the Baltic.'

Charles William Sylvester was born in Kidderminster on 9 May 1883. Served as a Yeoman of Signals during the Great War and during the Russian intervention. Awarded the naval M.S.M. for service in the Baltic Sea aboard the destroyer *Vanity* during 1919. H.M.S. *Vanity* was a 'V' Class destroyer of 1,300 tons, launched on 3 May 1918. Served during the Second World War and Chief Yeoman of Signals aboard the hospital ship *Oxfordshire*, January 1941-June 1945. Released from the Royal Navy on 27 November 1945. With copied m.i.c. and some service notes.

573 Eight: Sick Berth Petty Officer A. Bennison, Royal Navy

1914-15 STAR (M.4003 S.B.A., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (M.4003 2 S.B.S., R.N.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, unnamed; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.4003 S.B.P.O., H.M.S. *Revenge*); SERBIA, MEDAL FOR ZEAL, silvered bronze, most silvering lost from obverse; MEDAL FOR THE RETREAT FROM ALBANIA 1915, bronze, mounted as worn, *some edge bruising, fine and better (8)* £400-500

Ex Fevyer Collection, Spink 25 November 1998.

Alan Bennison was born in Dulwich, London on 13 January 1894. A Mechanic by occupation, he entered the Royal Navy on 22 January 1912 as a Provisional Sick Berth Attendant. He was confirmed at that rank in October 1912 when based at Haslar Hospital. During the war he served at Malta Hospital, June 1914-February 1915; *Egmont* (Malta), February 1915-February 1916; Haslar Hospital, February 1916-November 1917; and the repair ship *Assistance*, November 1917-September 1920, being advanced to 2nd Class Sick Berth Steward in January 1918 and Leading Sick Berth Attendant in August 1920. For his services during the defence of Belgrade he was awarded the Serbian Medal for Zeal in silver. He was promoted to Sick Berth Petty Officer whilst on the battleship *Revenge* in October 1924 and was awarded the Long Service Medal whilst on the same vessel in 1927. With copied service paper.

574 Three: Petty Officer Mechanic T. A. McKim, Royal Naval Air Service

1914-15 STAR (F.2061 P.O.M., R.N.A.S.), later style naming; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (F.2061 P.O.M., R.N.A.S.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £90-120

Thomas Alexander McKim was born in Glasgow on 18 June 1888. A Motor Engineer by occupation he enlisted into the R.N.A.S. as a Petty Officer Mechanic on 17 November 1914. Based at *Pembroke III* and *President II*, he served in German East Africa, 1 April 1915-10 April 1917. Transferred to the R.A.F. in April 1918. Sold with copied service paper.

575 Three: Private F. Forkin, Royal Marines Light Infantry, attached R.N.A.S. Armoured Cars

1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (Ply. 4873 Pte. F. Forkin, R.M.L.I., Armoured Cars); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Ply. 4873 Pte. F. Forkin, R.M.L.I.), *generally good very fine and rare (3)* £500-600

Francis Forkin was born at Minster Beverly, Yorkshire in June 1871 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Light Infantry in June 1889. Appointed a Private in the Plymouth Division, he enjoyed a number of seagoing appointments over the coming years, but witnessed no active service and was discharged to a pension in August 1910, when he was enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Recalled on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was landed at Ostend in the same month and employed on special service with the Armoured Car Section, R.N.A.S. from 11 September until 12 October 1914, including the defence of Antwerp. Having then briefly served in the armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. *Columbella*, he reverted to duties ashore with the Plymouth Division in January 1915 and was demobilised in February 1919.

576 *Eight: Serjeant D. Lamb, Royal Highlanders*

1914 STAR, with clasp (1635 Cpl., 2/R. Highrs); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1635 Sjt., R. Highrs.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, 8th Army clasp; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; DELHI DURBAR 1911 (1636 L Cpl, RH) mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (8) £200-240

Corporal David Lamb, 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 12 October 1914. Clasp confirmed. With notes stating wounded three times: 17 November 1914; 10 December 1914 and 6 February 1915.

577 *Seven: Acting Captain J. J. Morrissey, Cadet Forces, late Royal Engineers*

1914 STAR, with (loose) clasp (43611 Spr., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (828 Spr., R.E.); 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; CADET FORCES MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (A/Capt.); together with a LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN LONG & EFFICIENT SERVICE MEDAL (Capt. J. J. Morrissey) mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (8) £200-250

Sapper Morrissey, born in Liverpool on 27 May 1888, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 26 October 1914. Award of the clasp and Silver War Badge confirmed. Commissioned into the 1st Cadet Battalion Liverpool Scottish in February 1945. Awarded the Cadet Force Medal (*London Gazette* 16 November 1951). With copied m.i.c., service notes and other research.

578 *Four: Private H. Newman, Suffolk Regiment, captured at Le Cateau, 26 August 1914*

1914 STAR (6392 Pte., 2/Suff. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6392 Pte., Suff. R.); SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, G. V.R., 2nd issue (Harry Newman) *good very fine and better* (4) £180-220

Harry Newman enlisted at Bury St. Edmunds on 29 January 1903 for three years Army Service and nine years Reserve Service, aged 19 years, 5 months. Served in the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment and transferred to the Reserve in January 1905. On 5 August 1914 he was mobilised and posted to the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment. He entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 15 August 1914. Probably at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914 he was captured and he remained a prisoner-of-war at Woberitz until repatriated in December 1918.

Between the wars he served as a Special Constable. Latterly employed as a Gardener, he died on 24 April 1962, aged 78 years. He was buried in Wolverstone, Ipswich. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.

579 *Three: Gunner W. G. Stimpson, Royal Field Artillery, died of wounds, 1 February 1917*

1914 STAR (63549 Gnr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (63549 Gnr., R.A.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £100-140

William George Stimpson was born in and enlisted at Abingdon, Berkshire. With the 33rd Brigade R.F.A. he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 6 November 1914. Serving with the 2nd Divisional Ammunition Column, R.F.A., he died of wounds on 1 February 1917. He was buried in the Contay British Cemetery, France. With some copied research.

580 *Three: Serjeant V. A. Summerfield, Army Cyclist Corps*

1914-15 STAR (2788 Cpl., A. Cyc. Corps); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (2786 Sjt., A. Cyc. Corps); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (12995 Sjt., A.C.C.) *some edge bruising, fine and better* (3) £100-140

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. '.... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in France & Flanders.'

Vincent Albert Summerfield was born in Stroud, Gloucestershire. A Clerk by occupation, he attested for the Territorial Force at Gloucester on 4 September 1914, having previously served for 4 years in the 5th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment. Posted once more to the 5th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, he was transferred to the Cyclists Company on 19 January 1915. Entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 30 March 1915. Demobilised on 31 March 1920. With copied service papers. Entitled to British War Medal.

581 *Four: Captain J. P. Brown, Army Education Corps, late West Yorkshire Regiment*

1914-15 STAR (1857 L. Cpl., W. York. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1857 Cpl., W. York. R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (Capt., A.E.C.) *mounted as worn, good very fine* (4) £300-350

Ex Flatow Collection, Spink 25 November 1998.

John Pickard Brown was born on 4 October 1881. As a Lance-Corporal in the West Yorkshire Regiment he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 16 April 1915. He was appointed a Temporary 2nd Lieutenant in the West Yorkshire Regiment, 29 November 1915; Temporary Lieutenant, 29 December 1916, and Temporary Captain, 17 May 1917-10 December 1920. During the latter part of the war he was attached to the Inniskilling Dragoons. On 11 December 1920 he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Army Education Corps and was promoted to Captain on 1 February 1931.

Captain Brown retired on an Indian Pension on 6 December 1933 (*London Gazette* 6 December 1933). With copied m.i.c. and service details.

582 *Four: Lieutenant D. Christopherson, Indian Army, late Royal Army Medical Corps*

1914-15 STAR (84 Pte., R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lieut., 98-Infy.) *extremely fine* (4) £160-200

Dick Christopherson was born on 24 March 1894. He served 13 months as a Private in the 85th Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C. and entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 17 January 1915. He was commissioned a Temporary 2nd Lieutenant in the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry on 24 October 1915. Later appointed an officer in the I.A.R.O. and served on the N.W. Frontier as a Lieutenant in the 98th Infantry in 1919. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.

583 Four: Bombardier W. Holland, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 STAR (82192 Gnr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (82192 Bmbr., R.A.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (82192 Bmbr., R.F.A.) mounted for display, *good very fine* (4) £140-180

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 October 1919 (Salonika).

William Holland of 79 Marine Parade, Brighton, attested for service at Worcester on 8 February 1915, aged 38 years, 9 months. Posted to the R.F.A., he entered the Balkan theatre of war on 25 October 1915. For his service in Salonika he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal. With copied m.i.c. and service papers.

584 Three: Private J. B. Harper, 14th Battalion (London Scottish) London Regiment

1914-15 STAR (2788 Pte., 14-Lond. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2788 Pte., 14-Lond. R.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-100

Private James B. Harper, 14th Battalion (London Scottish) London Regiment entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 23 November 1914. In *The London Scottish Regimental Gazette* of April 1915 he is listed as 'In Hospital in France'. He later served in the Labour Corps. With copied m.i.c., gazette extract and other research.

585 Three: Sapper F. Gunner, Royal Engineers

1914-15 STAR (101661 Spr., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (101661 Spr., R.E.); together with a HAYNES MEMORIAL MEDAL (No. 101661 Sapper F. Gunner, 244 Party) 56mm., bronze, this in fitted of issue, *generally nearly extremely fine* (4) £80-100

Sapper Frederick Gunner, R.E. entered the Egypt theatre of war on 24 November 1915. He was transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on 13 August 1919.

With original letter accompanying the Haynes Memorial Medal, sent to his wife, addressed to 'Mrs A. M. Gunner, Albert St., Fleet, Hants.' and dated 26 May 1916. Also with copied m.i.c. and service notes.

586 Three: Major J. L. George, Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps, late Essex and Lincolnshire Regiments, twice wounded in action

1914-15 STAR (2636 Pte., Linc. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut.) *good very fine* (3) £100-140

John Leslie George was born on 9 May 1895. As a Private in the 1/4th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 1 March 1915. He was wounded with a gun shot to the head on 13 October 1915 whilst taking part in the charge on the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Returning to England he was commissioned into the 4th Battalion Essex Regiment on 25 October 1916. Returning to France with the 7th, attached 9th Battalion Essex Regiment in October 1916, he received a bayonet wound to his side on 17 July 1917. George returned to England in January 1918 and was attached to the 2/1st Derbyshire Yeomanry and was engaged in army training. Promoted to Lieutenant in the 7th Battalion Essex Regiment in April 1918.

After the war, George fought the Louth Parliamentary by-election as a Labour candidate in 1921 but lost, coming third to the Liberals. Later he became a trade union worker for the Eastern Counties, a magistrate and County Councillor for Soke on Peterborough.

With the onset of the Second World War, George was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps (*London Gazette* 9 July 1940). He served with 250 Company A.M.P.C. from February 1941 and was made officer commanding in April. In August 1941 he was appointed substantive Captain and Temporary Major. He served in Europe with 250 Company from 8 June 1944 and was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 22 March 1945). Major George was released from service in June 1946. With copied service notes and other research including newspaper extracts.

587 Four: Private T. Irving, King's Own Scottish Borderers

1914-15 STAR (1891 Pte., K.O. Sco. Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1891 Pte., K.O.S.B.); VOLUNTARY MEDICAL SERVICE MEDAL, silver (T. Irving); together with a PARISH OF WAMPFRAY TRIBUTE MEDAL, 1914-18, 26mm., silver and enamel, reverse inscribed, 'Thomas P. Irving, served in the Great War 1914-1918', *good very fine* (5) £70-90

Private Thomas Irving, King's Own Scottish Borderers entered the Mesopotamian (?) theatre of war on 24 May 1915. He subsequently served in the Royal Engineers and Labour Corps. With copied m.i.c. and other research. The Parish of Wamphray is in Dumfries and Galloway.

588 Four: Company Quartermaster Serjeant J. Kirk, Royal Engineers

1914-15 STAR (81514 2 Cpl., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (81514 C.Q.M. Sjt., R.E.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (1514 C.Q.M. Sjt., R.E.) *nearly extremely fine* (4) £120-150

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. Awarded for service in France.

2nd Corporal James Kirk, Royal Engineers, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 9 November 1915. With copied m.i.c.

589 Three: Private J. E. Lundie, Gordon Highlanders

1914-15 STAR (3817 L-Cpl., Gord. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS ((3817 Pte., Gordons) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £60-80

John Ernest Lundie, a Student from Birkhall, Ballater, enlisted on 19 April 1915. With the 4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 4 September 1915. He was wounded in action on 20 July 1916 and was treated for shell-shock, July-August 1916. Reverted to Private from Lance-Corporal in December 1916 due to neglect of duty while on sentry duty. Returned to the U.K. in May 1917 suffering from Nephritis. Disembodied on 5 March 1919. With riband bar and copied m.i.c. and service notes.

590 Five: Private W. G. Burrows, South Wales Borderers, who served at Tsingtao, 1914

1914-15 STAR (10781 Pte., S. Wales Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (10781 Pte., S. Wales Bord.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed, mounted as worn, *fine and better* (5) £80-100

Walter George Burrows was born in Lambeth. A Labourer by occupation, he attested for the South Wales Borderers at Chatham on 18 April 1912, aged 19 years, 4 months. On the outbreak of the Great War Burrows was present with the 2nd Battalion stationed in China where they formed part of the international garrison at Tientsin. In September 1914 the battalion, supported by half a battalion of the 36th Sikhs, joined their Japanese allies in an expedition against the German occupied territory of Kiaochow and its port of Tsingtao. When Tsingtao fell on 7 November 1914 it provided the regiment with a battle honour held by no other regiment of the British Army. The battalion, with Burrows, returned to England in January 1915 and in April it was posted to Gallipoli. Burrows transferred to Section B Army Reserve on 25 May 1919. With copied research.

591 A rare Great War group of four awarded to 2nd Lieutenant O. E. Almond, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, late Royal Artillery, who was killed in action in a fierce hand-to-hand encounter in East Africa in September 1915

1914-15 STAR (5136 S. Mjr. O. E. Almond, L.N. Lan. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut. O. E. Almond); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (5136 S. Mjr. O. E. Almond, L.N. Lanc. Regt.), *edge bruise to the last, otherwise extremely fine* (4) £600-700

Owen Edward Almond was born in Wimbledon, Surrey and enlisted in the Royal Artillery in March 1896, aged 18 years. Over the coming years he served variously in Malta, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Mauritius and the East Indies, and gained advancement to Sergeant-Major in January 1911, the same year in which he received the Delhi Durbar Medal. Having then transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, in October 1914, the same month in which he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal, he arrived in East Africa.

Commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in mid-November, he went on to witness considerable fighting as a member of the only British infantry battalion serving in that theatre of war, and was killed in action at Bura on 29 September 1915, while commanding a platoon in the No. 3 Company.

The regimental history describes how he led his men through thick bush to engage an enemy force that had attacked one of our armoured trains, a bayonet charge and fierce hand-to-hand encounter ensuing, the Germans losing three whites and 30 Askaris, and No. 3 Company two officers and 12 other ranks, in addition to five wounded - Lieutenant Almond's body was found lying over that of a white German, whom he appeared to have bayoneted. The son of Rufus and Jane Almond of Wimbledon, and 37 years of age, he was buried in Voi Cemetery, which today is located in Kenya; sold with related research, including copied service record and relevant extracts from the unit's War Diary.

592**Six: Major-General Wulff Henry Grey, C.B., C.M.G., Royal Engineers**

1914-15 STAR (Capt., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Maj. Gen.); SERBIA, ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE, 2nd type, 5th Class breast badge with swords, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; ITALY, ORDER OF ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAZARUS, 4th Class breast badge, gold and enamel; NETHERLANDS, ORDER OF ORANGE NASSAU, 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon, mounted court style for wear, *minor enamel damage, good very fine and better* (6) £1400-1800

C.B. *London Gazette* 17 March 1917.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 August 1917 (Maude); 30 May 1918 (Plumer).

Serbia, Order of the White Eagle, 5th Class *London Gazette* 9 March 1917, corrected 21 April 1917.

Italy, Order of St. Maurice & St. Lazarus, 4th Class *London Gazette* 21 August 1917.

Netherlands, Order of Orange Nassau, 4th Class *London Gazette* 30 January 1948.

Wulff Henry Grey was born in Alnwick, Northumberland on 12 November 1876. Prior to the war he was employed by the firm of F. & A. Swanzy and was based in Nigeria and the Gold Coast. Returning to the U.K. upon the outbreak of war, he accepted a commission as Captain in the Royal Engineers. Sent back to West Africa, he took part in the campaign in Togoland. Having been advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel, he then returned to England and was then posted to Serbia and Italy. For his services he was awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle and the Italian Order of St. Maurice & St. Lazarus.

In the Summer of 1916 he was appointed by the War Office as an advisor to the Inspector-General of Communications and was sent with a staff to Mesopotamia as Director of Inland Water Transport with the rank of Brigadier-General. Under his command the river transport system improved considerably and in 1917 he was awarded the C.B. for his work there. Promoted to Major-General in September 1918, he returned to England where he was placed in charge of the National Shipyards at Chepstow. For his wartime services he was twice mentioned in despatches and in 1918 was awarded the C.M.G.

After the war he resumed a business career in London and West Africa. Served as Director of Africa and Eastern Trade Corp. Ltd., United African Co. Ltd. and Crombe Steadman & Co. Ltd. He later became Managing Director of William Muller Shipping Co., a post he held during the Second World War. For his services to the Netherlands during the war he was awarded the Order of Orange Nassau. After the war he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of Radio Luxembourg. Major-General Grey died on 24 November 1961. With copied gazette extracts and other research.

593 *Four: Corporal J. R. Stewart, Army Service Corps, late Royal Scots*

1914-15 STAR (2228 Pte., R. Scots); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2228 A. Sjt., R. Scots); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (S4-198989 Cpl., A.S.C.) mounted (incorrectly) as worn, *good very fine* (4) *£120-160*

M.S.M. London Gazette 4 June 1917.

Private John R. Stewart, Royal Scots, entered the Egypt theatre of war on 21 March 1915. Transferred to Class Z Reserve on 29 March 1919. With copied m.i.c.

594 *Four: Lieutenant W. Thomson, Indian Army, late Royal Garrison Artillery*

1914-15 STAR (1313 Bmbr., R.G.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lieut., 11-Rajputs) last officially renamed, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (4) *£120-160*

William Thomson, a Plumber by occupation, enlisted into the Territorial Army on 23 August 1912, joining the Bute Mountain Battery and later, the Argyll Mountain Battery R.G.A. Posted to the Balkan theatre of war on 24 April 1915. Admitted to hospital in November 1915 suffering from a stone in the bladder, he was invalided to Malta and thence to England. Gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the Indian Army at Quetta, 15 January 1918. Later served as a Lieutenant with the 11th Rajputs. With riband bar and four 'pips' and original forwarding slip for the I.G.S. and copied m.i.c. and service notes.

595



Seven: Captain L. M. K. Neil, London Regiment

1914-15 STAR (2 Lieut., 12-Lond. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf (Capt.); DENMARK, ORDER OF THE DANNEBROG, Frederick IX issue Knight's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel; NETHERLANDS, ORDER OF ORANGE NASSAU, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon; BELGIUM, ORDER OF THE CROWN, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon; ITALY, REPUBLIC, ORDER OF MERIT, Knight's breast badge, gilt and enamel, mounted for wear, *virtually extremely fine* (7) *£500-600*

Leo Henry Kent Neil was born on 7 October 1892 and educated at Forest School, Snaresbrook. Living at "Lyndthorpe", Tavistock Road, South Woodford, he was gazetted to the 12th Battalion (The Rangers) London Regiment on 26 April 1915 and entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 1 August 1915. Promoted to Lieutenant, he was wounded in action on 22 September 1916, after which he was posted to the 9th Reserve Battalion London Regiment in England. Neil returned to France in June 1917 and remained there until he was demobilised in December 1919. For his wartime services he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917).

In civilian life, Neil worked four years with the Chief Accountant of the Great Eastern Railway and then 18 months in the Traffic Department of the company. In April 1917 the Director of Military Railways applied for Neil to be released from military service but this could not be accomplished. Continuing his career in the transport industry, Neil was elected a Member of the Institute of Transport on 9 June 1941 (later revised to a 'Fellow'). At the time of the award his address was, 'L.N.E. Railway, Rossmore Road, Marylebone, N. W.1'. For his work in the transport industry he was awarded the Order of the Dannebrog, Order of Orange Nassau (1956), Order of the Crown (1958) and Order of Merit (1958). He was awarded the Dutch order for services to the Dutch Shipping Industry, being the local manager of the Harwich-Hook Line.

With certificate appointing him a member of the Institute of Transport, with accompanying slip; Order of Orange Nassau bestowal document; Order of Merit bestowal document; and copied research.

596 Three: Private A. J. Saunders, Royal Fusiliers, who died of wounds, 23 August 1916

1914-15 STAR (STK-224 Pte., R. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (STK-224 Pte., R. Fus.) *extremely fine (3)* £70-90

Private Alfred John Saunders, 10th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 31 July 1915. He died of wounds on 23 August 1916 (m.i.c. states 23.8.15), aged 39 years. He was buried in Arnos Vale Cemetery, Bristol, Gloucestershire. Born in Bombay, he was the son of Alfred Dann Saunders and Mary Jane Saunders. Medals in wooden glass-fronted frame.

See lots 706 and 728 for other medals to the Saunders family.

597

The remarkable Anglo-American group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Griffiths, United States Army, late U.S. Volunteer Infantry and Philippines Constabulary, and Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire Regiment and the Royal Scots, who was killed in action as a U.S. Battalion C.O. in April 1918

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION MEDAL 1899, officially numbered '23344', wrap-round brooch suspension, in its original numbered card box of issue, with old ink inscriptions inside, including '1st Sergt. 37 U.S. Inf. Vols., Richard H. Griffiths, 1899'

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SPANISH WAR SERVICE MEDAL, officially numbered '17531', in its original numbered card box of issue, brooch-pin for wearing

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PHILIPPINE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL 1899, officially numbered '4456', with wrap round brooch suspension, in its original numbered card box of issue, with old ink inscription inside, 'The President McKinley Congressional Medal, Philippines Insurrection, 1899, Richard H. Griffiths, First Sergt., 37th U.S. Inf. Vol.'

GREAT BRITAIN, 1914-15 STAR (Major R. H. Griffiths, Notts. & Derby. R.), in its original named card box of issue, with old ink inscriptions, including 'Dardanelles Medal (Star), Major R. H. Griffiths (Mrs. Griffiths)'

GREAT BRITAIN, BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Major R. H. Griffiths), in its original named card box of issue, with old ink inscription as before but 'British War Medal 1914-1918'

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VICTORY MEDAL, slide-on clasp, Defensive Sector, with wrap round brooch suspension, in its original card box of issue, with old ink inscriptions to lid and base, 'Victory Medal 779379 issued to Mrs. Anne M. Griffiths, widow of Lieut. Col. Richard H. Griffiths, U.S. Infantry, 12.1.21' and 'Given by Geo. C. Marshall, Major, 1920, in person'

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SPANISH WAR VETERANS BADGE 1898-1902, bronze, with ornate bar and eagle suspension, with numbered lid of original box of issue '14713' and old ink inscription, 'Spanish Am. War Veterans Badge, U.S.W.V.'

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN VETERANS BADGE 1898-1899, bronze, with enamelled '8' to centre and 'U.S.V.' suspension bar and eagle above

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PURPLE HEART LAPEL BADGE, gilt and enamel, the reverse inscribed, 'A. M. G.', *generally good very fine and most probably unique (9)* £2000-3000



Ex. Hal Giblin Collection, Christies 10 November 1992, lot 322.

Richard Henry Griffiths was born in Derbyshire in February 1873, his family emigrating to the United States of America whilst he was still a youngster.

On the declaration of war with Spain in April 1898, he joined the Tennessee National Guard, and in November was embarked for the Philippines, as a Sergeant in Company 'M' of the 1st Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. Quickly witnessing action at San Juan del Monte and the capture of the water works at Luzon, he was also present at the capture of Iloilo and Paney and in various other skirmishes.

Advanced to 1st Sergeant in Company 'A' of the 37th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in July 1899, Griffiths saw action at Columba, Santo Tomas, Aluminos, San Diego and elsewhere, including the capture of a wagon train, while in the following year he participated in General Schwann's expedition through Southern Luzon, and in General Hill's expedition to Polillo and Infanta, being recommended for a certificate of merit for gallantry displayed on 28 February 1900. Returning to the U.S.A. on the cessation of the main hostilities, he passed the examination for a 2nd Lieutenancy, but did not take up the appointment and instead, after a short period out of uniform, re-enlisted in the U.S. Army Engineers as a Private 2nd Class, in which capacity he returned to the Philippines where, in October 1901, he transferred to the local Constabulary with a commission as a Lieutenant.

Griffiths subsequently attained the rank of Major and, with the advent of hostilities in Europe in August 1914, sailed for London to offer his services. Duly commissioned in the Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire Regiment in March 1915, he was advanced to the temporary rank of Major that September and seconded to command, and evacuate from Gallipoli, the badly mauled 1/5th Battalion of the Royal Scots, who had suffered heavy casualties since the landings in April. This duty done, and after a period of re-mustering in Egypt, he was embarked with the Battalion for France in March 1916, where he remained in command until relieved. Reverting to the rank of Captain, he then rejoined the 2nd Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters and was severely wounded in the Ypres Salient in June 1916, losing part of his shoulder blade.

Returning to duty out in France in February 1917, Griffiths resigned his commission that November, when he accepted a Majority in the United States Army and was posted to the 18th U.S. Infantry Regiment, 1st Division, which was occupying positions north-west of Toul. Subsequently commended for his 'cool calm and efficiency in the trying days of January and February 1918', he was advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel and given command of the 3rd Battalion, 18th Regiment. About this time, a *New York Times* correspondent wrote:

'When his command was going into the line, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths sat astride his horse at a crossroads over which German shrapnel was bursting heavily, and was unconcerned as if a thousand miles away from the war. He spoke to his men sharply, but in a low voice, telling them not to forget who the enemy was, what he had done, and to punish him. He had been a constant visitor in the trenches and shell-holes held by his troops, taking long chances to get to all of them, making sure that they were getting everything they wanted and were well cared for.'

Griffiths was killed in action during the final days of April 1918, near Villers-Turnelle, when a German high-explosive shell landed in front of his dugout just as he had emerged.

A correspondent overheard a group of men discussing their Colonel earlier that day: "There's the old man, and believe me, if you are looking for a soldier and a gentleman, there he is. Every man in this outfit would go straight through Hell if Griffiths gave the order to march."

A Corporal was killed by the same shell and a number of others were wounded, the Corporal falling across his Colonel's body. They were buried nearby.

As verified by the recipient's *MIC* entry, he was never issued with the Victory Medal by the British authorities, the relevant column being endorsed: 'Transferred to American Army. To be administered by Washington, U.S.A.'; in so far as his earlier American awards are concerned, his Philippine Congressional Medal was sent to him on 30 July 1910 (Medal No. 4456), and his Philippine and Spanish War campaign issued to his widow on 18 November 1926, the respective Serial Numbers differing to those on the above described awards.

Sold with original British Consulate (Paris) passports for both Griffiths and his wife, with portrait photographs, issued in November 1917 and July 1915 respectively; together with a file of research, including copied application forms for the American awards.

598 Pair: Sub Lieutenant O. P. Powell, Royal Navy, killed in action when the destroyer H.M.S. Verulam was mined and sunk in the Gulf of Finland, in operations against the Russian Bolsheviks, 3 September 1919

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S. Lt., R.N.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Owen Philip Powell) this last in card envelope, *extremely fine* (3) £300-350

Owen Philip Powell was born on 24 February 1898, the son of Owen Markham Powell and Harriet Powell of Harmer Green, Welwyn, Hertfordshire. Owen Philip Powell was educated at Eton, 1912-16. He gained a special entry into the Royal Naval Training Establishment on 15 September 1916 and on 15 January 1917 he was appointed a Midshipman. Powell's first seagoing service was aboard the battleship H.M.S. *Warspite*, February 1917-June 1918, being promoted to Sub Lieutenant on 15 May 1918. On 22 June 1918 he was posted to the 'Admiralty V Class' destroyer H.M.S. *Verulam*.

During 1919 H.M.S. *Verulam* was part of a squadron of ships operating against the Russian Bolsheviks in the Baltic Sea. On the night of 3 September 1919, when off Seskaer Island in the Gulf of Finland, the ship struck a mine and sank. The bodies of eight officers and men of the *Verulam* were washed ashore near Styrstudd (or Stirs) Point and were buried on a hill among pinewoods, a quarter of a mile from the sea. Powell's body was one of three that could be identified. His name is also commemorated on the Archangel Memorial. With copied service paper and other research.

599 Pair: Trimmer D. B. Lamb, Royal Naval Reserve, killed in action when the minesweeper H.M.P.M.S. Ascot was torpedoed off the Farne Islands, 10 November 1918

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6881T.S. Tr. R.N.R.) *extremely fine* (2) £50-70

Trimmer David Bathie Lamb, R.N.R., was killed in action when the minesweeper H.M.P.M.S. *Ascot* was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Farne Islands on 10 November 1918. Trimmer Lamb, aged 22 years, was the son of Kate Bathie Lamb of 247 North High Street, Musselburgh, and the late Fred Bathie Lamb. With copied service paper.

600 Pair: Private L. Smith, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, killed in action, 25 July 1916

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4145 Pte., Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Leonard Smith) *extremely fine* (3)

£180-220



Leonard Smith was born in Garsington, Oxford, lived at Cuddesdon and enlisted at Oxford. Serving in "B" Company, 2nd/4th Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, he was killed in action on 25 July 1916, aged 19 years. He was buried in the Pont-du-Hem Military Cemetery, La Gorgue, Nord, France. Private Smith was the son of Thomas and Lily Smith of 42 Crescent Road, Cowley, Oxford.

With a typed letter from Lieutenant George H. G. Shepherd to his sister, dated 26 July 1916. 'It is with the deepest regret that I have to inform you of the death of your dear brother Len. About 7.30 last night (Tuesday) he was coming out of his dug-out in the front line trenches when a German trench-mortar shell fell right on the dug-out. Your brother was only about 2 yards away from it and a large piece of the shell entered his back and killed him almost immediately. The Doctor tells me he could not have felt any pain at all as the shock rendered him unconscious at once. He will be buried this afternoon in a little British cemetery within a mile of the firing line where he fought and fell so gallantly,

Also with original photographs of the recipient and his original grave marker, four other photographs; a letter from another brother (?), from 'Somewhere in Palestine Sept. 12/[19]18' and a cap badge.

601 Pair: Private M. B. Wilshaw, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, killed in action, 24 August 1916

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (15106 Pte., K.S.L.I.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Malcolm Buchanan Wilshaw) *extremely fine* (3)

£140-180

Malcolm Buchanan Wilshaw was born and lived in Kinnerley, Shropshire and enlisted at Shrewsbury. Serving with the 5th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 5 October 1915. He was killed in action on 24 August 1916. Having no known grave his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial. Entitled to the 1914-15 Star.

Medals in damaged card box of issue; plaque in card envelope with associated slip. With named commemorative scroll; with four letters from Malcolm Wilshaw to his father and mother, in envelopes addressed to 'School House, Kinnerley, Oswestry, Shropshire'. The letters are dated 8 October 1915; 15 November 1915; 20 December 1915 and 28 December 1915. Also with two letters from his brother Duncan to his father and mother at the same address; letters dated 23 October 1916 and 15 March 1917. With some copied research. For medals to another brother, John Alexander Wilshaw, see lot 295.

602 Seven: Company Quartermaster Sergeant E. Bates, King's Lancaster Own Regiment, late Lincolnshire Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (57555 Pte., Linc. R.); 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, unnamed; ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue (3701757 CQMS, Kings Own); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (3704757 Cp., Kings Own R.) mounted as worn, *first two and last heavily polished and worn; others with contact marks, nearly very fine* (7) £300-350

Ernest Bates was born in Isleworth, London, on 2 September 1899. He signed on for 9 years service in the Army as a Boy on 16 March 1914. During the war he served with the Lincolnshire Regiment and latterly with the King's Own Lancaster Regiment, serving in France, 30 March-20 May 1918. Later he served in India, October 1919-December 1929 and Sudan, December 1929-January 1931. Bates re-engaged in the 2nd Battalion King's Own Regiment in October 1925 and was listed as a Bandsman. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1932 and was discharged in May 1938. He was mobilised for service in September 1939 and subsequently served with the B.E.F. as a Lance-Sergeant in the King's Own Royal Regiment. Transferred to Z Reserve in September 1945. Ernest Bates died at the Royal Hospital Chelsea on 16 June 1981. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.

603 Six: Chaplain 4th Class, The Rev. W. E. Passey, Royal Army Chaplains' Department, late South Lancashire Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (241915 Cpl., S. Lan. R.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 1st Army; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these unnamed, mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (6) £80-100

William Eustace Passey was born on 5 October 1895 and was educated at Widnes Secondary School, Disbury Technical College and Liverpool University. Served as a Private in the South Lancashire Regiment during the Great War. Served in France/Flanders, 1916-17; served with the 2/5th Battalion, January 1916-June 1918 and 3/4th Battalion, June 1918-February 1919. Became a Methodist Minister between the wars. Granted an emergency commission as Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class on 4 December 1940. Served in North Africa, January 1943-June 1944 and Italy, June 1944-May 1945. Discharged September 1945. With copied service notes.

604 Six: Second Lieutenant R. E. L. Mabey, Honourable Artillery Company, late Royal Field Artillery

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut.); DEFENCE MEDAL (2nd Lieut. R. E. L. Mabey); CORONATION 1937, unnamed; TERRITORIAL EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (1396291 Bmbr., H.A.C. Art.) on 'H.A.C. ribbon'; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, G.V.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, Long Service 1940 (Reginald E. L. Mabey) mounted as worn, *slight contact marks, very fine* (6) £280-320

Reginald Edward Lear Mabey served in the ranks of the R.H.A. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the R.F.A. in November 1916 and entered a theatre of war on 7 March 1917. Awarded the T.E.M. as a Bombardier in the H.A.C. Artillery in November 1929. With some copied research.

605 Pair: Lieutenant W. P. Bush, Hampshire Regiment, late East Surrey Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.) *extremely fine* (2) £40-60

With copied m.i.c. which shows service as a Private in the East Surrey Regiment prior to gaining a commission in the 1/7th Battalion Hampshire Regiment. The 'Theatre of War' given is 'Aden, prior to 7.11.18'.

606 Pair: Private J. M. Grant, Scottish Rifles, killed in action, Egypt, 12 November 1917

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (31882 Pte., Sco. Rif.) *good very fine* (2) £50-70

James McClanaghan Grant was born in St. Quivox, Ayr, lived in Irvine and enlisted at Ayr. Serving with the 8th Battalion Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), he was killed in action in Egypt on 12 November 1917. He was buried in the Gaza War Cemetery.

607 Pair: Private J. Myron, 6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, killed in action, France/Flanders, 16 May 1917

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (12403 Pte., Gordons)

Pair: Private A. Menzies, 7th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, died, France, 21 July 1916

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (32 Pte., Gord. Highrs.) *good very fine and better* (4) £80-100

James Myron enlisted at Dufftown. Serving as Private 12403/266433 in the 6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, he was killed in action on 16 May 1917. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Arras Memorial.

Alexander William Menzies was born in Banchory, Kincardineshire and enlisted at Banchory. Serving with the 7th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, he died on 21 July 1916, aged 27 years. He was buried in the Doullens Communal Cemetery Extension No. 1, Somme, France. He was the son of Thomas and Anne Menzies of Banchory.

608 Pair: Gunner L. Bidgood, Royal Field Artillery, who died in Aden 6 August 1916

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (540 Gnr., R.A.); MEMORIAL PLAQUE (Levi Bidgood) *good very fine and better* (3) £80-100

Levi Bidgood was born in Bodmin, Cornwall and enlisted at Exeter. Serving as a Gunner with "A" Battery, 228th Brigade, R.F.A., he died in Aden on 6 August 1916. He was buried in the Maala Cemetery. With copied research including modern photographs of his grave stone.

609 Three: Lieutenant A. J. A. Craven, Royal Artillery, late Assam-Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles, who died on 27 August 1918

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.); VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Voltr. A. J. A. Craven, A.B. Ry. Voltr. Rfls.) last with initials officially corrected, *good very fine and better* (3) £120-150

Austin James Arthur Craven was born in India on 11 June 1874. Served as a Volunteer in the Assam-Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles. Served in the Boer War as a Lieutenant on 'General Service attached to the Inland Water Transport, R.E. Between the wars he was employed on various Indian railways, serving as manager of the Bengal Light Railway, 1903-13. During 1913-16 he was manager of a firm of solicitors. On 2 April 1917 he was accepted for service with the Inland Water Transport Service in Mesopotamia. In early 1918 he was listed as a member of the 5th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry. Craven entered the France theatre of war on 2 August 1918 but soon after was found unconscious in Rouen having suffered a fractured skull. He was invalided to England and died on 27 August 1918, aged 48 years. The son of James Keven Craven and husband of Charlotte Popham Craven; he was buried in Kensal Green (St. Mary's) Roman Catholic Cemetery. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.

610 Pair: Private M. Dumphy, Irish Guards

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8216 Pte., Ir. Gds.) *extremely fine* (2) £40-60

With a pictorial discharge certificate inscribed, 'No.8216 Guardsman Michael Dumphy, Irish Guards, served with honour and was disabled in the Great War. Honourably discharged on 16 October 1919'. Entitled to Silver War Badge.

611 *Pair: Second Lieutenant J. McCaig, Seaforth Highlanders*BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut.) *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£80-100

James McCaig was born in Tarbolton, Ayr and was educated at Kilmarnock Academy. Employed as a Civil Servant in London, he enlisted in the 14th Battalion London Regiment in January 1911. Serving at home he attained the rank of Sergeant in June 1915. Commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders in October 1917. Serving in France, he received a gunshot wound to the left thigh whilst serving with the 1/6th Seaforth at Courlon Wood, 22 July 1918. Invalided to England, he was advanced to Lieutenant with the 4th Seaforths in March 1919. He resigned his commission whilst retaining his rank on 30 May 1921. Post-war he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1935 and gained the degree LL.B. at London in 1936. He became a Certified Associate of the Institute of Bankers and was Assistant Secretary to the Minister of Civil Aviation, 1946-51. In his latter capacity he was awarded the O. B.E. (civil) in 1946 and the C.B.E. (civil) in 1950. C. 1962 he lived at 88 Mount Park Avenue, Purley Oaks, Surrey. With copied service and biographical notes.

612 *Pair: Private R. E. E. Prior, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died of wounds, 12 August 1916*BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2787 Pte., R. War. R.) *extremely fine* (2)

£40-60

Robert Edward Ernest Prior lived in Moseley, Birmingham and enlisted at Birmingham. Serving with the 2nd/5th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, he died of wounds on 12 August 1916, aged 34 years. He was buried in the Merville Communal Cemetery, Nord, France. He was the son of Matthew Prior of Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent, and husband of Gertrude Prior of Latimer House, 70 Balsall Heath Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. With copied m.i.c. and some other research.

613 *Pair: Lieutenant A. B. Riddle, Durham Light Infantry, wounded and a prisoner-of-war of the Bulgarians, who made 'a plucky attempt to escape'*BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf (Lieut.) *extremely fine* (2)

£120-160

Archibald Bumble Riddle was born in London on 3 September 1888. Having emigrated to Canada with his family, he enlisted at Youngstown, Alberta on 19 November 1914. He enlisted as a Private into the 31st (Alberta) Battalion Canadian Infantry. The battalion sailed from Calgary in the S.S. *Northland* on 17 May 1915. In October 1915 he was granted a commission in the 2/5th Battalion Durham Light Infantry and was sent to Salonika with his regiment in November that year. The 2/5th Battalion was ostensibly a garrison battalion, but it was decided that they should be employed in the front line. An extract from a 5th Battalion History reads, 'During the afternoon of June 7th a party of four scouts under Lieutenant A. B. Riddle was surprised and overwhelmed by a strong force of Bulgars. One man, though wounded, escaped and found his way back to our lines, but the others were all wounded and captured. Lieutenant Riddle, while a prisoner, made a plucky attempt to escape in company with two French officers. One of the latter died from exposure, but Riddle and the other Frenchman reached the middle of Bulgaria and were then retaken.'

Riddle's attempted escape was rewarded with a Mention in Despatches (*London Gazette* 30 January 1920) - 'for gallant conduct and determination displayed in escaping or attempting to escape from captivity.'

Sold with copied Attestation papers and other research.

614 *Pair: Major A. G. Waller, Indian Army*BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf (Major) *good very fine* (2)

£60-80

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 August 1917; 21 February 1919.

Alfred George Waller was born on 20 April 1886. Received his first commission in the Essex Regiment, 29 August 1906; transferred to the Indian Army, 25 July 1909. Served with the 44th Merwara Infantry during the Great War, attaining the rank of Captain (Temporary Major) on 29 August 1915. With copied m.i.c. and some service notes.

Not to be confused with Captain A. G. Waller, R.A.F., late A.S.C., R.F.C. - who was awarded the M.C. Copied papers re. this man also with lot.

615 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIRS (3) (241663 Pte. R. W. T. Collins, Midd'x. R.; 20289 Cpl. B. G. Munn, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.; 2286 Pte. R. Fitzroy, Leins. R.) B.W.M. to 'Munn' with correction to unit, *nearly extremely fine* (6)

£70-90

Raymond William Theodore Collins enlisted at Sevenoaks on 14 March 1916, aged 22 years, 6 months. Served originally in the Middlesex Regiment; transferred to the East Surrey Regiment in September 1917. Served in France, 13 September-16 November 1917. On 17 November 1917, posted to England for a commission. In March 1918 was in No. 5 R.F.C. Cadet Wing. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.

Corporal Benjamin G. Munn, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, later served in the Gloucestershire Regiment. With copied m.i.c.

Private Robert Fitzroy, Leinster Regiment, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 17 December 1915. Later transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve. Entitled to a 1914-15 Star. With copied m.i.c.

616 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIRS (4) (27637 Pte. F. Breakspear, R. Berks. R.; 6896 Pte. E. Leverton, Gds. M.G.R.; 91820 2 Cpl. J. Ireland, R.E.; T1-1442 Dvr. D. Sullivan, A.S.C.) B.W.M. to 'Sullivan' with corrected surname, *nearly extremely fine* (9)

£70-90

Private Frank Breakspear, Royal Berkshire Regiment, later served in the Labour Corps. With some copied notes.

Medals to 'Leverton' and 'Sullivan' with copied m.i.c. Medals to 'Ireland' with cap badge and copied m.i.c.

617 Four: Wing Commander A. C. Gilmer, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, late Honourable Artillery Company and Royal Naval Air Service

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (P. Flt. Offr. A. C. Gilmer, R.N.A.S.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf, these last in their original named card forwarding box, *good very fine and better* (4) £150-200

Arthur Coulson Gilmer, who was born in March 1895, served for 20 months in the Honourable Artillery Company prior to being appointed a Temporary Probationary Flight Officer in the Royal Naval Air Service in November 1916. Posted to a flying school at Vendome in France in the following month, he obtained his aviator's certificate in March 1917, when he was posted back to the U.K. to attend Cranwell, but was admitted to hospital suffering from Neurasthenia that May - an ongoing complaint that resulted in him being discharged in June 1918. Commissioned as a Flight Lieutenant in the R.A.F.V.R. on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, he was advanced to Squadron Leader in January 1945 and to the acting rank of Wing Commander that June, and was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 14 June 1945 refers). He was released from the service in June 1947, having latterly served at Biggin Hill; sold with copied service records.

618 Pair: Second Lieutenant S. Chadwick, Royal Field Artillery

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut.) *extremely fine* (2) £40-50

Sydney Chadwick was born in Seaforth, Liverpool on 17 August 1897. Served as a Driver in the Royal Field Artillery from 1 May 1916. Commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the R.F.A. in February 1917. Entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 26 July 1918. Latterly served in 'S' Anti-Aircraft Battery R.F.A. with the Italian Expeditionary Force. Demobilised on 21 February 1919. In card box of issue and in registered envelope addressed to 'S. Chadwick Esq, Chelcot, Church Road, Formby, Lancs.'; with copied service notes and m.i.c.

619**An unusual Great War and Second World War group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant J. A. Bide, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, late Royal Naval Reserve**

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Mid. J. A. Bide, R.N.R.); MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDAL 1914-18 (John A. Bide); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (Mid. J. A. Bide, R.N.R.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; AIR EFFICIENCY AWARD, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Flt. Lt. J. A. Bide, R.A.F.V.R.), *good very fine* (6) £300-350

John Arthur Bide, who was born in Farnham, Surrey in July 1899, was appointed a Midshipman in the Royal Naval Reserve in January 1917, and also served in the Mercantile Marine before being released in April 1919. Returning to civilian life as a salesman, he enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in January 1939, was mobilised that September and appointed to a commission as Pilot Officer in the Balloon Branch in October 1940. His subsequent appointments included 915 and 927 (Balloon) Squadrons and he attained the rank of Flight Lieutenant prior to being released in July 1945, the award of his Efficiency Decoration appearing in *A.M.O. N519* of 1947; sold with copied service records.

620 Three: Captain E. R. Bottrill, Indian Army

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Capt.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (Lieut.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21 (Capt., 7/Bullock Corps) last with correction to unit, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £140-180

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 June 1921 (Waziristan).

Captain Edward Richard Bottrill, Indian Army, entered the France/Flandes theatre of war on 8 July 1916. With copied m.i.c. and copied service notes.

621 Pair: Lieutenant W. J. E. Piper, Sappers and Miners

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2-Lieut.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (Lieut., 3 S. & M.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £160-200

With some copied service notes.

622



Nine: Warrant Officer Class 2 M. A. Buhot, Royal Hampshire Regiment

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (5485987 Pte., Hamps. R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5495987 Pte., Hamps. R.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5495987 Cpl., Hamps. R.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; ARMY L.S. & G. C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5495987 W.O. Cl. 2, R. Hamps.) note first with slightly different service number, mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (9) £380-420

Marcel Albert Buhot was born in St. Helier, Jersey on 30 September 1912. He enlisted into the Hampshire Regiment at Jersey on 20 November 1931. With the regiment he served overseas in India, September 1934-October 1938; Palestine, October 1938-July 1939; Egypt, July-November 1939; Palestine, November 1939-June 1940; Egypt, June 1940-February 1941; Malta, February 1941-March 1943; Middle East, March-August 1943; North Africa, August-October 1943; West Africa, April-November 1951; Malaya, November 1951-May 1952. Served with the R.E.M.E. (T.A.), 1953-55. Discharged on 24 February 1955. Additionally entitled to the '8th Army' and 'Malaya' clasps. With copied service notes.

623



Five: Sergeant M. H. J. Herriott, Hampshire Regiment, who was taken P.O.W. in France in May 1940

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (5496412 Pte. M. H. J. Herriott, Hamps. R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5496412 Pte. M. Herriott, Hamps. R.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5496412 Pte. M. H. Herriott, Hamps. R.); 1939-45 STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, together with a loose 'Malaya' clasp, *contact marks and occasional edge bruising, generally very fine and a scarce pre-war combination of awards* (5) £350-400

Mons Herbert Julius Herriott was born in Fareham, Hampshire in July 1914 and enlisted in the Hampshire Regiment in September 1932. Subsequently embarked for India, he witnessed active service in the 1st Battalion on the North West Frontier in September-November 1935 and in December 1936-January 1937, and again in Palestine in the period October 1938 to March 1939. Having then returned to the U.K., Herriott served in the 2nd Battalion in the B.E.F. out in France from September 1939 until taken P.O.W. on 24 May 1940. Liberated in April 1945, he was demobilised in March 1946, but rejoined his old regiment and the Regular Army in November 1952. Having then qualified for the 'Malaya' clasp for services in the Military Police Support Unit (M.P.S.C.), he was finally discharged as a Sergeant in May 1961. Herriott died in April 1970; sold with hand written service details.

624 Five: Gunner J. H. Goodfellow, Royal Artillery

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (831015 Gnr., R.A.) minor correction to naming; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (831015 Gnr., R.A.); 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed, *dark toning, very fine and better* (5) £140-180

625 *Pair: Gunner M. L. Stephenson, Royal Artillery*

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (816489 Gnr., R.A.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (816489 Gnr., R.A.) *some contact marks, good very fine (2)* £140-180

Mark Lee Stephenson was born in Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham on 30 May 1912. He enlisted into the Royal Artillery on 23 November 1931. Served in India, December 1932-November 1937. Transferred to the Reserve in December 1937. Recalled to active duty in August 1939, he served in India, March-June 1941 and in the Middle East, June 1941-April 1943. Medically discharged on 29 May 1943. With copied service notes.

626*Nine: Warrant Officer Class 2 H. H. Bell, Royal Norfolk Regiment*

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5771355 Pte., R. Norf. R.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (5771355 W.O. Cl. 2, R. Norfolk); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (5771355 W.O. Cl.2, R. Norfolk); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5771355 W.O. Cl.2, R. Norfolk) mounted for display, *some contact marks, nearly very fine and better (9)* £500-600

Henry Harrison 'Dinger' Bell was born in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire on 16 December 1914. A Labourer by occupation, he enlisted into the Norfolk Regiment on 14 March 1933. With the 1st Battalion he saw service in India, January 1937-April 1939, firstly on the N.W. Frontier and then, with the onset of war with Japan, in Burma. Appointed Acting Warrant Officer 2nd Class in November 1945 and war substantive W.O. Cl. 2 (Company Sergeant-Major) in August 1946. Continuing his service after the war, he served in East Africa, April 1948-June 1950; Far East including Korea, August 1951-October 1954. Awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. in 1952. Discharged with the rank of W.O.2 in March 1959. With a number of copied service papers and copied photographs.

627*Four: Acting Squadron Leader L. W. N. Walker, Royal Air Force*

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (341715 Sgt. L. W. N. Walker, R.A.F.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf; ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (341715 Sgt. L. W. N. Walker, R.A.F.), mounted as worn, *generally good very fine (4)* £300-350

L. W. N. "Johnnie" Walker served in Egypt 1920-24, Iraq 1928-30 and again 1932-35, and in India 1935-37, latterly on the strength of No. 5 (A.C.) Squadron at Risalpur, in which latter period he qualified for the Medal & clasp. Returning to the U.K., he was serving at Hornchurch at the time of receiving his L.S. & G.C. Medal in October 1938 and at No. 1 A.T.S. Catfoss on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939. Further postings to Aldergrove and Newtownards having followed, Walker was commissioned as an Acting Pilot Officer (E.) in March 1941 and was posted to No. 3 (Coastal) O.T.U. at Cranwell and thence, in early 1943, to St. Eval in Cornwall.

As supported by the following extract from a letter of reference penned by Group Captain R. G. Stone, he was clearly a popular and efficient Engineering Officer, and quickly attained the acting rank of Squadron Leader: 'I first met Squadron Leader Walker in 1941, when I was Wing Commander on the Staff of H.Q. Coastal Command and I was immediately struck by his outstanding personality, drive and enthusiasm as a junior officer. So much so that I was mainly instrumental in persuading my Senior Engineering Officer to post him to a very important station in Coastal Command - St. Eval - in a rank two above his substantive rank. There, Squadron Leader Walker was a power of strength: the fact that he has been mentioned in despatches four times is a positive indication that my initial judgment of his capabilities was justified ...'

Walker, who certainly won two "mentions" (*London Gazette*s 8 June 1944 and 1 January 1945 refer), ended the War at R.A.F. Milltown and was placed on the Retired List around 1950.

Sold with the recipient's original M.I.D. Certificates for the above stated dates; his private "Passenger Flying Log Book", covering the period October 1936 until November 1949, and including an aileron control test flight in a Liberator flown by Flight Lieutenant Mike Ensor, D.S.O., D.F.C., one of Coastal Command's most decorated pilots; and a quantity of photocopied letters of reference from senior officers, including Group Captain A. E. Clouston, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Medals purchased direct from recipient's widow. See lot 389 for the M.C. awarded to her first husband, Captain R. A. Pomeroy.

628 *Three: Private E. H. J. Horton, Royal Sussex Regiment, wounded in action, May 1940*

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6527829 Pte., R. Suss. R.); 1939-45 STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these unnamed, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £140-180

Horace James Horton was born in Merton on 11 July 1913. A Butcher by occupation, he enlisted in the Royal Fusiliers (T.A.) for four years in September 1931. In September 1932 he transferred to the Regular Army in the Royal Sussex Regiment. With the regiment he served in India, October 1933-October 1935; Egypt, October 1935-March 1936; Sudan, March-December 1936; Jerusalem, December 1936-October 1937; and Egypt, October 1937-February 1939. He then served with the B.E.F., 9 April-30 May 1940. He was wounded in action (at sea?) and was admitted to the Margate & District General Hospital, Kent, suffering from a gunshot wound to the right leg and where he underwent surgery to his spine. Horton was discharged from the Army on 31 March 1941 as permanently unfit for any military service. With copied m.i.c. and service notes.

629



Pair: British Constable V. J. Sanders, Palestine Police

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (1754 B. Const. V. J. Sanders, Pal. Police); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 3 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, Cyprus (717 B/Const. V. J. Sanders, Pal. Police) last two clasps loose on ribbon, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £260-300

Vincent J. Sanders served as a Gunner in the Royal Artillery, January 1932-January 1938, during which time he served in Malta, January 1933-October 1936. He then served as a British Constable with the Palestine Police, 11 November 1938-2 October 1946, after which he resigned from the service. On 18 April 1947 Sanders rejoined the Foot and Signals Branch of the Palestine Police as a British Constable. His period of employment ended on 13 July 1948 at the termination of the British Mandate in Palestine. Sanders then served in the Malayan Police Force as a Sergeant (later re-designated Police Lieutenant) in the Special Constabulary. He was employed in Malaya for the period, 17 September 1948-18 January 1952. On 14 April 1957 Sanders was appointed a Sergeant Warden in the Cyprus Prisons Department. His period of service ended with the completion of his contract on 27 May 1959. Sanders died in 1971. With card boxes of issue (4) for the two medals with clasps and the two separate clasps. With copied research.

630 *Five: Private M. T. Scott, Manchester Regiment*

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Malaya (4611763 Pte., Manch. R.) second clasp loose; 1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed, mounted as worn, *edge bruising, nearly very fine and better* (5) £160-200

Michael Thomas Scott was born on 10 December 1915. Living at Stalybridge, Cheshire, he enlisted into the Manchester Regiment on 16 January 1935. He served overseas in Egypt, October 1935-January 1938; Palestine January-September 1938 and served in Singapore from September 1938. Scott was captured by the Japanese with the fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942. He remained a prisoner-of-war of the Japanese for the remainder of the war; and was held in camps whose leaders were Captain Edgar, R.E., 13 March-10 August 1942; and Captain McGhee, Gurkha Regiment, 25 July 1944-8 August 1945. On his repatriated P.O.W. medical, 2 February 1946, it was noted he had suffered, 'shrapnel wounds, ulcers, malnutrition and beri-beri.' Transferred to the Reserve on 29 September 1946, he re-enlisted as a Bandsman in the Manchester Regiment on 21 February 1947, becoming a Private in November 1948. Served in the B. A.O.R., July 1948-February 1955 and in FARELF (Malaya), May 1955-June 1957. Served in the Military Provost Staff Corps, November 1950-December 1951. Transferred from the Manchester Regiment to the Royal Scots Fusiliers as a Fusilier Bandsman in November 1955 and back to the Manchester Regiment in January 1958 and thence to the 5/7 Duke of Wellington's Regiment (T.A.) Band in July 1958. Discharged on 25 July 1959 and died on 19 August 1981. With copied service notes and other research.



A Second World War campaign group of five awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 I. O. P. Bradley, Royal Artillery, who made a gallant escape attempt while a prisoner in Thailand in June 1943, but was ultimately recaptured and sentenced to life

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Cyprus (838011 Gnr. I. O. P. Bradley, R.A.); 1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (838011 Sjt. I. O. P. Bradley, R.A.), mounted as worn, *edge bruising, generally very fine* (5) £600-800

Ian O'Brien Poston Bradley, who was born in June 1919, enlisted in the Royal Artillery as a boy recruit in May 1934 and served out in Egypt and Palestine 1935-36 and with the B.E.F. in France from October 1939 until June 1940. Embarked for Iraq in November 1941, he was ordered to Malaya with 85th Anti-Tank Regiment, R.A. in January 1942, and served as No. 1 on a 2-pounder gun until taken P.O.W. at Singapore in February.

Moved from Changi to No. 2 Camp in Thailand in April 1943, Bradley carried out a most gallant escape attempt that June. The original recommendation for his subsequent mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 14 November 1946) states:

'Sergeant Bradley and seven companions, whilst at Sonkrai, planned to reach China via the Me Ping river, and follow jungle tracks going N.E. to Chengmai. They set off into the jungle on 6 June 1943. After a week of hard going, Bradley and one other developed jungle fever, but refused to give up. After following tracks for two weeks, they were alarmed by some natives, and so took to the jungle once again. Later they crossed hilly country and the condition of the two sick men became alarming. Arriving at the next village on 12 July, they all decided to rest, and lived in some nearby caves until the end of September. Here Bradley recovered, but the other man died. Whilst three of the party went out to look for food, the remainder, of whom Bradley was one, were captured by the Japanese on 2 October. A few days later, the others were rounded up and all received a life sentence, at Bangkok. They were transferred on 27 October to Singapore, from where they were liberated in August 1945. Individual determination and co-operation enabled Bradley and his companions to withstand the rigours of the jungle.'

The serviceman who died of jungle fever was Bradley's brother, also late of the 85th Anti-Tank Regiment.

Incarcerated in Outram Road Jail in Singapore until August 1944, Bradley was moved to Changi in the latter month and remained there until being liberated, his service record noting that he had at one stage or another suffered from malnutrition, dysentery, infected scabies and malaria. Remaining a regular soldier, he was awarded his L.S. and G.C. Medal in 1952, served out in Cyprus in 1958 and was discharged as a Troop Sergeant-Major in September of the following year.

632 Five: Gunner G. E. J. Smith, Royal Artillery, late Royal Pioneer Corps

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14797912 Pte., R.P.C.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, unnamed; KOREA 1950-53, 2nd issue (22208651 Gnr., R.A.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £160-200

George Edward James Smith was born in Petersfield, Hampshire on 17 June 1926. A Bottle Maker by occupation, he enlisted into the General Service Corps T.A. in June 1944. Served in prisoner-of-war camps during 1945/46. With the Royal Pioneer Corps posted to the Middle East, February-November 1947. Transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve in January 1948, he re-enlisted with the Royal Artillery in September 1948. With them he served with the B.A.O.R., January 1951-April 1952 and in Korea, May-December 1952. Transferred to Class 'B' Reserve in September 1953. In the R.A. he served with 15 Medium Regiment from January 1951; 53 LAA Regiment from December 1951 and with 14 Field Regiment from June 1952. With copied service notes.

633 Three: Private J. Phipps, Royal Leicestershire Regiment, late Royal Warwickshire Regiment, wounded in action in Italy, 16 May 1944

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (5830821 Pte., R. Warwick.); KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (5830821 Pte., R. Leicesters.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, *good very fine* (3) £260-300

Joseph Phipps was born in Birmingham on 29 March 1919 and enlisted on 20 October 1939, being posted to the Suffolk Regiment. Transferred to the 9th Battalion Hertfordshire & Bedfordshire Regiment in December 1942, he was posted to the Middle East in November 1943 and was wounded in action in Italy on 16 May 1944. Returning to the U.K. in March 1946 he was transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve in May the same year. Phipps re-enlisted into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 19 September 1946 and served in India and Palestine. Transferred to the Royal Leicestershire Regiment in August 1948, he was posted to FARELF in May 1949 and served in Korea, November 1951-July 1952. Additionally awarded the 1939-45 Star, Italy Star, Defence and War Medals. With copied service notes.

634 Three: Corporal W. J. McCarthy, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, late King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, wounded and missing in action in N.W. Europe, January 1945

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (5437939 Sgt., KOYLI); KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (5437939 Cpl., K.S.L.I.) service number and rank corrected; U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, *good very fine* (3) £260-300

William John McCarthy was born in Saltash, Cornwall on 14 July 1925. Enlisted as a Boy Soldier on a nine year engagement with the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 21 February 1940. Transferred to the Durham Light Infantry in April 1944. Entered Normandy on 8 June 1944 and served in N.W. Europe until 15 July 1944. Returning to that theatre of war with the 9th Battalion Durham Light Infantry on 1 November 1944, he was wounded in action in January 1945 - with a bullet passing through his left upper arm. McCarthy was reported missing in action on 21 January 1945 but after a short sojourn as a guest of the enemy, was reported as being in allied hands on 26 April 1945, after which he was posted home. He returned to N.W. Europe, January-October 1946 and was then posted to FARELF, May 1947-April 1950. McCarthy was transferred from the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry to the 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in January 1948 and was promoted to Acting Sergeant in January 1949 when with the 1st Battalion K.O.Y.L.I. He then served with the 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry in the BAOR, January-October 1951. Posted then to Hong Kong in December 1951, he served in Korea with the 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, March-July 1952, arriving back in England in October 1952. McCarthy rejoined as a Private in 17 Para T.A. but was discharged at his own request on 6 September 1960. Additionally awarded the 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star and War Medal. With copied service notes.

635 Four: Corporal A. F. Pott, Army Catering Corps, late Royal Signal Corps

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Malaya (22187444 Cpl., R. Sigs.) second clasp loose on ribbon; GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 2 clasps, Borneo, Radfan (22187444 Cpl., ACC.) unofficial connection between clasps; U.N. MEDAL, UNFICYP ribbon, unnamed; ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22187444 Cpl., ACC.) *generally nearly extremely fine* (4) £250-300

Alan Frederick Pott was born on 15 June 1931. Educated at St. John's School, Canterbury. Performed his National Service, 6 October 1949-21 October 1951. Re-enlisted into the Army on 5 November 1951 and went on to serve as a Cook with several units until 4 November 1972. With copied service notes.

636

A fine Second World War and "Yangtze incident" group of nine awarded to Chief Engine Room Artificer G. C. G. Graham, Royal Navy, who won a "mention" for services in landing craft 1944-45 and was called as a witness by the Admiralty Board of Enquiry into the *Amethyst* action: 'There was considerable firing taking place on the port side and I left the ship with several other ratings. I made all ratings on the raft keep low as we were under heavy fire, and using arms and legs we paddled the raft ashore ...'

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (D/MX. 59026 G. C. G. Graham, E.R.A. 3, R.N.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Borneo (MX. 59026 G. C. G. Graham, C.E.R.A., R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (MX. 59026 G. C. G. Graham, E.R.A. 1, H.M.S. *Illustrious*), *minor official correction to ship's name on the last, contact wear, generally good very fine* (9) £2500-3000

Gerald Charles Gaffney Graham was born in Newcastle in November 1920 and entered the Royal Navy as an Engine Room Artificer 5th Class in January 1939.

The 1939-45 War

Gaining his first seagoing appointment in December 1940, when he joined the battleship H.M.S. *Rodney*, he served in a similar capacity until coming ashore in December 1942, in which period he was present in the celebrated *Bismarck* action - on that occasion the *Rodney* closed her adversary until she was virtually firing a flat trajectory, one of her 16-inch shells smashing into *Bismarck's* No. 2 "Bruno" gun turret.

The *Rodney* having gone on to witness further action with Force H in the Mediterranean, including Malta convoys, Graham came ashore to *Drake* in December 1942, and thence to the Portsmouth bases *Evolution* and *Odyssey* from March 1943 to October 1944, gaining advancement to E.R.A. 3rd Class. Then from the latter month until the end of hostilities, and beyond, he was borne on the strength of the the Combined Operations base *Copra*, in which capacity he was mentioned in despatches for his work in Landing Craft Recovery Unit No. 32 (*London Gazette* 7 December 1945 refers).

Yangtze incident

Post-war he joined the *Amethyst* as an E.R.A. 2nd Class at Hong Kong in November 1948 and was consequently present in the famous Yangtze incident in the following year, an Admiralty Board of Enquiry subsequently calling him as a witness to describe events in the engine room when the ship was first engaged by Chinese batteries:

'We were proceeding at 230 revs. I went down the after end of the Engine Room by the two F/B pumps on the fire main. I did that because the fire main pressure had dropped. I stood back on seeing the Engine Room Telegraph being put to full speed ahead as there were two E.R.As already on the throttles. There was a lot of noise up top and then the starboard telegraph went out of action, the pointer moving right round off its scale pointing down. For the next five minutes normal routine of maintaining vacuum was carried out. Then the Engineer Officer and some others came down. The Engineer Officer told me that the idea was to close down quietly and evacuate the ship. I was detailed to stand by the two-men manual pumps. When closing down was completed I left the Engine Room with two Stokers to assist with the wounded on the after mess deck; during this time the lights were dying out. The Navigator told me to get stretchers but I couldn't find any aft. The stores were being got up and the wounded being moved aft on the quarter deck. I was on the mess deck waiting for orders when a new Stoker told me there was a fire aft. I went to look for it searching the Wardroom flat and gland spaces but I could not find any fire. I then joined a human chain passing provisions aft port side. Shelling again then got heavy and we took shelter on the mess deck. The Navigator, who was in charge of operations, said "We will have to evacuate the ship" and asked for twelve volunteers to remain with the wounded. I volunteered and so indeed did everybody else. The Navigator selected his volunteers and then told the remainder to get ashore as best they could, swimmers helping non-swimmers. I first twice went round both boiler rooms and engine rooms repeating the Navigator's order. Because a rating with me could not swim I opened an escape hatch on the mess deck to allow access to a carley float which was close by in the water. There was considerable firing taking place on the port side and I left the ship with several other ratings. I made all ratings on the raft keep low as we were under heavy fire, and using arms and legs we paddled the raft ashore. This was about 1140. About forty minutes before I left the ship there was a pipe "Clear the lower deck of all engine room personnel, muster on the after mess deck." I went round repeating this pipe but I don't know the reason or result of it' (T.N.A. ADM 116/1595 refers).

Latter career

Departing the *Amethyst* in September 1949, Graham served aboard the aircraft carrier *Illustrious* from January 1952 to September 1954, in which period he was advanced to acting C.E.R.A. and awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal. Confirmed in his rate in June 1955, while aboard the battleship *Vanguard*, he was pensioned ashore in January 1961. But two years later he rejoined as an E.R.A. 2nd Class and regained his old substantive rate of C.E.R.A. while serving in the aircraft carrier *Bulwark* in November 1964 - it was most likely for his time aboard the same ship that he was awarded his General Service Medal for Borneo in July 1966. And he came ashore for a final time in January 1968.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation including the recipient's Certificate of Service, Engine Room Artificer's History Sheet and Record of Employment, and a letter of reference from the North Eastern Marine Engineering Company, dated 16 January 1939; together with a quantity of research and a copy of Lawrence Earles *Yangtze Incident*, in which he is mentioned.

637



A UNION FLAG SAID TO HAVE BEEN FLOWN FROM H.M.S. *AMETHYST* AT THE TIME OF THE "YANGTZE INCIDENT", the canvas fastening strip stamped 'Union Flag 4 Bdths', complete with two brass fasteners and a length of rope, approximately 87cm. by 115cm., weathered and worn £200-300

Provenance: Christie's, 18 November 1986, Lot 199, when included with the Honours & Awards of Chief Engine Room Artificer G. C. G. Graham (see previous Lot).

638 Ten: Petty Officer Mechanic (Engineer) G. M. Lucas, Royal Navy

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR, clasp, France and Germany; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; BURMA STAR, clasp, Pacific; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (P/KX.90004 S.P.O., R.N.); KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (P/KX.90004 (P.O.S.M., R.N.)); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed; GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Radfan (KX.90004 A/P.O.M.(E), R.N.) mounted court style as worn, *very fine and better, last clasp rare to Royal Navy (10)* *£450-550*

Ex Douglas-Morris Collection, D.N.W. 12 February 1997.

Geoffrey Mark Lucas was born in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire on 15 October 1918. A Motor Engineer by occupation, he entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 20 October 1936. He was promoted to Stoker 1st Class in October 1937, Leading Stoker in January 1943, Acting Stoker Petty Officer in December 1944; Stoker Petty Officer in December 1945; and Petty Officer Mechanic in May 1947.

Lucas was released to Class 'A' Reserve in January 1949 but continued to serve until pensioned in August 1960. Re-entering the service in March 1963 he continued to serve until invalided in December 1964.

With copied service papers.

639 Six: Acting Lieutenant-Commander A. McMurtry, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR, clasp, France and Germany; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these unnamed; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 2 clasps, Minesweeping 1945-51, Near East (A/Lt. Cmdr., R.N.V.R.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, mounted court style as worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine and better (6)* *£320-380*

Archibald McMurtry was born in Belfast on 10 April 1905 and was educated at St. Paul's, Belfast. Volunteering for the duration on 27 July 1940, he served as a 2nd Hand in the Royal Naval Patrol Service. Was appointed a Sub Lieutenant in the R.N.V.R. in February 1941; Lieutenant in May 1941 and Acting Lieutenant-Commander in March 1946. Engaged in minesweeping operations throughout the war, he was latterly in Group Officer of Minesweepers. Released from active service in September 1946; he later served on R.F.A. *Eddy Beach* to qualify for the 'Near East' clasp.

With copied service notes.

640 Four: Gunner P. Hammond, Royal Artillery - who served aboard Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships and survived the sinking of the *Manchester Merchant*, 25 February 1943

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, all unnamed, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£100-140*

Patrick Hammond was born in Vauxhall, Liverpool on 24 August 1918. A Pickler by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Artillery at Seaforth on 15 July 1939. Posted to the 5th Maritime A.A. Battery in May 1941. Served as a Gunner aboard Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships (D.E.M.S.), including the cargo ship *Manchester Merchant*. That vessel, in ballast, en route from Manchester to New York via Halifax, Nova Scotia, part of Convoy ON 166 comprising 48 ships, was torpedoed and sunk by the German submarine *U.628*, in the Atlantic, 410 miles ESE of Cape Race, on 25 February 1943. 27 members of the crew and four gunners (incl. Hammond) were rescued by the escorts; 29 members of the crew and six gunners were lost. His last sea-going service was aboard the *Fort Crevecoeur*, April-August 1944.

Hammond was entitled to wear one wound stripe and four bar service chevrons. Hammond was transferred to the South Wales Borderers in May 1945 and was released from military service in January 1946.

With recipient's battered and worn Soldier's Service and Pay Book; two other service papers; wartime photograph of the recipient with others; copied official listing of ships served; copied picture of the *Manchester Merchant*, and other research. With riband bar and three cloth 'Royal Artillery' shoulder titles.



(Part Lot)

An emotive Second World War “V.C. action” group of three awarded to Telegraphist P. A. Childs, Royal Navy, among those lost on the occasion of the celebrated action between HMS *Glowworm* and the *Hipper* off Norway in April 1940

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, in their card box of issue addressed to the recipient’s father, ‘Mr. W. C. Childs, Trisco, Newland, Sherborne, Dorset’, the edge of the box further inscribed ‘D.N.A. Wills 3454/40’, together with original cap tallies for H.M.S. *St. Vincent* and H.M.S. *Glowworm*, two portrait photographs and several others including a snapshot of the *Glowworm* in heavy seas in 1939, a bronze Royal Life Saving Society Medal (P. Childs, July 1934), and two H.M.S. *St. Vincent* swimming medals for 1934 and 1935, *good very fine* (6) £400-500

Ex Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris collection, 12 February 1997 (Lot 592).

Philip Albert Childs was born in Sherborne, Dorset in September 1917 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class at the training establishment *St. Vincent* in February 1934. A Telegraphist serving in the destroyer H.M.S. *Grenville* by the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he subsequently transferred to the *Glowworm*, and he was similarly employed at the time of her epic engagement with the *Hipper* in April 1940.

That same month, the British War Cabinet, pressed by the French, had resolved to mine Norwegian waters around Narvik, in order to stem the flow of Swedish iron ore to Germany. And the British Expeditionary Force, originally intended for service in the Finnish Winter War, was rapidly recalled and placed on standby in the event of Nazi intervention. In the event, the mining operation, which had been due to commence on the 5th, was delayed until the 8th, due to the French backing out of an agreement to launch some mines on the Rhine in exchange. As it transpired, this was a vital delay.

On 7 April the battle cruiser *Renown*, steaming northwards in the Norwegian Sea to take part in the mining operation, received a signal from one of her four escorting destroyers, the *Glowworm*, reporting a man overboard and requesting permission to turn back and carry out a search. Given the affirmative, the *Glowworm* scoured the area for two hours but in vain, and her Captain, Lieutenant-Commander G. B. Roope, R.N., called the search off. That night, as the weather deteriorated, *Glowworm* was forced to reduce speed, falling yet further behind the *Renown* and her consorts.

Shortly after daybreak on the 8th, Roope sighted a destroyer to the north which at first identified herself as Swedish, but which was in fact the German *Paul Jakobi*. Without further ado, the latter opened fire. *Glowworm* responded in kind, with 12 salvos from her 4.7-inch guns, before switching her attention to another German destroyer, the *Bernd von Arnim*, which was crammed full of enemy troops for the invasion of Trondheim. Roope decided to shadow her to see whether she would lead him to intelligence of any enemy capital ships.

Thus far, the *Glowworm* was in relatively good shape, although her gun control tower had been flooded by the heavy seas and another two crew members swept overboard. Seven others, too, had been injured by the destroyer’s violent rolling.

A short while into her shadowing of the *Bernd von Arnim*, about five miles to the north-west of her earlier contacts, the *Glowworm* came upon the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser *Hipper*, armed with eight 8-inch and twelve 4-inch guns. The latter was also crammed with enemy troops destined for Trondheim. And Roope had barely got away his enemy sighting report before the *Hipper*’s very first salvo found its mark. Although facing impossible odds, he now swung his 1345-ton destroyer onto course for a torpedo attack, under cover of smoke, but had barely uttered the words of command when another enemy shell found its mark, killing or wounding the Surgeon’s sick bay party. Another shell brought down part of the foremast and wireless aerials, which fouled the steam siren on the funnel, so that *Glowworm* embarked on her final journey accompanied by the sounds of a strange, tortured wail.

Inevitably, perhaps, her spread of her five torpedoes failed to stop the *Hipper*, none of them finding their mark. Meanwhile, another direct hit had started a large fire in the engine room, but the gallant Roope ordered a second torpedo attack, emerging from smoke to cross the enemy's bow from port to starboard, a scene captured by a camera aboard the heavy cruiser. Again, however, the strike failed, and Roope now ordered a sharp turn to starboard to ram the enemy, an objective achieved at 20 knots, the impact resulting in 100 feet of armoured plating being torn from the *Hipper's* starboard side. But no vital damage had been inflicted on the enemy, and, as *Glowworm* drew away, she was swept by fire from smaller weapons at point-blank range. It was at this juncture, when *Glowworm* had drifted to a range of about 400 yards, that her surviving gun crew got away a final salvo that found its mark.

At 10 a.m. Roope gave the order to abandon ship but remained on the bridge himself, smoking a cigarette. Later, however, some survivors saw him assist others into their lifejackets, and again, in the water, alongside the *Hipper*, but by then too weak to take a rope. According to John Winton's *The Victoria Cross at Sea*:

'Gerard Roope was a large, burly man, with a broad face, firm jaw and forthright manner. He was a career naval officer, devoted to the Service. His ship's company called him 'Old Ardover', for his habit of altering course violently towards his objective whether or not it was the men's mealtime or any other consideration. It was typical of him to go straight for *Hipper* ...'

The chivalrous enemy commander, Captain Helmuth Heye, actually stayed for over an hour to pick up survivors, eventually rescuing one officer and 30 ratings out of *Glowworm's* original complement of 149 men, but Philip Childs was not among them. The son of William Charles and Annie Childs of Sherborne, Dorset, he was 22 years of age and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

642 Six: Petty Officer W. L. Wood, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (J.106005 P.O., H.M.S. Drake); ROYAL FLEET RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (J.106005 (Dev. D.429) L.S., R.F.R.) some edge bruising, very fine and better; an unusual combination (6) £140-180

Ex Oliver Stirling Lee Collection, D.N.W. 1 December 2004.

Royal Fleet Reserve men who were re-engaged to complete time for a pension, or as is equally likely in Wood's case for the duration of hostilities, were eligible for the Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. Medal, but were meant to return their Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. Medals at the time of award. Relevant rolls for the period 1939-51 reveal that at least 200 Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. Medals were returned in this manner, yet, inevitably, some were not.

William Leonard Wood was born in Wellington, Shropshire on 22 December 1906. Entered the Royal Navy in June 1929 and served until discharged as service expired in December 1936 when he joined the R.F.R. Mobilised for the Second World War, he served on the armed merchant cruiser *Alaunia*, August 1939-May 1944, attaining the rank of Acting Petty Officer in July 1942 and was confirmed in that rank in July 1943. Wood was released ashore in November 1945 but re-enlisted in the Royal Navy in November 1946 to be discharged ashore in April 1952. With copied service notes and other research.

643



A scarce Second World War campaign service group of six awarded to Sergeant B. P. Knight, a long-served member of the Maritime Regiment, Royal Artillery, who survived the loss of two ships

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; PACIFIC STAR, clasp, BURMA; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2049508 Bmbr. B. P. Knight, R.A.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (2049508 Sgt. B. P. Knight, R.A.), mounted as worn, minor contact wear, very fine and better (6) £400-450

Bernard Patrick Knight was born in Romford, Essex in August 1918 and originally enlisted in the Royal Artillery (Territorials) in February 1938. Mobilised on the renewal of hostilities, he was posted to the 5th Maritime Regiment, R.A. in May 1941, and remained similarly employed for the remainder of the War. And he twice found himself taking to his ship's boats as a result of U-boat attacks, namely on 17 March 1943, while serving aboard the S.S. *Alderamin* in Convoy SC. 122 bound from New York to Loch Ewe, when she was torpedoed with a loss of 15 lives by the *U-221*, and again on 5 July 1944, when serving aboard the S.S. *Glendinning* in the Channel, when she was torpedoed by the *U-953* with a loss of four lives - on this latter occasion the survivors, including Knight, were picked up by M.L. 250. Having then been demobilised in April 1946, Knight re-enlisted in the Regular Army in March 1947 and served in the Gunners until taking his discharge in March 1969; sold with hand written service details and copied Maritime Regiment, R.A. service card.



A good Second World War Air Gunner's and Observer's campaign group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant J. C. O. Medworth, Royal Air Force, who flew operationally in the Battle of Britain and shared in the destruction of two enemy aircraft

1939-45 STAR, clasp, Battle of Britain; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR, clasp, France and Germany; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; AIR EFFICIENCY AWARD, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Plt. Off. J. C. O. Medworth, R.A.F.V.R.), *extremely fine (5)* £2000-2500

John Charles Oswald Medworth was born in Tooting, London in October 1918 and enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve as an A.C. 2 in October 1938. Mobilised on the renewal of hostilities, and trained as an Air Gunner, he commenced his wartime career in No. 600 "City of London" Squadron, a Blenheim unit then based at Hornchurch, flying a number of convoy patrols in the New Year and going into action in an attack on Zeebrugge-Flushing on 10 May 1940.

Transferred to No. 25 Squadron, another Blenheim unit based at North Weald, in June 1940, Medworth flew three X-Raid sorties in the following month, including, on the 4th, with Flight Sergeant Lingard as his pilot, a successful interception of an He. 115 seaplane, 'the first bag by No. 25 Squadron' (his flying log book refers). Remaining similarly employed until the end of the Battle of Britain, Medworth completed further X-Raid and convoy sorties, including an encounter with three bandits on 10 September - 'shot at one long range' (his flying log book refers).

Having then completed several night sorties in the Squadron's newly arrived Beaufighters, Medworth transferred to No. 29 Squadron in May 1941, in which capacity he continued to fly night sorties out of West Malling until transferring to instructional duties at an O.T.U. in September, his 'A' Flight C.O. at this time being Guy Gibson.

Advanced to Warrant Officer in March 1942 and re-mustered as a Navigator (Radar) that July, he returned to an operational footing in September, when he joined No. 85 Squadron under Wing Commander Raphael, D.S.O., D.F.C., and quickly increased his earlier tally of night sorties - initially in Havocs but from October in Mosquitos. In the New Year, Wing Commander John "Cat's Eyes" Cunningham assumed command of No. 85, and the unit's night fighting agenda gathered momentum, Medworth and his pilot damaging an Fw. 190 in June and destroying an Me. 410 in August. *The Men Who Flew the Mosquito*, by Martin Bowman, takes up the story:

'On 22-23 August, Geoff Howitt of 85 Squadron, now Squadron Leader, D.F.C., and Pilot Officer J. C. O. Medworth, took off from West Malling at 23.30 hours in their NFXII and went on patrol. Off Harwich they zeroed in on Feldwebel Walter Hartmann and Obergefreiter Michael Meurer's Me. 410 A-1 of 15/K.G. 2. Howitt got a visual on the Messerschmitt's bright yellow exhaust emissions and closed in for the kill. It was difficult to get a sight of the silhouette and at first Howitt thought his prey was a 210. Almost at once a stray searchlight illuminated the aircraft and he could quite easily see that it was a 410. With the German crosses easily visible, Howitt gave the Messerschmitt a short burst, and it immediately burst into flames with a brilliant flash. Showers of burning pieces flew past the Mosquito in all directions. The Me. 410 A-1 fell away, its entire starboard wing on fire, and crashed at Chemondiston. Meurer baled out and came down at Stratton Hall, while Hartmann's body was later found in a field, his parachute unopened.'

Having by now been commissioned as a Pilot Officer in the R.A.F.V.R., Medworth was posted to No. 9 Group in October 1943, and thence to further operational duties at the Fighter Interception Unit at Ford, Sussex, where he served until March 1944. And he ended the War with an appointment as a Flight Lieutenant at H.Q., No. 84 Group, including service in the North-West Europe operations. His Air Efficiency Award having been approved in December 1945 (*A.M.O. N. 1355* refers), shortly thereafter he was demobilised.

However, in August 1947, Medworth re-enlisted in the Royal Air Force as an A.C. 2, was commissioned as a Flying Officer in the Fighter Control Branch in December 1949, and finally retired as a Flight Lieutenant in August 1964.

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book, covering the period June 1939 to January 1964, and including the signatures of some notable 1939-45 War R.A.F. personalities, among them David Atcherley, Guy Gibson and John "Cat's Eyes" Cunningham, together with copied service record and other details.

645 A very well documented Second World War escaper's group of four awarded to Bombardier A. West, Royal Artillery, including the extensive manuscript of his unpublished wartime memoirs *Make Me a Captive*

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, together with his R.A. cap badge, silver identity disc and a piece of shrapnel, *extremely fine* (7) £300-500



'After being released from the cooler following an unsuccessful attempt to escape - weighed 6st. 2lbs.'

The following summary of Alan West's war appeared in the *Shields Gazette* on 18 July 1974:

'The worst day of Alan West's life was spent under sentence of death in an Italian prison camp. The year was 1943 and he had been taken prisoner in the Western Desert 12 months before. Starvation rations of a tiny loaf of bread a day had brought his weight down to nearly six stones. When an Italian guard stole that loaf, he lost his temper and hit him. He was told he was going to be shot and he waited in a guardroom for 24 hours for the sentence to be carried out.

Mr. West, 55, of Sunderland Road, South Shields, recalls his traumatic wartime experiences in a book he has yet to publish. Called *Make Me a Captive*, it tells the story of his capture by the Germans in the Middle East, in April 1942, and his ultimate escape from Italy in November 1943. The book was written from diaries kept at the time which eluded the regular searches of the prison guards. He still has those diaries and the bag in which he carried them as he walked, dressed as an Italian peasant, through German lines. Which is what makes Mr. West's work unique among 101 books about wartime escapers. He wrote it out in long hand from his diaries and typed it himself, as a lasting personal record of his adventures.

But even more lasting have been the effects of his incarceration. Mr. West still receives an army disability pension - technically it's called psycho-neurosis gastritis - and has been left with a violent claustrophobia, which started when he was locked in the pitch black hold of a ship for three days on the journey from North Africa to Italy.

Mr. West survived the death cell due to the intervention of another South Shields man in the prison camp, Ken Crofton, son of the solicitor Henry Crofton, who pleaded for him with the guards.

Ken and he had been captured together in the desert when their patrol was surrounded by 30 German tanks. They were handed over to the Italians and taken eventually to Sulmona, where after eight months as a prisoner, he made his first attempt to escape. He had learned a little Italian by this time, and he bribed a guard to get a compass and a map and while out on a working party, he dived into a ditch while the others started a fight as a diversion. He did not get far. Four hundred yards away a farmer spotted him and he was recaptured and given a month in solitary confinement. Four months later, on the way to a work camp, he jumped a train at dusk, was shot at and recaptured again. The same thing happened on the way back.

When the Italians capitulated, the Sulmona prisoners were set free. Six of them took to the mountains, but they had no food and Mr. West volunteered to go back to the camp and find some Red Cross parcels. When he got there he found the Germans had taken over. He spent two days behind barbed wire again before escaping during the night through a hole in the wire, cut and camouflaged by someone else, and rejoined his comrades.

So began a long walk to freedom over the Apennine mountains, sleeping during the days and travelling by night. They met a friendly farmer and stayed hidden with him for two weeks, trading their uniforms for peasant clothes. Then the Germans came. Four were recaptured, two fled in a hail of bullets. They headed south-east, hearing that the Canadians had landed at Campo Basa, and stayed five weeks with another farmer, who had worked in America. There, they were contacted by an Italian guide sent to the mountains by allied troops to find escaped prisoners. Carrying bundles of twigs and wood, they set off on the last few days' walk through the German lines.

They had many narrow escapes. In one farmhouse, they ate a meal with three Germans who, luckily, could speak no Italian. Crossing a road one day, they were stopped by a motorcycle and sidecar rider, but nothing gave them away. As they neared the Canadian lines, they walked into their own side's barrage and Mr. West's companion was hit in the foot. But they struggled on, helping each other along, and walked in to Campo Basa in November - 19 months after being captured.'

West, who had earlier seen action at Dunkirk in 74th Field Regiment, R.A., was also commended for his gallantry on the day of his capture in April 1942, Lieutenant K. H. Crofton of his Battery writing:

'In the face of the enemy and under shell and small arms fire, he assisted me throughout to evacuate the wounded and refused to leave me after the guns had run out of ammunition and they had been made unserviceable' (accompanying typescript letter refers).

West was discharged as a result of ceasing to fulfil army physical fitness requirements in January 1944, but nonetheless appears to have joined the 101 Durham Home Guard Rocket A.A. Battery.

Sold with a mass of original documentation, including the recipient's Soldier's Service and Pay Book; his 1940 pocket diary; approximately 55 letters from friends and family to the recipient in Italy while a P.O.W., all airmail 'Prisoner of War Post' format with official stamps, together with a quantity of letters from the recipient home prior to his capture; a Christmas 1942 pocket book, inscribed to 'Alan West, Camp 78, Sulmona, Italy'; an album of P.O.W. photographs, with official stamps to reverse (approximately 25 images); two notebooks kept while in captivity, with extensive entries; a large file of official correspondence from the B.R.C.S., War Office, etc., regarding his capture and P.O.W. status; his Home Guard certificate of service for the period 21 July 1944 to 31 December 1944; the typed manuscript for his hitherto unpublished wartime memoirs, *Make Me a Captive*, 208pp, and a quantity of other shorter wartime stories in a separate file, one of them entitled *His Path of Duty*, 9pp., and another describing the Dunkirk operations, this last accompanied by the original prayer book presented to West by his unit's Padre at that time, as referred to in the manuscript; a mass of wartime photographs mounted (both sides) on 50 card pages, largely the Middle East 1941-42, and much besides.

646 Three: attributed to Serjeant L. G. H. Hooper, Royal Artillery, killed in action, off Crete, 26/27 April 19411939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these unnamed, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£60-80

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 December 1940.

George Henry Hooper was born on 2 October 1912. A Furrier from Hastings, he enlisted on 4 May 1932. With the Royal Artillery he served in India, January 1935-January 1938 and then with the B.E.F. in France, November 1939-15 June 1940. He then served in Egypt, July 1940-April 1941. Reported 'Missing in Action' on 28 April 1941, he was later assumed to have been 'Killed in Action' at sea, off Crete, 26/27 April 1941. At the time of his loss he was serving as a Serjeant with the 2 H.A.A. Regiment, R.A. His name is commemorated on the Athens Memorial, Greece.

With original named M.I.D. certificate, with named slip and envelope; together with copied service notes.

647 Five: Private J. H. Fowkes, Worcestershire Regiment, captured at Tobruk, 21 June 19421939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these unnamed; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, G.V.I.R, 2 clasps, Malaya, Cyprus (5248333 Pte., Worc. R.) minor correction to service number; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5248333 Pte., Worc. R.) *good very fine and better* (5)

£180-220

Joseph Harry Fowkes was born in Blackheath, Oldbury, Worcestershire on 25 December 1912. An Iron Worker by occupation, he enlisted on 30 March 1931. With the Worcester Regiment he served in Malta, December 1932-September 1933; China, September 1933-November 1936; and India, November 1936-February 1938. He was posted to the Army Reserve, May 1938-August 1939. Recalled to the Colours, he then served overseas in Sudan, September 1939-July 1941 and Egypt, July 1941-June 1942. Private Fowkes was captured by the Germans at Tobruk, 21 June 1942. He remained a prisoner-of-war in Italy and Germany until released in May 1945. Returning to active service Fowkes served in N.W. Europe, June-September 1946; with the B.A.O.R., May 1947-April 1949 and September 1949-May 1950, and the Far East, May 1950-August 1951. Whilst in Malaya he was Batman to the R.S.M. In 1952 he was awarded the Long Service Medal. Leaving the service in October 1952, he died of lung cancer on 11 May 1954.

With copy P.O.W. questionnaire and copied service notes. Note: Not entitled to the Cyprus clasp.

648 Four: attributed to Private L. H. Lerman, Royal Army Service Corps, captured at Tobruk, 21 June 19421939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, all unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (4)

£60-80

Leonard H. Lerman was born on 22 June 1919. Living at 30 Otto Terrace, Sunderland and a Furniture Salesman by occupation, he enlisted on 15 December 1939. Serving with the R.A.S.C. in North Africa, he was captured with the fall of Tobruk on 21 June 1942. He was initially held in Italy and in September 1943 made an escape attempt from a working camp near Verona. Travelling towards the front line in civilian clothes he was picked up in October by fascist and Italian police and handed over to the Germans. He then spent the remainder of the war in Germany at Stalag 8B at Lamsdorf, October 1943-January 1944 and Stalag IVc at Brux, January 1944-May 1945. He states in his P.O.W. Questionnaire that he performed 'sabotage on a small scale, such as breaking & mislaying tools & dodging work by staying in camp etc.'

With two original letters (Prisoner of War Post) from Mrs Ettie Lerman, of 30 Otto Terrace, Sunderland, Co. Durham, to Private Leonard Lerman at Stalag IVc, dated 3 and 10 December 1944; original Register Form for Recovered Allied Prisoners of War; Certificate of Registration to Henrietta (Ettie) Lerman, with photograph; Identity Book to Aaron Lerman (a Russian by birth); National Identity Card to Grace Jackson and copied P.O.W. Questionnaire and service notes.

649 A Second World War casualty's group of four awarded to Corporal of Horse M. Staples, Royal Horse Guards, onetime attached the Commandos and killed in action in Tunisia with the 1st Special Air Service (S.A.S.) in January 19431939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, together with Household Brigade prize medals (2), one in silver for Junior Cup Winners 1932-33, named to '543 Tpr. Staples', and the other in bronze for 220 Yards Race, named to '543 Tpr. Staples', *occasional edge bruises to these last, otherwise good very fine* (6)

£250-300

Montague Staples was born in February 1904 and enlisted in the Royal Horse Guards in October 1922. Transferred to the Army Reserve in October 1930, he joined the Palestine Police, but returned home at the end of 1932 and was reinstated on the Reserve. Recalled on the renewal of hostilities, in the rank of Corporal of Horse in his old regiment, he transferred to No. 8 Commando in February 1941 and thence to "Layforce", in which capacity he witnessed active service in Egypt.

But it was as a member of 1st Special Air Service (S.A.S.) that he was killed in action on 20 January 1943, having transferred to 'C' Squadron in September 1942 - most likely on one of the unit's jeep patrols mounted at this time in support of Montgomery's push on Tripoli and the Mareth Line. Confirmed on The Blues Roll of Honour in the Guards Chapel as having been attached to 1st S.A.S. at the time of his death, he is buried in Sfax War Cemetery, Tunisia. He left a widow, Alice Harriet Staples of Harringay, Middlesex.

- 650** Five: **Private A. Woodall, Army Air Corps, late Royal Engineers and Irish Guards**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, all unnamed, *good very fine* (5) £200-250



Arthur Woodall, who was born in Hillsborough, Sheffield on 11 December 1918, was a Royal Engineer (Territorial) from May 1937 to July 1939, prior to enlisting in the Irish Guards (Regular Army) at Sheffield in the latter month. Active service quickly followed as a member of the 1st Battalion in Norway in April-May 1940, when his unit formed part of the 24th (Guards) Brigade, North-Western Expeditionary Force. More or less beyond doubt, therefore, he was present when the Battalion's transport the M.V. *Chobry*, was bombed and sunk by an enemy aircraft on 14 May. In scenes reminiscent of the famous Birkenhead disaster, the Guardsmen formed up in perfect ranks on the sinking ship's upper deck, none moving until ordered to do so by the captain of a destroyer sent to their assistance:

'When they did move they did so at a deliberate walk, refusing to part with their weapons ... This superb discipline held good when the Irish Guards arrived back at Harstad. Many of the survivors were dressed in boiler suits and seamen's greatcoats given by the sailors. A few were clad in a single blanket. The wounded were taken off to hospital at once' (*The Doomed Expedition, The Campaign in Norway 1940*, by Jack Adams refers).

A few days later, Woodall was embarked for service in the British Expeditionary Force in France, in which theatre of war he remained until as late as 24 June 1940, presumably on attachment to the 2nd Battalion at Boulogne, part of the 20th Guards Brigade.

Transferring to the Army Air Corps in August 1942, he was embarked for North Africa in January 1943, and remained actively employed in the Mediterranean theatre of war until returning to the U.K. in January 1944 - a period that almost certainly witnessed him participating in the 1st Airborne Division's assault on Sicily in July 1943, as a member of a Parachute Battalion.

Woodall was finally released in February 1946, while serving in the Reserve Battalion of the Parachute Regiment, and finally discharged from "B" Reserve in September 1947.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including two wartime portrait photographs and the recipient's Regular Army Certificate of Discharge, this latter confirming all of the above overseas postings and his then entitlement to the '1939-45 Star, Africa Star, Defence Medal'. With additional copied service notes.

- 651** Three: **Lance-Sergeant P. Maltby, Royal Engineers**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, M.I.D. oakleaf, all unnamed, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £50-70

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 December 1940; 13 January 1944.

Philip Maltby was born in Lincoln on 2 June 1907 and was educated at Spilsby Grammar School. With the Royal Engineers he served in the B.E.F. in France, 19 December 1939-11 June 1940 - for which he was mentioned in despatches. Commissioned as a Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) he served in the Middle East, May 1942-April 1944 and was again mentioned in despatches. Served in India, April 1944-June 1947. With original M.I.D. Certificate for 20 December 1940; copied m.i.c. and service notes.

- 652** Five: **Sapper E. Clarke, Royal Engineers**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf, all unnamed, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £60-80

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 May 1946. '... in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Mediterranean theatre.'

Eric Cecil Clarke was born in Slough on 17 May 1917. A Well Borer by occupation, he enlisted into the T.A. at Reading on 21 September 1939. Serving in the Royal Engineers, he was in No. 1 Boring Section in October 1940. Served in the B.E.F. in France, November 1939-29 May 1940; Middle East, March 1941-August 1943, and North Africa, August 1943-August 1945. Transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve in April 1946. With original M.I.D. Certificate and copied service notes.

- 653** A Second World War campaign service group of six awarded to **Sergeant F. G. Kingett, Royal Tank Regiment and a member of the Raiding Support Regiment 1943-45**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6141601 Sjt. F. G. Kingett, R. Tank R.), *generally very fine and better* (5) £200-250

Frank George Kingett was born in London in April 1919 and originally enlisted in the East Surreys (Territorials) as a boy recruit in April 1936. Transferring to the 42nd Royal Tank Regiment in November 1938, he was embarked for the Middle East as an Acting Sergeant in April 1941, and would have seen plenty of action prior to his transfer to the Raiding Support Regiment in the summer of 1943.

The Raiding Support Regiment, whose personnel wore beige berets and, as qualified parachutists, S.A.S. Wings, saw extensive action in the Dalmatian Islands, Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania, serving in support of the partisans as well as British special forces. In June 1944, when operating in the Adriatic, the regiment came under the control of Force 266, while those elements of the regiment employed in the mountains of Greece came under the auspices of Force 133.

Placed on the Reserve in June 1946, Kingett re-enlisted in the Territorials in May 1947 and was finally discharged in April 1949.

654 Three: attributed to Sergeant W. A. L. Davidson, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, killed in action, North Africa, 28 March 19411939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, all unnamed, *extremely fine* (3)

£50-70

William Alexander Davidson was born in Mussourie, United Provinces, India on 18 April 1918. An Insurance Official by occupation, he enlisted into the R.A.F.V.R. on 16 May 1939. Serving as a Flight Sergeant flying Blenheim IV's of No. 203 Squadron, he was killed in action in North Africa on 28 March 1941. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Alamein Memorial. He was the son of Mr & Mrs W. L. L. Davidson of Exmouth, Devon.

With original condolence slip named to 'Sergeant W. A. L. Davidson' and copied service papers.

655 Six: Sergeant A. P. Gibson, Royal Engineers, killed in action by a sniper in Palestine, 24 February 19481939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (1876129 Sjt., R.E.) mounted court style for wear, *good very fine* (6)

£400-500

Albert Phillip Gibson was employed during WWII with the 10th Railway Construction Company, Royal Engineers, and in Palestine with the 603rd Railway Construction Company. He was killed by gunshot wounds to the head from a sniper on the 24th February 1948, at Haifa, Palestine.

With named condolence slip, this damaged, Army Certificate of Death, Soldier's Service and Army Book, and other documents; also with copied research.

656 Five: Fusilier J. Johnson, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, taken prisoner-of-war at Tobruk, 20 June 1942, who escaped to Switzerland in September 19431939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these unnamed; KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (4976269 Fus., R.N.F.) correction to service number; U.N. KOREA 1950-54, a later striking, unnamed, *very fine* (5)

£220-260

Jasper Johnson was born in Bakewell, Derbyshire on 19 February 1920. A Lorry Driver by occupation, he enlisted into the Sherwood Foresters on 10 January 1939. With them he served briefly in Palestine, 3-22 August 1939; Cyprus, Middle East and North Africa, August 1939-June 1942. Serving at Tobruk, he was captured by a German patrol when trying to escape after the perimeter was broken. Johnson was held in Italy as a prisoner-of-war and was engaged in farm work. On 9 September 1943, following the Italian armistice, the Italian guards permitted the prisoners to leave the camp at Gambra. Johnson went to the farm where he had been employed and remained there until 21 September. Then, with the help of one of the farm workers as a guide, he travelled by train to Tirano and then with the assistance of an Italian woman, crossed the mountains into Switzerland on 23 September. He returned home in October 1944. Johnson then served with the 1st Battalion Royal Northumberland Fusiliers in Korea, October 1950-October 1951. Transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve in November 1951. With copied P.O.W. questionnaire and service notes.

657

**Six: Lieutenant B. O. Kesby, York and Lancaster Regiment, late Honourable Artillery Company and Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, killed in action, battle for Caen, 15 July 1944**1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 1st Army; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (Lt., Bedfs. Herts.) on H.A.C. ribbon, *extremely fine* (9)

£400-500

Bernard Oliver Kesby was a pre-war Territorial serving in the H.A.C. With the onset of war he was commissioned into the Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment. As a Lieutenant & Adjutant attached to the Hallamshire Battalion of the York & Lancaster Regiment, he was killed in action on 15 July 1944 during the battle for Caen. He was killed by shellfire whilst at battalion H.Q. and was buried at St. Manvieu War Cemetery, Cheux, Calvados, near Caen. Lieutenant Kesby was the son of Edgar and Alice Kesby and husband of Laura Kesby of South Norwood, Surrey.

With L.C.C. School Attendance Medal, G.V.R., 1 clasp, 1919-20 (B. O. Kesby); T. A. lapel badge; Maginot Line lapel badge; portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform; medal forwarding box addressed to 'Mrs L. A. J. Kesby, 21 Lincoln Close, Woodside Green, South Norwood, London, SE25'; named card box of issue for the Efficiency Medal; copied letter forwarding the Efficiency Medal with H.A.C. ribbon, dated 9 January 1952; copied telegram to Mrs Kesby informing her of her husband's death; copied letter to Mrs Kesby from her husband's battalion commander, dated 21 July 1944; copied named condolence slip; part letter from his daughter, with other copied research.

658 Eight: Staff Sergeant C. Wheaton, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, 1 Recce Regiment and Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 1st Army; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (22805437 Cpl., R.E.M.E.); KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22805437 Cfn., R.E.M.E.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, *first and third worn, others very fine (8)* £200-250

Clifford Wheaton was born in Barnet, London on 22 April 1922. He attested for the Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment on 22 July 1940, having previously served in the 61st A.A. Cadet Regiment. Served in Palestine with the R.E.M.E. Served in Korea, February 1953-September 1954 with 10 Infantry Workshop R.E.M.E., in Malaya, January 1958-November 1959 with 12 Infantry Workshop R.E.M.E. and in Aden, February 1964-March 1966 with 13 Armoured Workshop R.E.M.E. Attained the rank of Staff Sergeant in January 1957. On his discharge medical of 8 June 1970 he stated that he had served with the Reconnaissance Corps for 6 years. With copied service notes which indicates entitlement to the G.S.M. with 'Radfan' clasp and U.N. Medal for Cyprus.

659 Seven: attributed to Corporal Arthur Mills, 12th Royal Lancers

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; U.S.A., BRONZE STAR, unnamed, in case of issue, *extremely fine (7)* £50-70

Attributed to Corporal Arthur Mills, 12th Royal Lancers, for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy in Italy on 15 November 1944 and on 7 January 1945. In addition he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 29 November 1945).

Citation: On November 15th 1944, Corporal Mills, accompanied an officer on a daring raid upon a house occupied by enemy troops and succeeded in routing five Germans, killing one and obtaining valuable information. On January 7th, 1945 near Casal Borsetti, he led a patrol with bravery and distinction into enemy territory and not only withdrew his men safely from a most dangerous situation, but also directed artillery fire that succeeded in defeating the enemy. His courage, leadership and devotion to duty, reflect great credit upon himself and the Allied Army in Italy.'

Before the war Arthur Mills lived at Scawsby near Doncaster and was employed as a Miner. He was a member of the Doncaster Town Rugby team and a soloist with the Bentley Colliery Band. Enlisted into the Border Regiment on 21 February 1928. Served as a Bandsman. Seriously injured in a football match in May 1929, resulting in him being transferred to the Reserve in April 1930. Mobilised in September 1939 and served with the Border Regiment in France from 19 April 1940 until evacuated on 31 May 1940. Transferred to R.A.C. in November 1941. Landed in Egypt, July 1942 and transferred to the 12th Lancers in March 1943. Wounded in action in Southern Tunisia on 8 April 1943 - gunshot wound to right shoulder. Later served in Italy, for which he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Bronze Star. Released to Class 'Z' Reserve on 21 November 1945.

Sold with a photograph of the recipient in Rome 1945; a newspaper clipping with photograph re. the award of the Bronze Star and his military service; typescript 'Recommendation for Award'; citation for the Bronze Star; and copied service notes.

660 Four: attributed to Private R. Foxall, 1st Winnipeg Grenadiers, who died as a prisoner-of-war of the Japanese, 6 December 1942

1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, with Overseas clasp; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, all unnamed, *extremely fine (4)* £40-50

Reginald Foxall was born in Wrexford, Ireland on 10 August 1908. He enlisted at Winnipeg, Manitoba on 6 September 1939. Serving with the 1st Winnipeg Grenadiers, he was captured with the fall of Hong Kong. Private Foxall died of disease while a prisoner-of-war of the Japanese on 6 December 1942. He was buried in the Sai Wan War Cemetery, Hong Kong.

With a letter from his sister, dated 5 June 1982; a Statement of Service document, dated 7 September 1988, and a photograph of his grave cross. First three medals with unnamed card boxes of issue. With copied research.

661 Five: Corporal L. J. Ireland, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, E.I.R., 2nd issue (Leslie James Ireland) last in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £60-80

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 25 July 1980.

Leslie James Ireland was born on 13 March 1915. He served in the R.A.F.V.R., 19 June 1940-17 February 1946, of which the period 21 March 1942-5 January 1946 was spent in the Far East serving with No. 2944 Squadron. Post-war he was an Industrial Civil Servant and was awarded the I.S.M. in 1980 as a Craftsman with the Ministry of Defence.

With W.W.2 medal forwarding box addressed to 'L. J. Ireland, Oaklands Langley Hill, Calcot, Nr. Reading, Berks.', with accompanying slip; R.A.F. Service and Release Book; Clearance Certificate; Air Forces in India Pass; signed Official Secrets Acts document, dated 2 May 1980 - recipient then living at '131 Langley Hill, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks.'; Christmas Card/Dinner Menu 1940; others for 1942 and 1943 - these bearing autographs; other documents (2); Burma Star lapel badges (2); medal card box of issue named to '91820 2 Cpl. J. Ireland, R.E.'

662 Four: Corporal J. Stamp, South Wales Borderers, wounded in action, Burma, 13 November 1944

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these unnamed; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (3915741 Cpl., S.W.B.) *some contact marks, very fine and better (4)* £100-140

James John Stamp was born in Pontypridd on 7 November 1922. He enlisted on 7 November 1941 and was posted to the 6th Brednockshire Battalion South Wales Borderers (T.A.). Stamp was posted to India, initially as a member of 158 Regiment Royal Armoured Corps. As a member once again of the 6th Battalion, Stamp was wounded in action at Pinwe on 13 November 1944. He later served in S.E. Asia as part of the 26th Indian Division. With S.W.B. cap badge, shoulder title and button; with some copied service details.

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- 663** *Four: Warrant Officer 1st Class H. G. Murfett, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers*
 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf, all unnamed, *extremely fine* (4) £60-80
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 September 1946.
 Henry George Murfett was born in Balham, London on 24 May 1913. He entered the Royal Engineers in August 1940, later transferring to the R.A.S.C. and R.E.M.E. Served in India and Burma, June 1942-July 1946. Mentioned in despatches for his services in Burma. Transferred to the Reserve 16 July 1946. With original M.I.D. Certificate, copied W.W.2 medal application form and service notes.
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- 664** *Four: Warrant Officer Class 2 S. Austin, Shropshire Light Infantry and Herefordshire Regiment, onetime attached Gold Coast Regiment, who was twice mentioned in despatches for gallant deeds in the Burma campaign*
 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf, together with the recipient's original M.I.D. certificate in the name of 'Warrant Officer II S. Austin, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry', dated 19 September 1946, *good very fine or better* (4) £100-120
 Samuel Austin was born in Aberdeen in September 1907 and enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in January 1926. Placed on the Army Reserve in January 1933, he was recalled on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939 and served in the B.E.F. in France from September of that year until June 1940. Transferring to the Herefordshire Regiment as an R.S.M. in October 1940, he was embarked for West Africa in August 1942, where he served on attachment to the Gold Coast Regiment, R.W.A.F.F. until being embarked for India in October 1943, when he rejoined the Shropshire Light Infantry. Subsequently going into action on the Burma front in September 1943, he remained similarly employed until February 1945, and gained a brace of "mentions" (*London Gazettes* 27 September 1945 and 19 September 1946 refer).
 Sold with hand written service details.
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- 665** *Five: Lance-Corporal G. S. Copeland, Gordon Highlanders*
 1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2881350 LCpl., Gordons.) mounted for wear, *good very fine* (5) £80-100
 With copied service notes.
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- 666** *Six: Corporal E. Kemp, Royal Armoured Corps and Sherwood Foresters*
 1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4971676 Cpl., R.A.C.) with Second Award clasp and two silver rosettes on ribbon; CIVIL DEFENCE LONG SERVICE, E.I.I.R., unnamed, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £100-120
 Eric Kemp was born on 12 March 1910. Living in Sutton in Ashfield, he joined the Territorial Army, serving with the Foresters on 24 June 1930. Kemp served with the B.E.F., April-June 1940. After serving with the 9th Battalion Sherwood Foresters, he was transferred in November 1941 to the 112th Regiment R.A.C. and thence to the Manchester Regiment in November 1943. With them he served in North Africa (sic), December 1943-October 1945. Returning home, he was transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve in December 1945. Awarded the Efficiency Medal in 1943 and clasp in 1947. With copied service notes.
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- 667** *Four: Staff Sergeant J. D. Hanton, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers*
 1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf, all unnamed, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £60-80
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 November 1945 (Italy).
 With original named M.I.D. certificate; together with copied W.W.2 medal application form; M.I.D. index card and copied service notes.
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- 668** *Six: Rifleman E. Akid, Royal Ulster Rifles, who was taken prisoner of war in Korea on 3 January 1951*
 1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; KOREA 1950-53 (780018 Rfn., R.U.R.); U.N. KOREA, *good very fine* £300-350
 Ernest Akid was taken prisoner of war at the Battle of Chaegunghyon on 3 January 1951 in which 208 officers and men were reported killed, wounded and missing. After a period of political indoctrination to which all captives were subjected, he was extremely fortunate to be one of five soldiers selected by the Chinese People's Volunteers under the so called 'Lenient Policy' returned across the battlefield to the British lines loaded with propaganda leaflets calling on the enemy troops to surrender. *No Mercy, No Leniency: Communist Mistreatment of British & Allied Prisoners of War in Korea*, by Cyril Cunningham refers. (A copy of this book is included with the lot). Ernest Akid had previously served with the Territorial Army in the Royal Artillery from January 1928 to January 1932 and the Manchester Regiment from April 1939 to August 1950.
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- 669** *Three: Leading Wireman J. H. P. Nye, Royal Navy, killed in action, Normandy, 8 June 1944*
 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, all unnamed, *extremely fine* (3) £100-140
 Leading Wireman John Henry Percy Nye, Royal Navy, was killed in action, in operations on the Normandy coast, whilst serving on H.M.L.C.T. 390, on 8 June 1944, aged 21 years. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial. He was the son of Henry William and Rachel Gertrude Nye of Littlehampton, Sussex. H.M.L.C.T.= 'His Majesty's Landing Craft: Tank'.
 With card forwarding box addressed to 'Mr H. W. Nye, 47 Maxwell Rd., Littlehampton, Sussex'; named condolence slip, and Admiralty slip confirming that for official purposes Nye had died on 8 June 1944. Together with a newspaper cutting with photograph with the heading 'Reported Missing: Littlehampton Lad in Recent Landing'; also with copied service notes including list of ships on which he served.

670 Five: Lieutenant W. H. Pride, Royal Pioneer Corps, late Royal Artillery

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, all unnamed; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with Second Award Bar (Lt. W. H. Pride, R.P.C.) surname officially corrected, *good very fine* (5) £80-100

Walter Hodgson Pride was born in Cymmer, Glamorgan on 27 November 1920. He enlisted on 15 August 1938 and served in the Royal Army Service Corps (T.A.). During 1939-42 he served with the 5th Survey Regiment R.A. in England and North Africa. In January 1943 he was involved in a motor accident which resulted in the loss of his right eye. Pride received a Regular Army commission in the Pioneer Corps on 26 February 1944 and served with 109 Group Pioneer Corps. He was promoted to War Substantive Lieutenant in August 1944 when he served with 100 Group Pioneer Corps. Promoted to Acting Captain in April 1945 he served with 2032 Mauritius Company Pioneer Regiment. Efficiency Medal awarded in September 1951.

With copied service notes.

671

A Second World War and Korea campaign group of seven awarded to Captain J. F. Carson, Canadian Army, a "Canloan" officer who was attached to the Highland Light Infantry in the North-West Europe operations 1944-45 and afterwards witnessed action in Korea with the Royal 22nd Regiment

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE MEDAL 1939-45, silver; CANADIAN VOLUNTARY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, with overseas clasp; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, silver; KOREA 1950-53, silver (ZB. 3392 F. J. Carson); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, French type (ZB. 3392 F. J. Carson), *extremely fine* (7) £700-800



J. F. "Jim" Carson was among that gallant body of Canadian officers who volunteered for active service under the "Canloan" scheme, himself seeing action with the 10th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, in the North-West Europe operations 1944-45. Having then returned to civilian life as a social worker, in common with other ex-Canloan officers he volunteered for Korea, where he served in the Royal 22nd Regiment. And, judging by the following extract from Wilfred I. Smith's *Code Word Canloan*, his ex-military training and sense of duty remained embodied in his character for many years to come:

'On New Year's Eve 1976, when he was returning home on a Toronto subway train, he jumped to the defence of two Sikhs who were being bullied by a group of young rowdies. He received a broken nose and bruised shins for his trouble, but, as the *Canadian Review* reported, 'his courageous stand against ugly racism made Jim an instant hero. The Sikh Society presented him with a splendid Sikh ceremonial sword and his courage has been responsible for a revulsion (against hooliganism) by the community.'

Sold with a copy of the above quoted book, together with one or two cards from the recipient, some copied photographs and other pertinent research.

672 A Second World War campaign group of four awarded to Sergeant Abraham Opoczynski, Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps (alias Sergeant Adam Orr, Royal West Kent Regiment), who was captured in a Small Scale Raiding Force operation on the French coast in September 1942 and met an uncertain fate in Germany in April 1945 - had he survived he would have been awarded the M.M.

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf, together with the recipient's original M.I.D. certificate in the name of his wartime alias 'Sergeant (Actg.) A. A. Orr, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment', and dated 25 September 1947, *extremely fine (4)* £400-500

Abraham A. Opoczynski (alias Adam Orr), who was born to Russian parents in Lodz, Poland in August 1915, enlisted in the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps in March 1940. In light of his fluency in foreign languages, however, he was subsequently enrolled as a member of the Small Scale Raiding Force (S.S.R.F.), under Major G. H. "Gus" March-Phillipps, D.S.O., O.B.E., in which capacity he adopted the alias of '6387010 Private Adam Orr, Royal West Kent Regiment'.

Whether he participated in earlier operations of the S.S.R.F. remains unknown, but he certainly formed part of the team allocated to "Operation Aquatint" on the night of 12-13 September 1942, March-Phillipps taking with him three Captains, a Lieutenant, a C.S.M. and a Sergeant, and 'three Privates representing the diversity of the Allies now fighting the Nazis - Jan Helling, a Dutchman, Abraham Opoczynski, a Pole known as Adam Orr, and Richard Lehniger, known as Leonard, a Jewish Sudetan German.' Their objective was to attack a small group of houses near the sea at Ste-Honorine and bring back prisoners.

Taken to within some 250 yards of their intended landing place by M.T.B., the party completed its journey to the shore in a collapsible Goatley landing craft. Thereafter, as described by Helen Fry in *The King's Most Loyal Enemy Aliens*, everything quickly went wrong:

'At 01.05 hours a German guard dog began to bark. The men were discovered and several rounds of gunfire and grenades were fired between the S.S.R.F. and the German patrol. Private Lehniger and Sergeant Williams managed to get back to the shore and swim to the Goatley which was being showered by bullets from the German patrol. The Goatley began to fill up with water and subsequently sank. It is thought that both men were severely injured and drowned after the Goatley sank, although some mystery still surrounds the cause of their deaths. What is known is that during that fateful raid, Private Lehniger died with Major G. H. March-Phillipps and Sergeant Allen Williams on 13 September 1942.'

Somewhere in the confusion of battle, Opoczynski, Captain John Burton and the Dutchman, Jan Helling, managed to escape and swim further down the coast. Coming ashore, they were provided with clothing and food by the local French, but at length they were caught by German parachutists carrying out manoeuvres and told that they would be shot. Burton, who subsequently ended up in a P.O.W. camp, was separated from his comrades at Frankfurt, where 'they were taken to Gestapo H.Q. for further questioning'. Thereafter, until the end of the War, the trail goes cold.

As verified by official records, Opoczynski would have been awarded the M.M. had he survived (T.N.A. WO 373/104 refers), but in the event he was posthumously mentioned in despatches. His next of kin was given as a nephew, Mr. L. Spiro of Forest Gate, Essex, to whom the authorities had written in January 1946:

'It is known he was a Prisoner of War in Stalag VIII B until the liberation of Europe. Being of Polish nationality, he may, on liberation, have proceeded to Poland without reporting to the Allied authorities.

Sergeant Opoczynski has been recommended for an award for gallant and distinguished services in the field but this recommendation cannot be considered until his present location is known to us ...'

His nephew responded:

'I have been in communication with several of his chums that have been with him in the camp, and they all seem to know only that he was in camp about two days before the liberation but none of them seem to know anything of him after that date.'

Department M.S. 3 records state 'The death of Sergeant A. A. Orr has been recorded as presumed killed in action on, or shortly after 12 April 1945.'

He is buried in Durnbach War Cemetery, Germany.

673



A fine campaign service group of eight awarded to Sergeant H. T. Giffen, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, late Royal Ulster Rifles, and onetime attached to the Parachute Regiment (A.A.C.) and S.A.S.

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (14444105 Pte. H. Giffen, A.A.C.); KOREA 1950-53 (14444105 Rfn. H. T. Giffen, R.U.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 3 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, South Arabia (22825728 Sgt. H. T. Giffen, R.A.O.C.), *generally good very fine (8)* £700-900

Hugh Thomas Giffen was born in Belfast in February 1926 and originally enlisted in the Royal Ulster Rifles in February 1944. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he witnessed active service in the North West Europe operations from December 1944 to February 1945, when he was wounded in the right elbow, and again from March 1945 until the War's end. Transferring to the Parachute Regiment (A.A.C.) in February 1947, he served in Palestine and, by his own account, completed 84 jumps before removing to the Airborne Military Police and thence, in early 1951, back to regimental employ with the Royal Ulster Rifles and further active service in Korea 1951-53. Then in March of the latter year, he gained an appointment in 22 S.A.S. Regiment, with whom he served in Malaya, and was hospitalised with an infected foot after treading on sharp bamboo while on patrol in the jungle with 6 Troop, 'B' Squadron. Medically down-graded, he returned to the Royal Ulster Rifles, but transferred to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps at a later date and witnessed active service in Borneo and Aden as a Sergeant. Giffen was finally discharged in June 1968; sold with hand written career details.

674 Pair: Sapper W. G. C. Newson, Royal Engineers,

1939-45 STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, unnamed, *good very fine (2)* £40-60

Walter George Charles Newson was born in Dulwich on 10 February 1919. An Electrician by occupation, he enlisted on 27 April 1939. Serving with the Royal Engineers, he was captured at Albert, Somme, France, on 20 May 1940. He remained a prisoner-of-war until the end of the war, being held at Stalag XXIB, June-November 1940; Stalag XXID, November 1940-August 1944; Stalag VIII B, August 1944-January 1945, and Stalag IV B, January-April 1945.

With a German document which provides his details as prisoner-of-war at Stalag XXIB - this bearing his photograph. It lists his wife's name and address as 'Mrs G. C. Newson, 7 Peidmont Road, Plumstead, London, S.E.18' With five other German documents/cards with his details as a prisoner.

675 A Dunkirk casualty's group of three awarded to Company Sergeant-Major F. C. Smith, Royal Warwickshire Regiment

1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, together with recipient's original M.I.D. certificate in the name of 'Company Sergeant-Major F. C. Smith, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment', dated 26 July 1940, *extremely fine (3)* £80-120

Frank Charles Smith was killed in action at Bray Dunes, Dunkirk on 29 May 1940, aged 40 years.

Born in Handsworth, Birmingham in April 1900, he originally enlisted in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in May 1918 and was discharged to the Army Reserve in December 1937. Recalled on the renewal of hostilities, he was appointed a Company Sergeant-Major in his old regiment and embarked for the B.E.F. in France. He left a widow, Mary Eveline Smith, of Preen's Eddy, Shropshire.

676 Four: Lieutenant E. W. Chatton, Royal Artillery

1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (1039693 Sjt., R.A.) last with minor official correction to surname, *good very fine (4)* £60-80

Edward William Chatton was born in Londonderry on 29 July 1900. A Labourer by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Artillery at Glasgow on 18 August 1919. With them he served overseas in India, January 1920-February 1927. Awarded the long service medal as a Serjeant with 87 Field Battery R.A. (T.A.) in June 1938. Appointed a Warrant Officer Class 2 in July 1939 and Warrant Officer Class 1 in January 1941; he was commissioned a Lieutenant in May 1941. Served with 3 Commando from 3 September 1941. He was wounded whilst serving in the U.K. on 19 August 1942. Chatton died on 7 October 1968. With copied W.W.2 medal application form and service notes.

677 Four: Serjeant L. D. White, Pioneer Corps

1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6283608 Sjt., Pioneer C.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £30-40

Leonard Douglas White enlisted into the 4th/5th Buffs (T.A.) at Herne Bay, Kent on 6 September 1937. Having been advanced to Corporal in June 1939, he was embodied on 1 September 1939, and served with the B.E.F., 18 November 1939-31 March 1940. Transferred to the Pioneer Corps in March 1942 - he served for a time in the R.A.S.C. Fire Fighting Wing based at Mereworth, near Tonbridge. Promoted to Sergeant in March 1943. Released from service in the Pioneer Corps on 18 December 1945. With copied service notes.



Six: Sergeant E. G. Pochin, 'C' Troop, 170 Independent Mortar Battery, Royal Artillery, who was taken prisoner of war at Imjin

BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (2082400 Gnr., R.A.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (22962722 Sgt., R.A.); U.S. PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION, riband bar (2) cloth, together with a mounted set of six miniature dress medals, *good very fine* (14) *£2200-2600*



Edwin Gordon Pochin was born on 9 August 1921 and enlisted on 24 January 1939 as a Sapper with 44 A.A. Battalion Royal Engineers - soon to be re-designated 44 Regiment Royal Artillery. During February 1941-December 1942 he served as a Gunner with 121 Light A.A. Regiment R.A. He was then posted to India and Burma, December 1942-January 1946, where he served with 43 Light A.A. Regiment and 86 Medium Regiment R.A. For his services he was awarded the Burma Star, Defence and War Medals. After the war he was placed in Section 'B' Reserve, May 1948-August 1950. Recalled for service in the Korean War, he served with 'C' Troop 170 Independent Mortar Battery R.A. in the Battle of Imjin.

During the fighting on the Imjin River in April 1951, 'C' Troop provided the close support with 4.2 inch mortars for the 1st Glosters. During the latter stages of the battle they fought as infantry alongside the Glosters on Hill 235 (Gloster Hill). Of the one officer and 45 other ranks, one was killed and the remainder, including Gunner Pochin, were taken prisoner. Two members of the battery died in captivity. It was estimated that the Battery had fired 12,000 rounds in the battle, 22-25 April 1951. With the Gloucestershire Regiment, the Troop were awarded the U.S. Presidential Citation and the South Korean Presidential Unit Citation. In May 1954 the Battery was granted the Honour Title 'Imjin' and became the '170 (Imjin) Light Battery R.A.'

Pochin was taken prisoner and remained a prisoner-of-war until released on 15 August 1953. He served with the B.A.O.R., October 1954-April 1957 and in Cyprus, June 1957-May 1960. Sergeant Pochin was discharged on 30 April 1961 - his address on discharge being '10 Duke Gardens, Upper Weedon, Northampton'. He died in Northampton on 17 October 1987.

With newspaper cutting with a picture of Pochin, re. his homecoming; copied service notes and a quantity of copied research on the Battery and the Battle.

679 Pair: Staff Sergeant D. R. Webster, Army Air Corps

WAR MEDAL 1939-45, unnamed; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (6108486 S. Sgt., A.A.C.) *good very fine* (2) *£100-150*

Dennis Raymond Webster was born on 12 April 1925. An Aircraft Assembler by occupation. Served in 112 Squadron A.T.C., 28 January-23 July 1943; R.A.F.V.R., 9 February 1943-27 June 1944. Qualified as a Pilot in the Army Air Corps, 22 May 1945. With the Army Air Corps, serving in the Middle East, February 1946-November 1947. Served in the T.A. 25 October 1954-24 October 1956 - serving in 359 Medium Regiment R.A. (T.A.) - on his T.A. enrolment he noted he had been a Staff Sergeant Glider Pilot in the Airborne Regiment. With copied service notes.

680



Five: Sergeant A. A. Whiting, Royal Air Force, late Auxiliary Air Force and onetime Aden Protectorate Levies

DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (840489 Sgt. A. A. Whiting, R.A.F.); ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (840489 Sgt. A. A. Whiting, R.A.F.); AIR EFFICIENCY AWARD, G.VI.R., 1st issue (840489 Cpl. A. A. Whiting, R.A.F.), mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (5) *£250-300*

Alfred Arthur Whiting, who was born in Kennington, London in January 1908, enlisted in the Auxiliary Air Force in November 1938 and remained employed in that capacity until transferring to the Royal Air Force in June 1946, having in the interim qualified as a motor transport driver and attained the rank of Corporal. Advanced to Sergeant at the end of the latter year, and awarded his Air Efficiency Award in June 1947, Whiting served out in Aden 1957-58, including attachment to the H.Q., Aden Protectorate Levies (Medal & clasp), and added the L.S. & G.C. Medal to his accolades in December 1962. He was discharged to a pension in the following year, but died suddenly in July 1963; sold with copied service record.

681



2nd Lieutenant Hoare at the head of his platoon, one hour before the commencement of "Operation Pimlico"

A Korea War casualty's pair awarded to 2nd Lieutenant C. P. R. M. Hoare, Royal Fusiliers, who won a posthumous mention in despatches for his 'magnificent example' during "Operation Pimlico" in November 1952

KOREA 1950-53, M.I.D. oak leaf (2/Lt. C. P. R. M. Hoare, R.F.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, *lacquered, extremely fine* (2) *£3000-3500*

Mention in despatches (posthumous) *London Gazette* 23 January 1953. The original recommendation states:

'2nd Lieutenant Hoare led his platoon on the night of 24-25 November 1952, having been ordered to establish a firm base on the mound at the western end of the Kigong-Ni ridge and to capture a prisoner if the opportunity arose.

The platoon left the mine gap at 1804 hours. On hearing movement in the valley to his left en route to the objective, 2nd Lieutenant Hoare ordered one section to cover him whilst he and the remainder of the platoon went to investigate. During this manoeuvre his cover section shot and wounded a Chinaman who ran off into the bushes. Attracted by this noise, 2nd Lieutenant Hoare and his party rejoined the cover section and he organised a temporary defensive position. He then discarded his equipment and armoured vest because of the weight and went in search of the wounded Chinaman and brought him into the platoon area. This prisoner then died.

By 1927 hours the platoon was established on its objective and was mortared at intervals till midnight.

Between 0100 hours and 0500 hours the enemy attacked with Burp guns and concussion grenades several times. After the first wave and in spite of wounds, 2nd Lieutenant Hoare went after the retreating enemy throwing a phosphorous grenade and shouting "Come on Chinkee, surrender" and until his death at approximately 0230 hours, 2nd Lieutenant Hoare moved energetically amongst his platoon, shouting encouragement and orders when required and calling and directing defensive fire.

By the magnificent example of 2nd Lieutenant Hoare, shown on many previous occasions, his platoon were inspired. They refused to leave the wounded and dying, and fought on, and ever closing in on the centre, with the wounded they fought back to back.

At dawn all those known to be alive, which numbered six wounded, helped each other back in pairs through mortar and artillery fire.'

Christopher Ratcliff Pierce Malcolm Hoare was born in Richmond, Yorkshire in September 1931, and was educated at Stonyhurst and the R.M.A. Sandhurst. Granted a commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers in November 1951, he landed in Korea with the 1st Battalion in June 1952, where he was appointed a Platoon Commander in 'D' Company. Where, too, poignantly, he was photographed at the head of his platoon just one hour before setting off to accomplish the objectives of "Operation Pimlico".

Hoare is buried in the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Pusan, Korea; sold with related research, including a full account of "Pimlico", as published in the *Royal Fusiliers Chronicle* in May 1953.

682 *Pair: Fusilier E. Hirst, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, wounded in action, Battle of Imjin, 23 April 1951*

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (2059758 Fus., R.N.F.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, *first with minor edge bruise, good very fine (2)* *£300-400*

Bernard Hirst was born in Elland, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire on 28 December 1919. A Labourer by occupation, he enlisted for 4 years service in the Royal Engineers (T.A.) on 24 August 1938. Served as a Sapper in the 43rd Battalion R.E. - 43rd (5th Duke of Wellington Regiment) A.A. Battalion R.E. (T.A.). He then enlisted as a Regular at Halifax on 22 February 1939. Hirst served with the Green Howards in the B.E.F., October 1939-17 April 1940; India, March-September 1942; Iraq, September 1942-March 1943; Middle East (Syria and Egypt), March-August 1943; Italy, August 1943-June 1944; Middle East, June 1944-March 1945; N.W. Europe, March 1945-March 1946. Transferred to Section 'B' Reserve in June 1946, he was recalled in August 1950 and posted to the 1st Battalion Royal Northumberland Fusiliers. He served in Korea/Japan, 10 October 1950-26 October 1951, being wounded in action at the battle of Imjin on 23 April 1951 - suffering a gunshot wound to the forehead. He was treated at 3 U.C. Divisional C.C.S.; 382nd General Hospital; U.S. General Hospital, Osaka and BCOF General Hospital. Placed on the Reserve List of the 29th Infantry Brigade, 16 May 1951, he was posted to Japan, June 1951-October 1951 where he was employed as a Regimental Policeman. Transferred home, he was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve on 23 November 1951. Awarded the 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals. With copied service notes.

683 *Pair: Fusilier Donald Broadhead, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 7 October 1951*

KOREA 1950-53 (19047035 Fus., R.N.F.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, *very fine (2)* *£500-600*

Donald Broadhead was killed in action north of the River Imjin on 7 October 1951.

684

A Korea War pair awarded to Lance-Corporal J. J. Crisp, Gloucestershire Regiment, late Royal Fusiliers, who, having been taken P.O.W. in Italy in the 1939-45 War, befell a similar fate at the battle of Imjin river, where he also won a mention in despatches

KOREA 1950-53, M.I.D. oak leaf (6460633 Pte. J. J. Crisp, Glosters); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, together with U.S.A. Presidential Unit Citation blue riband with embroidered surround, on khaki, Gloucestershire cap badge and rear-cap badge, and metalled regimental shoulder title, *extremely fine (6)* *£2500-3000*

James John Crisp was born in Ealing, London in November 1920 and enlisted in the Royal Fusiliers in September 1938. Advanced to Lance-Corporal in April 1941, he was embarked with the 9th Battalion for Iraq, as part of P.A.I. Force, in October 1942, and thence for North Africa in March 1943. Next embarked for Italy, he was taken P.O.W. in September of the latter year and ended the War at Stalag VIIA in Germany.

Having been discharged to the Reserve in May 1945, Crisp was recalled in August 1950 and posted to the Gloucestershire Regiment, with whom he sailed for Korea at the year's end. And he was subsequently present in No. 4 Platoon of Major Denis Harding's 'B' Company at the battle of Imjin river in April 1951, his good work with grenades on the opening night of the action receiving due recognition in published accounts of the battle. He was, however, once more taken P.O.W., and finally returned to the U.K. in August 1953, shortly before the announcement of the award of his mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 8 December 1953 refers); sold with photocopied M.I.D. certificate and hand written service details.



Three: Gunner D. Boulton, 'C' Troop, 170 Independent Mortar Battery, Royal Artillery, who was taken prisoner of war at Imjin

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22171172 Gnr., R.A.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed; U.S. PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION, riband bar, first with some edge bruising, very fine (3) £2400-2800

Gunner Boulton served in "C" Troop, 170 Mortar Battery, R.A. During the fighting on the Imjin River in April 1951, "C" Troop provided the close support with 4.2 inch mortars for the 1st Glosters. During the latter stages of the battle they fought as infantry alongside the Glosters on Hill 235 (Gloster Hill). Of the one officer and 45 other ranks, one was killed and the remainder, including Gunner Boulton, were taken prisoner. Two members of the battery died in captivity. With the Gloucestershire Regiment, the Troop were awarded the Presidential Unit Citation.

Gunner Boulton was posted as 'missing' on 2 May 1951 and posted as a prisoner-of-war on 13 October 1951. Sold with some copied research.

686 Three: Sapper G. H. Boothroyd, Royal Engineers, late Royal Artillery, who witnessed the testing of the British Hydrogen Bomb over Christmas Island, 8 November 1957

KOREA 1950-53, 2nd issue (22351579 Gnr., R.A.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22351579 Spr., R.E.) good very fine and better (3) £300-350

Gordon Hugh Boothroyd was born in Birkenhead, Cheshire, on 26 November 1931. Employed as a Deckhand, he enlisted into the Army as a National Serviceman at Oswestry on 13 April 1950. With the Royal Artillery, he served in Hong Kong, August 1950-October 1951 and Korea, November 1951-March 1952. In Korea he served with 14 Field Regiment R.A. Returning home, he re-enlisted on 5 May 1952 and was attached to the 18 Medium Regiment R.A. He re-enlisted in the Royal Engineers for 22 years on 2 February 1953. During the following years he served variously in Japan, Korea and Hong Kong. He also served on 'Special Duty' on Christmas Island, 25 May-21 November 1957. As such he was present on the island during 'Operation Grapple X', 8 November 1957, when Britain tested a 1.8 megaton hydrogen bomb - the bomb being air dropped with a high air burst over the ocean to the south of the island. He again served on Christmas Island, 26 September 1959-7 April 1960, following a further five nuclear tests in the 'Grapple' series. Attaining the rank of Corporal in May 1958, Boothroyd purchased his discharge in September 1962.

With copied service notes and extracts from the book, *Just Testing*, by Derek Robinson.

687 Pair: Bombardier G. E. Goodwin, Royal Artillery

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (19004053 Bdr., R.A.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, first pitted, about very fine (2) £100-140

George Eric Goodwin was born in Everton on 10 September 1927. Served in Korea with the Independent Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, November 1950-November 1951; then in Hong Kong, November 1951-July 1952. With copied service notes.

688 Pair: Gunner R. Moorehead, Royal Artillery

KOREA 1950-53, 1st issue (22773459 Gnr., R.A.) correction to service number; U.N. KOREA 1950-54, unnamed, some edge bruising, very fine (2) £100-140

Gunner R. Moorehead served with the 188th Radar and Search Light Battery, R.A., in Korea, 20 December 1952-24 December 1953. With some copied research.

689 Pair: Corporal M. C. Evans, Rifle Brigade

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22913202 Rfn., R.B.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22913202 Cpl., R.B.) good very fine and better (2) £120-160

Maurice Charles Evans was born on 15 June 1935. An Apprentice Bricklayer by occupation, he enlisted for National Service on 3 September 1953. He was discharged on 3 December 1953 on enlistment into the Regular Army and was posted to the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. He served in East Africa, November 1954-May 1956, and Malaya, May 1956-February 1957. He served in Section 'B' Reserve, December 1957-January 1959. Evans died in Hammersmith Hospital on 12 January 1959. With copied service notes.

690



An unusual General Service Medal duplicate issue pair awarded to Private R. J. Farmer, King's Regiment, late the Loyal Regiment, who was injured on coming under fire on patrol in Belfast May 1972

GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, South Arabia (24034444 Pte. R. J. Farmer, Loyal); GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24074444 Pte. R. J. Farmer, King's), *good very fine* (2) *£400-500*

Richard John Farmer was born in Widnes in August 1948 and originally enlisted in the Loyal Regiment in February 1966. Having then witnessed active service in Aden in 1966-67, he transferred to the King's Regiment in June 1969 and was wounded while on patrol in Northern Ireland on 11 May 1972, an incident reported in the press:

'Six soldiers were shot as they investigated two hijacked buses which had been set on fire in the Whiterock area of Belfast, and two civilians received gunshot wounds in separate incidents last night. The soldiers, all members of the 1st King's Regiment, came under automatic fire as they approached the buses. An Army spokesman said the fire came from the direction of Ardmonagh Gardens - Norglen Parade. He said none of the soldiers were seriously injured and the other members of the party fired back at the terrorists but did not claim any hits.'

As verified by accompanying hand written career details, Farmer actually sustained a serious cut to his hand on diving to take cover from the terrorist's fire, an injury that required his admission to hospital. Returning home that August, he purchased his discharge a few weeks later.

691 Pair: Private T. S. George, Parachute Regiment

GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24161111 Pte., Para.); U.N. MEDAL, UNFICYP ribbon, unnamed, mounted for display, *good very fine* (2) *£250-300*

Thomas Stephen George was born on 31 October 1950. A Maintenance Engineer by occupation, he enlisted on 12 February 1969. He served with the Parachute Regiment in Northern Ireland, July-November 1972; Cyprus, May-October 1973; Kenya, January-February 1974; Berlin, August 1974-June 1976 and Cyprus, October 1976-April 1977. Discharged 13 January 1978. With copied service notes.

692 Pair: Private S. Maltman, Parachute Regiment

GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24791468 Pte., Para); U.N. MEDAL, UNFICYP ribbon, unnamed, *extremely fine* (2) *£160-200*

Stephen Maltman enlisted as a Junior Para in 1984 and was posted to 3 Para for 1986 tour in Cyprus. He served with 3 Para Patrol Platoon in Northern Ireland in 1987, and with A Coy, 1 Para from 1989 until his discharge in 1992. Recipient states that during this period he also served in Close Observation Platoon with 14 Int Coy, and with the elite Pathfinders.

With wooden plaque for 3 Para 'Patrol Platoon' With some copied service notes.

693



Three: Flight Lieutenant Patricia Ann Tayler, Royal Auxiliary Air Force Nursing Service

GULF 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (Flt Lt, RAUXAF); KUWAIT, LIBERATION OF KUWAIT 1991, 3rd Grade, silvered metal, in plastic case of issue; SAUDI ARABIA, LIBERATION OF KUWAIT MEDAL, in case of issue, *extremely fine* (3) *£400-500*

Patricia Ann Tayler was commissioned a Flight Lieutenant in the Royal Auxiliary Air Force Nursing Service (*London Gazette* 5 March 1985; amended 22 March 1988). She was a State Registered Nurse (S.R.N.) and State Certified Midwife (S.C.M.) Tayler resigned her commission on 28 May 1991 on her return from Saudi Arabia. With copied gazette extracts and other research.

GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

694



A rare Malabar 1921 operations G.C. (exchange E.G.M.) group of six awarded to Private T. "Dusty" Miller, The Dorsetshire Regiment, who dislodged several enemy snipers during an ambush

GEORGE CROSS (No. 5718907 Pte. Thomas Miller, The Dorsetshire Regt., 2nd June 1923), with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1914-15 STAR (8417 Pte. T. Miller, Dorset R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8417 Pte. T. Miller, Dorset R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (5718907 Pte. T. Miller, Dorsets); CORONATION 1953, *number officially corrected on the fifth, contact marks, very fine or better* £7000-9000

E.G.M. *London Gazette* 2 June 1923:

'For services rendered in connection with military operations in Malabar, 1921-1922.'

The original recommendation states:

'At Nilanbur on 24 September 1921 this man displayed great gallantry by going forward towards a rebel ambush and firing on it at close range. He was instrumental in dislodging several snipers who were causing casualties to our troops.'

Thomas Frank "Dusty" Miller was born in Portland, Dorset in October 1887, the son of a Portland Prison Warden and the youngest of 16 children. Bored by life as a farm boy near Dorchester, he enlisted in the Dorset Regiment in December 1907 and was serving in the 2nd Battalion out in India by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. Embarked for Mesopotamia that December, he was wounded at Shuaiba on 14 April 1915 and again at Jebel Hamrin in April 1917, but was sufficiently recovered to accompany the Battalion to Basra in the following year, when it joined the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

Post-war, the 2nd Battalion returned to India where, in 1921-22, it was actively engaged in the Moplah Rebellion in the rough terrain of Malabar. And Miller was serving in No. 8 Platoon at the time of winning his E.G.M., when it formed the advanced-guard as the Dorsets made their way into thickly wooded country. Ambushed by the Moplahs, it was quickly ascertained that small arms fire was insufficient to dislodge the rebels, a situation made even more worrying when a Royal Artillery 18-pounder also failed to make any headway. Sergeant Hand of No. 6 Platoon, also part of the advanced-guard, volunteered to go forward and dislodge the enemy with hand grenades, while Miller offered to cover the other side of the road to finish off any Moplahs who tried to get away. The ruse worked perfectly, Miller completing the work by bayoneting a number of the rebels. Four members of the Battalion were subsequently awarded E.G.Ms, in addition to an Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Medical Establishment.

On taking his discharge in April 1923, Miller found employment as a 'jobbing gardener' and attended an investiture at Buckingham Palace in February 1942, when he received his G.C. from the King. He died in Birmingham in December 1974.



'Throughout the struggle, whenever and wherever there was serious trouble and danger, the chances were that an open car, flying a faded R.A.F. Ensign, would arrive bringing Air Vice-Marshal Lloyd driven by the gallant little Maltese driver, Sergeant Aquilina - no one, I think, more bravely upheld the courage of Malta than did Aquilina, with the highest form of courage, the courage that overcomes fear. The two together, A.O.C. and driver, typified the unconquerable team that was Malta.'

Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Tedder, from his foreword to Lloyd's account of his period of command in Malta, *Briefed to Attack*

The highly important G.B.E., K.C.B., Great War pilot's M.C., D.F.C. group of twenty-four awarded to Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd, Royal Air Force, late Royal Engineers and Royal Flying Corps, whose extraordinary leadership and gallant example as A.O.C. Malta 1941-42 won him a place in the annals of British military history: it was Lloyd's determination in taking the fight back to the enemy 'that effectively strangled Rommel and held open the door into Europe', a remarkable feat of arms that led Churchill to christen the George Cross Island 'the unsinkable aircraft carrier' - in fact in terms of the odds faced by his men and lack of reserves, the outcome of the air battle of Malta was equal to that of the Battle of Britain

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, G.B.E. (Military) Knight Grand Cross, 2nd type set of insignia, comprising sash badge, silver-gilt and enamel, and breast star, silver, with silver-gilt and enamel centre, in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue, this lacking its interior tray and somewhat worn; THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, and breast star, silver, with silver-gilt and enamel applique centre, in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (33904 Pnr. H. Pughe-Lloyd, R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. H. P. Lloyd, R.A.F.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 3 clasps, Waziristan 1921-24, Mohmand 1933, North West Frontier 1935 (F./L. H. P. Lloyd, R.A.F.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; PACIFIC STAR; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Air Mshl. Sir Hugh P. Lloyd, R.A.F.); CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953; FRANCE, CROIX DE GUERRE 1914-1917, with gilt star and bronze palm; FRANCE, CROIX DE GUERRE 1939, with bronze palm; TUNISIA, ORDER OF NICHAN-IFTIKHAR, Grand Officer's breast star, silver and enamel; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ORDER OF MERIT, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, together with a set of related dress miniatures from the inter-war period (8), and his King's A.D.C. Badge, *generally good very fine (Lot)* *£16000-18000*



G.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 June 1953.

K.C.B. *London Gazette* 7 June 1951.

M.C. *London Gazette* 22 June 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an offensive patrol he dropped bombs on motor transport, one lorry being completely destroyed and others damaged. Enemy troops advancing to the attack were then engaged with machine-gun fire, which inflicted numerous casualties on them. Later, he bombed an enemy battery coming into action, the horses of which bolted, a great number of the gun detachments being killed. He has on all occasions shown the greatest pluck and determination in carrying out any tasks allotted him.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 8 February 1919:

'This officer has rendered signal service on many occasions, notably on 1 November 1918, when, noticing four hostile batteries harassing our advancing infantry, he, by sending calls to our artillery, succeeded in silencing them. During this flight he was continuously attacked by hostile formations, which he succeeded in driving off; despite this opposition he carried out a low reconnaissance, obtaining most valuable information as to the position of our advanced troops.'

Hugh Pughe Lloyd was born at Leigh, Worcestershire in December 1894 and was educated at King's School, Worcester and Peterhouse, Cambridge, though his studies at the latter college were interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities.

The Great War

A keen motor cyclist, he enlisted in the Royal Engineers in early 1915, and was appointed a despatch driver out in France that April, in which capacity he was wounded a week or two later:

'On 9 May 1915, I was told to go with some messages to a Brigade up in the lines. South of Hooge, and I suppose I had managed to get halfway between Ypres and Hooge, I was hit by a shell. I don't remember anything after that except that it happened at that particular place and I woke up eventually. I believe it was some casualty clearing station some miles away and after that my first recollection of seeing anything that I could remember was in the workhouse at Leicester which was then a hospital and I was in a fairly poor state and I think I was there for about two months or something of that sort ... ' (an interview with Lloyd refers).

Having recovered from his wounds, Lloyd was embarked for Egypt but, tiring of garrison life, elected to join the Royal Flying Corps. Duly appointed a Cadet, he qualified as a pilot at Castle Bromwich and Yatesbury, was commissioned, and then posted to No. 52 Squadron, an Army co-operation unit flying R.E. 8s, out in France, in November 1917. Thus ensued a protracted and gallant tour of operations, a copy of his Flying Log Book for 1918 revealing around 150 patrols, many of them of a bombing or reconnaissance nature and many too resulting in air-to-air combats, Lloyd's observers being kept busy on his R.E. 8's Lewis gun. Duly awarded the above cited M.C. and D.F.C., he was decorated with the Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 21 September 1918 refers), this latter in respect of a two-month detachment to the French at Chemin des Dames in the wake of the German Spring Offensive.

Inter-war

Awarded a permanent commission in the R.A.F. at the end of hostilities, Lloyd went out to India as a Flight Commander in No. 28 Squadron and witnessed active service in the unit's Bristol F.2Bs in the Waziristan operations. Returning to the U.K. in 1923, he attended the R.A.F. Staff College and, later still, in January 1931, when back in India, the Army Staff College, Quetta. By now a Squadron Leader, he served in the Mohmand operations of 1933 as a Staff Officer at No. 1 (Indian) Group and, shortly before his advancement to Wing Commander, in the North West Frontier operations of 1935. He was mentioned in despatches.

The renewal of hostilities

The outbreak of war found Lloyd in command of No. 9 Squadron, though he was shortly to command a Wing at Marham on its conversion to Wellington bombers. Advanced to Group Captain in January 1940, and appointed an A.D.C. to the King in the same year, he became Senior Air Staff Officer (S.A.S.O.) to No. 2 Group, in which post he was awarded the C.B.E. (*London Gazette* 24 September 1941 refers), the recommendation stating:

'As Senior Air Staff Officer at No. 2 Group, this officer has performed services of exceptional merit. During and since the difficult times following the invasion of the Low Countries and France his work, enthusiasm and example have been an inspiration to all who worked with him. By keeping the closest personal contact with stations and squadrons he has been able to give direct assistance to the Commanding Officers and crews in their operations and in many problems arising therefrom. He has shown a fine conception of his duties and has not spared himself.'

Malta 1941-42

However, as described by Lloyd in *Briefed to Attack*, Lloyd's sojourn at No. 2 Group came to a sudden end in May 1941, when he was ordered to Malta by Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, the latter telling him "You will be on the Island for six months as a minimum and nine months as a maximum as by that time you will be worn out."

In point of fact, Lloyd served as A.O.C. Malta for a period of 14 months - a masterly period of command, for it was he who took the fight back to the enemy, turning the Tunisian coast, west of Sicily, into a telling hunting ground for Malta's squadrons. So effective did this strategy prove, that the enemy was compelled to re-route its North Africa-bound sea traffic along the Messina Straits and Greek coast - in fact, in the words of his *Times* obituary, 'this intense onslaught on supply lines had a profound effect on Rommel's fortunes.'

And he displayed equally steely determination in his robust defence of the George Cross Island, often by unorthodox methods, not least in his "hijacking" of aircraft and aircrew in transit to Egypt - one such member of aircrew was the much decorated "Warby" Warburton, who found himself coming under the direct control of Lloyd, acting as the A.O.C.'s personal 'spy in the sky' and undertaking numerous low-level photographic missions. As a result of such "hijackings", Lloyd became known as "Sticky Fingers" to the C.-in-C. Middle East's H.Q. staff in Cairo, and angry signals were regularly exchanged - in Lloyd's case with good reason:

'The Wellington which arrived on the night of 24-25 [March, 1942] from the Middle East brought 750lbs. of N.A.A.F.I. goods, chiefly items of which were soap, toothpaste, razor blades and Brylcreem. I consider this absolutely reprehensible when we have aircraft grounded for lack of so many spare parts which your Movements Officer is well aware of. For example, four Hurricanes are grounded for lack of Colbert rivets. We are fighting for our existence here and Brylcreem is the last thing we need.'

And 'fighting for our existence' was no exaggeration as the skies over Malta buzzed with hundreds of Axis aircraft at the height of the siege, Lloyd writing in March 1942 that 'the battle of the last three days has shown that the Battle of Britain is nothing compared with it, certainly in terms of being outnumbered and in having no reserves whatsoever.' Such issues were no doubt high on the agenda when Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, A.O.C. Middle East, visited Malta in the following month, and whatever the outcome of their discussions, his senior departed with a vivid picture of life on Malta's airfields, or certainly according to Lloyd:

'There was a raid on Takali as soon as Tedder arrived there, and from the veranda of the Officers' Mess he was able to get an excellent view of the enemy tactics and encircling patrol of 109s as it closed on the aerodrome below us to dive on every sign of movement. They even made some dives at Tedder as he was standing on the veranda, and a photographer who was trying to photograph the Chief and a 109 on the same plate found discretion preferable to valour when he saw another 109 flying straight at him with cannon firing.

The visit to Luqa, however, was better timed, as a few minutes before Tedder had arrived there, the Axis had dropped a few more hundred tons of bombs, making a shambles. Pilots, observers, radio operators, air-gunners, and airmen and soldiers were busy moving the stone and filling holes, all of them as happy as sandboys. I have never seen Tedder so delighted with any scene, and pointing with the stem of his pipe to a group of men who were busy filling holes and then to some of the men surrounding him, as if to add emphasis to his comment, he said - very quietly: "That is the spirit of Malta."

Lloyd's redoubtable and charismatic leadership was regularly enhanced by personal examples of bravery under fire, a number of close shaves being met with calm indifference:

'There was the singular occasion later on, at the height of the bombing, when, in the Mess at M'dina, he was addressing a roomful of fighter pilots just arrived from England. A particularly heavy raid was building up with guns cracking and bombs falling as he reached his peroration. "Get in close to the enemy," he was saying, "see the whites of his eyes before you shoot. If you don't get him, he'll get you ..." Just then a 2,000-pounder, shrieking and whistling, seemed as if it must hit the villa. Led by the Australians and New Zealanders the pilots made a headlong dive for the protection of the billiard table or any other cover they could find. A few moments later, dusting themselves down, they crept sheepishly from their hiding places to find the A.O.C., still standing erect, utterly impervious to the danger which had just passed. "... You will see, gentlemen, what I mean!"

Indeed Lloyd's inspiring period of command was to win wide approbation, from senior officers to junior officers and men alike:

Air Chief Marshal Lord Tedder:

'Lloyd's position I thought outstanding. His personal bravery and dynamic energy have a widespread effect, and more than anyone is the personification of Malta's resistance. To see the morale of the R.A.F. personnel is one of the most stimulating experiences I have ever met ...' (*With Prejudice* refers).

Pilot Officer Ivor Broom:

'One day after we had suffered some heavy losses he visited the squadron at Luqa airfield. We were lined up for a pep talk when an air raid warning sounded. Calmly he went on talking. The camp siren sounded but he continued talking until his aide said, "They are diving on the airfield, sir." He looked up, and then casually and slowly said, "I think we had better take cover." The bombs fell as the crews dived for cover almost before he had finished his sentence. Within seconds he was back on his feet and quickly touring the airfield to inspect the damage' (*Thanks for the Memory* refers).

Pilot Officer Tony Spooner:

'The A.O.C. once put his arm around the author's shoulders and declared impressively, "Spooner, the fate of the British Empire tonight may well rest on your shoulders." After this the author was prepared, if necessary, to dive-bomb his Wellington down the funnels of an enemy battleship. When Hugh Pughe Lloyd spoke, it was with a Churchillian ring' (*Supreme Gallantry* refers).

A member of ground crew:

'The whole of Malta's efforts were utterly dedicated to being a major thorn in Rommel's foot. The pinnacle of this defiance was one man: Air Vice-Marshal Hugh P. Lloyd, a magnificent Welshman. His memoirs of Malta are, in my view, the best of all literature dealing with this place at this time. His title *Briefed to Attack* is an accurate reflection of the spirit of the man and the way he communicated to all his troops. Not for him the safe deep underground H.Q.; more often than not he would appear in his car, amidst the virtually incessant attacks, popping up in all sorts of places ... he was essentially the man for the hour' (*Supreme Gallantry* refers).

Lloyd, who at one stage had been recommended by Auchinleck to take over as Governor and C.-in-C. from Dobbie, handed over his command to Air Vice-Marshal Sir Keith Park in July 1942, and later published an acclaimed account of his time in Malta, namely *Briefed to Attack*, a compelling history that is credited as being the catalyst for the film *Malta Story*.

In recognition of his gallantry, his successful direction of his air forces amidst unparalleled assaults for well over a year, and for never ceasing in taking the fight back to the enemy, Lloyd, by now an Acting Air Vice-Marshal, was appointed successively C.B. (*London Gazette* 1 January 1942 refers), and K.B.E. (*London Gazette* 31 July 1942 refers), the recommendation for the latter stating:

'Air Vice-Marshal Lloyd has just handed over the command of the R.A.F. in Malta, which he has held for about 14 months. For two or three months this year he sustained the defence against an unprecedented scale of attack, largely by his own powers of leadership and by his personal example of energy and resourcefulness. I suggest that his services should be recognised by the immediate award of a K. B.E. It is extremely unusual to award a knighthood to so relatively junior an officer but I think this case quite exceptional.'

George VI concurred, his secretary writing to the Secretary of State for Air on 27 July 1943, 'The King entirely approves of this award being made now, in anticipation of the New Years Honours List 1943, and has signed the submission, which I return herewith. I am making arrangements for him to be received by His Majesty in the near future.'

Honours and titles aside, Lloyd also treasured a gift that was presented to him by a civilian as he departed Valetta - a cigarette case engraved with the letters 'M.T.A.P.' for 'Malta Thanks Air Protection'.

The remainder of the War

From Malta, Lloyd proceeded to Tedder's Middle East H.Q. as S.A.S.O., and received his knighthood at an airfield ceremony during the King's visit to Tunisia in June 1943. Next appointed A.O.C. North West African Air Force, Lloyd had responsibility for the protection of Mediterranean convoys, his command stretching out to Corsica, Sicily and Southern Italy as the Allied offensive progressed - and with a typical hands-on approach was a regular visitor to his far flung units in a personalised Hurricane. He was awarded the American Legion of Merit, Officer (*London Gazette* 11 April 1944 refers), the Tunisian Order of Nichan-Iftikhar, Grand Officer, and the French Legion of Honour, Officer.

Towards the end of 1944, Lloyd was appointed C.O. of the Commonwealth Bomber Force, Okinawa, and later still, as A.O.C. Planning Staff for the Very Long Range Bomber Force (a.k.a. Tiger Force), and, but for the Japanese surrender, he would have been responsible for the envisaged "round-the-clock" air offensive.

Post-war

Post-war, Lloyd was confirmed in the rank of Air Vice-Marshal and served at the Imperial Defence College 1946-47, prior to taking up appointment as C.-in-C. Air Command, Far East 1947-49, at the time of the Malaya emergency. His final appointment was as A.O.C.-in-C. Bomber Command 1950-53, in which period he was awarded the K.C.B. and G.B.E., prior to being placed on the Retired List as an Air Chief Marshal. Sir Hugh, who retired to Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, died in July 1981.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's commission warrants for the ranks of Lieutenant, R.A.F., dated 1 November 1918 and Flying Officer, dated 2 August 1919; Mention in Despatches certificate, dated 28 November 1925; Coronation Medal 1937 certificate; letter of appointment as A.D.C. to the King from Portal, dated 27 December 1940; warrants for his C.B.E., dated 24 September 1941, C.B., dated 1 January 1942, and K.B.E., dated 31 July 1942, this last with related investiture certificate; certificate of admission for his appointment as Officer of the French Legion of Honour, dated 27 August 1943; certificate of award for the American Legion of Merit, Degree of Officer, dated 27 September 1943; warrant and related certificate of appointment for his Order of Nichan-Iftikhar, the latter dated 30 May 1944; warrants for his K.C.B., dated 7 June 1951 and G.B.E., dated 1 June 1953; Federation Aeronautique Internationale, certificate for record flight from London to Nairobi on 28 September 1952, and similar document from the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom; one or two original photographs, a quantity of leaflets and pamphlets, a copy of Lloyd's *Briefed to Attack*, and a large file of research.



A rare and important K.C.B. group of four awarded to General Sir Thomas Pratt, commanding officer of the 26th Regiment in the First Opium War and G.O.C. in New Zealand at the time of the Taranaki Wars 1860-61

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, gold and enamel, and breast star, by *R. & S. Garrard & Comp., 25 Haymarket, London*, silver, with gold and enamel applique centre; CHINA 1842 (T. S. Pratt, C.B., Lt. Col., 26th Regiment Foot); NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, undated reverse (Lieut. Genl. Sir T. S. Pratt, Staff), *enamel work slightly chipped on the breast star and the intermediate suspension ring on the badge a little bent, otherwise very fine and better (4)* *£5000-6000*

Thomas Simson Pratt was born in 1797, the son of Captain James Pratt, and was educated at St. Andrews University. Gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 26th Regiment in February 1814, he accompanied his father a volunteer in the 56th Regiment to Holland in the same year, where he witnessed action before Mersin and at the bombardment of Antwerp.

Purchasing a Captaincy in his regiment in 1826, he served variously in the Mediterranean and in India, and he had risen to the rank of Major by the time of the 26th Regiment's part in the First Opium War 1840-42. Having commanded the land forces at the assault and capture of Chuenpi on 7 January 1841, for which he was given the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, he participated in the attack on the Boca Forts, guarding the approach to Canton, on 26 February, and commanded the Cameronians in the attacks on Canton in May 1841, and at the night assault on Ningpo in October, in addition to the actions at Chapu, Wusang, Shanghai and Chinking in 1842. He was subsequently present at the signing of the peace treaty aboard H.M.S. *Cornwallis* and was appointed C.B.

Serving as Deputy Adjutant-General in Madras 1843-45, Pratt was next given command of the forces in Australia in 1859, in the rank of Major-General, a command that embraced New Zealand. And when in July 1860 news reached him of serious reverses suffered by British troops in the Waitara district of Taranaki, he decided to send reinforcements and to direct operations in person - he sailed from Melbourne with his Staff on 26 July, the centre of much public interest heightened by his only daughter's marriage to the Governor Sir Henry Barkly.

Arriving in Taranaki in August, he quickly reorganised the defences of New Plymouth and conducted operations against Hapurona's forces, and in early September he led the largest force yet to be employed in the field in New Zealand against the enemy at Peach Grove at Huirangi, before advancing towards the Maori position at Te Arei. Then on 5 November the allied tribes were defeated in a stubborn engagement at Mahoetahi, in which the Ngati-Haua and other northern tribesmen fought with great gallantry. Hostilities having then been suspended at the request of Wiremu Tamihana in mid-March 1861, and reinforcements and a siege train having arrived in the interim, the Government agreed to investigate the Waitara purchase a few days later, thereby bringing the conflict to an end - a full account of Pratt's leadership during the campaign may be found in Fortescue's *History of the British Army*.

Appointed K.C.B. for his services in New Zealand, Pratt was invested with his insignia by Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor of Victoria, in April 1862, the first such ceremony carried out in Australia, and became an influential member on the Victorian Executive Council, presiding over the Royal Commission on the Burke and Wills Expedition. He also voiced his doubts about the merits of local volunteer forces, arguing that they should all be placed under a central command - doubts that caused a cooling in relations with two successive treasurers.

Returning to the U.K. in April 1863, Pratt was appointed Colonel of the 37th (North Hampshire) Regiment, was advanced to General in May 1873, and died in February 1879; sold with a large quantity of research and a copy of *1870 Saarbruck to Paris*, by Lt. Colonel S. C. Pratt.



A K.C.B. group of eight awarded to General Sir Montagu Gilbert Gerard, Central India Horse, late Royal Artillery, who died whilst serving as British Attaché to the Russian Army in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's set of insignia, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with gold pin; ABYSSINIA 1867 (Lieut., 14th Bde. R.A.) suspension refitted; AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 2 clasps, Kabul, Kandahar (Bre. Maj., 2nd C.I.H.); KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR 1880 (Bt. Major, 2nd Regt. Central India Horse); EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (Lt. Col., B.S. Corps D.A.A. & Q.M.G.) clasp loose; JUBILEE 1897, silver; CORONATION 1902, silver; KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, unnamed, medals mounted for display; together with JAPAN, WAR MEDAL 1904-05, in box of issue, *contact marks and some edge bruising, very fine and better (10)* £3500-4000

Montagu Gilbert Gerard was born in Edinburgh on 29 June 1842 and was educated at Stoneyhurst and at R.M.A. Woolwich. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 19 April 1864. During 1867 he served with the 14th Brigade, R.A. in the Abyssinian Campaign for which he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the medal. Served in the 2nd Central India Horse as Squadron Subaltern, Squadron Officer and Squadron Commander, 1870-79. Promoted to Captain in April 1876, he served as Brigade-Major of various brigades of the Kabul Field Force, Northern Afghanistan Field Force and Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, 1879-80. Was present at the action of Deh Sarak (horse wounded); in the second expedition to the Bazar Valley; at the defence of the Jagdalak Pass; the advance on Kabul in December 1879; the action of Saidabad; the march from Kabul to Kandahar in August 1880; and at the battle of Mazra, near Kandahar, 1 September 1880. For his services he was three times mentioned in despatches; received the medal with two clasps and the bronze star and received the brevet of Major in November 1879 and that of Lieutenant-Colonel in March 1881. In 1881 and again in 1885 he was despatched on secret missions to Persia. Served as Squadron Commander, 1st Central India Horse, 1880-82. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard next served in the Egyptian War of 1882, serving as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, Cavalry Division, being present at the bombardment of Alexandria; at the action at Kassassin and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and occupation of Cairo. For his services he was mentioned in despatches, awarded the C.B., awarded the medal with clasp and bronze star and the Turkish Order of Medjidie, 3rd Class. He was promoted to Major in April 1884 and Lieutenant-Colonel in April 1890. Served as Assistant Quartermaster-General, Sirhind Division, 1888; District Staff Officer, Allahabad Division, 1888-89. Was 2 i/c, 2nd Central India Horse, 1889-91 and 2 i/c 1st Central India Horse, 1891-92. During December 1890-February 1891 he was selected to take charge of the tour which the Tsarevich (afterwards Nicholas II) made in India. Successfully accomplishing this, Gerard's next appointment was as Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, 1892-93. Promoted to Colonel in 1892. Returning to India he then served as Commandant of the Central India Horse, 1893-95. During 1895 he was the British Commissioner at the Pamirs Delimitation Commission which delineated Russian and British spheres of interest in Asia. In 1896 he commanded the Hyderabad Contingent with the rank of Brigadier-General. Gerard was created a C.S.I. in 1896, a K.C.S.I. in 1897 and a K.C.B. in 1902 and was promoted to Major-General in 1897, Lieutenant-General in 1900 and General in 1904. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 he went out to Manchuria as chief British attaché to General Kuropatkin's army. However his health succumbed to the rigors of the campaign, and he died of pneumonia at Irkutsk on 26 July 1905. A requiem mass was sung for him at the catholic church of St. Catherine's at St. Petersburg, at which both the Tsar and King Edward VII were represented. His body was subsequently conveyed to Scotland where it was laid to rest at Airdrie.

With a quantity of copied research, including extracts from *The Times* and a copied group photograph. Also with two epaulettes and the book, *Leaves from the Diary of a Soldier & Sportsman*, by Sir Montagu Gerard - covering the period 1864-84.



A superb 'Delhi' C.B. group of four awarded to General H. F. Dunsford, Indian Army

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 22 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1857, fitted with privately made wide swivel-ring bar suspension and gold ribbon buckle; SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846 (Lieut. H. F. Dunsford 59th Regt. N.I.); INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (Lt. Col. H. F. Dunsford, C.B. Com. Jheend & Puttiala Fce.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-94, 1 clasp, Bhootan (Brigr. Genl. H. F. Dunsford Comg. L. Colmn. D.F.F.) *minor edge bruising, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £3000-3500

Henry Frederick Dunsford was born on 5 November 1817, son of Henry Dunsford, an Agent at Penryn, Cornwall. He was nominated to the Bengal Infantry in the season of 1834 and arrived at Fort William, Bengal, as an Ensign, on 28 July 1835. On 8 August he was attached to the 34th Native Infantry and on 6 November to the 24th N.I., at Midnapore. He was finally posted to the 59th N.I. on 28 June 1836, became a Lieutenant in October 1838, and qualified as an Interpreter in Native Languages in November 1839. He was then posted as an Interpreter to the 1st Cavalry in April 1840 and, shortly afterwards, he was appointed to the Station Staff at Muttra. In November 1840 he was appointed Adjutant, first to the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry and then to his own regiment, the 59th. The report he received from his commanding officer while he held this position was very favourable.

He served as Major of Brigade, 7th Brigade, 3rd Division, of the Army of Sutlej and was present at the battle of Sobraon, being favourably mentioned in the despatch of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, dated 3 March 1846 (Medal, Brevet of Major). He was again appointed Major of Brigade in May 1849, this time at Bareilly, where he married in November 1849, Elizabeth, daughter of Brigadier-General Samuel Shaw. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Shaw in June 1852, and in September 1856 he received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

On 18 July 1857, he was sent to Jusseree to take command of the Jheend and Puttiala Rajah's Forces, which he led at the assault and capture of Delhi, and was favourably mentioned in the despatch of Brigadier Longfield in his despatch of 17 September 1857. He was created a Companion of the Bath for his services at Delhi, 18 June 1858. Dunsford next commanded the Buxar Column of the Shahabad Field Force and led the attack on Burahpore on 14 October 1858, driving the rebels in force out of their strongly entrenched position and routing them with great slaughter. He defeated an attack by the rebels at Sikurrea on 16 October 1858, and in other skirmishes leading to the successful attack on the town of Jugdespore on 19 October when he was severely wounded.

Dunsford received the regimental rank of Major on 18 December 1860, while acting commandant of the 20th Punjab Infantry, and on the same date was appointed a Colonel in the Indian Army. He commanded the Jynteah Field Force in the expeditions of 1862-63 against rebel Jynteahs, at the capture of stockades of Rulleang and Munsow in 1862, and those of Oomkai, Rungbarai, and Surteung in 1863, and received the thanks and approval of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor General, and the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India. He commanded the Left Column of the Bhootan Doar Field Force at the storm and capture of the Fort of Dalunkote and stockade of Channoorchie, in December 1864, for which he received the commendations of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Rt. Hon. the Governor General in Council, and his services were brought to the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government by the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

Dunsford was appointed Brigadier-General in the Peshawur division in November 1865, and was promoted to Major-General in February 1868. He retired to Europe in March 1872, was promoted to Lieutenant-General in December 1875 and to General in October 1877. General Dunsford died at St Helier, Jersey, on 31 January 1887.

Sold with detailed research including statement of services.



A military C.B. group of five awarded to General John McNeill Walter, 35th Regiment, late 53rd and 90th Regiments

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, gold and enamel, hallmarks for 1857, with straight bar swivel suspension; SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 (Lieut., 90th Regt.); PUNJAB 1848-49, 1 clasp, Goojerat (Capt., 53rd Foot); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Northwest Frontier (I. M. N. Walter, Capt., 53rd Foot) this renamed; INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (Lieut. Col., 35th Regt.) *some contact marks, very fine and better (5)* £2800-3200

John McNeill Walter was commissioned an Ensign in the 90th Regiment on 31 July 1835, being advanced to Lieutenant in July 1839.

He served throughout the Second Kaffir War, 1846-47, as Adjutant of the 90th Regiment and was Field Adjutant of the 1st Division. Promoted to Captain in the 53rd Regiment in September 1847, he served with the regiment in the Second Sikh War, seeing action at the battle of Goojerat, 21 February 1849. He then served in the campaign of 1851-52 against the hill tribes on the Peshawur Frontier. Promoted to Major in December 1853 and to Lieutenant-Colonel in October 1856, he commanded the 35th Regiment from 1859-68, including service in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. There he commanded the Arrah Field Force in the actions at Sirthooa, Bramineegunge, Rampooreroiora, Jemaon, and Kareesath; and subsequently a Column in the operations in Shahabad, including the actions before Nonoodhee. For his services he was twice mentioned in despatches and awarded the C.B.

In 1868 he exchanged to the Suffolk Regiment and in 1871 he was appointed to take command of the Sengar Brigade of the Bengal Army. Walter was promoted to Colonel in June 1861, Major-General in March 1868, Lieutenant-General in December 1878 and General in July 1881. Became Colonel-in-Chief of the Manchester Regiment in December 1889 and Colonel of the Royal Sussex Regiment in September 1895. General Walter died in 1898.

With copied research.



An interesting C.B. group of five awarded to Brigadier-General F. S. Gwatkin, Indian Army

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with ribbon buckle in its R. & S. Garrard & Co. case of issue; AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (Lt. F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Bl. Lincs.); EGYPT & SUDAN 1882-89, 2 clasps, Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1885 (Lieut. & Adj. F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lincs.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-94, 3 clasps, Chin-Lushai 1889-90, N.E. Frontier 1891, Lushai 1889-92 (Capt. F. S. Gwatkin, S.C.) small erasure after unit; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Major F. S. Gwatkin, Road Comdt. 1st Section) *contact marks and some pitting from Khedive's Star, otherwise generally very fine (5)* £1800-2200

Sold with warrant for C.B. and original Record of Officers' Services.

Frederick Stapleton Gwatkin was born on 30 January 1849, and educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was commissioned into the 73rd Foot in March 1872, and transferred to the Indian Army in July 1875. Posted to the 13th Bengal Lancers, he served in the Second Afghan War in the 2nd Division of the Khyber Force, and took part in both the Bazar Valley expeditions, at the action of Dek Sarak, and in the Zaimukht expedition (Mentioned in despatches, Medal).

He was present with the 13th Bengal Lancers in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, including the actions at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, and the occupation of Cairo, being adjutant of the regiment at the time. Promoted Captain in March 1884, he also served with the Suakin force during the Nile expedition of 1885 (Medal and two clasps, Khedive's star). From October 1888 to June 1889 he was Station Staff Officer at Ferozepore, and in June 1889 his appointment as District Staff Officer, Assam, brought him opportunities for campaigning on the north-eastern frontier of India.

As a staff officer with the Lushai expedition of 1889 his name was specially cited, and for his work on the staff during the Chin-Lushai operations in 1889-90 he was mentioned in despatches and given a brevet majority. He acted as A.A.G. with the Manipur expedition in 1891 and received another mention in despatches, obtaining his regimental promotion to Major in March of the following year.

Returning to his regiment in April 1894, he was selected in 1895 to be the First Section Road Commandant on the lines of communication of the Chitral Relief Force, and earned another mention in despatches and another brevet. In January 1896, he was posted as Commandant to the 1st Lancers (Hyderabad Contingent), but from October 1897 to March 1898 he was with the Tirah Expeditionary Force as A.A. and Q.M.G., his services again being mentioned in despatches. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in his regiment in March 1898, and from January 1899, when he reached the substantive rank of Colonel, to March 1900, he was Military Secretary to Sir William Lockhart, Commander-in-Chief in India. He was then appointed A.A.G. Peshawar District, and from August 1900, until his retirement in November 1904, commanded successively at Cawnpore, Fyzabad, and Sialkot. He was created C.B. in June 1902. Brigadier-General Gwatkin died on 29 January 1940, the day before his 91st birthday.



A fine Tel-el-Kebir C.B. group of six awarded to Colonel F. C. Keyser, Royal Fusiliers

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 22 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1855, complete with swivel-ring bar suspension and gold ribbon buckle; CORONATION 1902, silver; CORONATION 1911; AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (Major F. C. Keyser, 2/7th Foot); EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (Lt. Col. F. C. Keyser, C.B. Rl. Fus.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, mounted as worn, *minor chipping to the first and light pitting from star, otherwise good very fine* (6) *£2500-3000*

Frederick Charles Keyser was born in London on 8 April 1841, and was first commissioned as Ensign in the 7th Foot on 28 May 1858. He was promoted to Lieutenant in March 1862, to Captain in April 1868, and to Major in August 1880.

He took part in the Afghan war of 1879-80, and was present as orderly-officer to Brigadier-General Brook in the engagement at Kokeran, as Superintendent of Army Signalling in the defence of Kandahar, and at the battle of Kandahar (despatches *London Gazette* 19 September 1880; Medal with clasp).

Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in December 1881, he served in the Egyptian expedition of 1882 as A.A. and Q.M.G. in command of the Corps of Signallers, and was present in the engagement at Tel-el-Mahuta, the action at Kassassin on 9 September, when he was slightly wounded, and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (despatches *London Gazette* 19 September and 2 November, 1882; Medal with clasp and Bronze star; 3rd Class Medjidie; C.B.).

Keyser quitted his regiment on the expiration of his term of service as colonel commanding, at the end of 1887. After a short period on half pay, he was Inspector-General of Signalling from January 1889 to January 1894, and later commanded the Home Counties Volunteer Brigade. In May 1909 he was appointed the first President of the British Boy Scouts, newly raised out of a concern that Baden-Powell's association was too bureaucratic and militaristic. Colonel Keyser died on Easter Sunday, 1920.



'I lay awake in a windy tent in the middle of a vast, dreadful encampment. It seemed neither France nor England, but a kind of paddock where the beasts are kept for a few days before the shambles. I heard the revelling of the Scotch troops, who are now dead, and who knew they would be dead. I thought of the very strange look on all faces in that camp; an incomprehensible look, which a man will never see in England; nor can it be seen in any battle. But only in Etaples. It was not of despair, or terror, it was more terrible than terror, for it was a blindfold look, and without expression, like a dead rabbit's'

Wilfred Owen, in a letter to his mother

An important C.B., Great War C.M.G. group of ten awarded to Brigadier-General A. G. Thomson, Royal Engineers, who was Base Commandant at Etaples at the time of the mutiny: quickly hushed up by the authorities, details of the rebellion only really emerged to a wider audience in the B.B.C. series "The Monocled Mutineer", the story of Percy Toplis - had not Thomson relented to the latter's demands, a wider rebellion may well have infected the ranks of the entire Army: arguably, however, to Thomson and his cohorts must fall shared responsibility for running a brutal regime that came to its bloody conclusion in those dark days of September 1917 - in an orgy of destruction, murder and rape by thousands of discontented troops

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, converted for neck wear, silver-gilt and enamel, in its Garrard & Co. case of issue; THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1885 (Lieut. A. G. Thomson, 17th C[o. R.]E.), partial loss of unit details due to bruising; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (Lt. Col. A. G. Thomson, R.E.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 19001-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. Col. A. G. Thomson, R.E.); 1914 STAR (Col. A. G. Thomson, C.B.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Col. A. G. Thomson); CORONATION 1911; KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, *official correction to rank on the K.S.A., the Egypt Medal pitted and bruised, nearly very fine, the remainder very fine or better* (10) *£3000-4000*

C.B. London Gazette 19 June 1911.

C.M.G. London Gazette 14 January 1916.



Andrew Graham Thomson was born in February 1858, the son of Surgeon Major-General Thomson, onetime an Honorary Physician to Queen Victoria and Edward VII.

Commissioned in the Royal Engineers in January 1877, he joined the 17th Company, R.E. at Aldershot and proceeded to Malta in 1880, and thence, in 1882, to Egypt, where he witnessed active service. Initially employed at Alexandria and Ramleh, he was among the first troops to be landed in Ismailia, where he acted as A.D.C. to the C.R.E. before rejoining his Company in time for the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (Medal & clasp). And in the subsequent Suakin operations of 1884, he was present at the actions of Hasheen and the affair at Tamaai and, in support of the Scots Guards, held the furthest advance post on the line to Berber at Tambuk (clasp). He was mentioned in despatches.

Having then been advanced to Captain in January 1888 and to Major in August 1895, Thomson witnessed further active service in South Africa, taking part as a Divisional C.R.E. in operations in the Orange Free State, including the actions at Vet River and Zand River, and in the Transvaal, including the action at Belfast. He was also responsible for the construction of the first blockhouse at Komati Point, but was invalided with malaria in July 1902 (Queen's Medal & 5 clasps; King's Medal & 2 clasps). Again mentioned in despatches, he was also given the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Confirmed in the latter rank in April 1903 and as a substantive Colonel in April 1908, Thomson was appointed Commandant of the R. M.A. Woolwich in the latter year, in which capacity he was awarded his C.B. and served until 1912, when he was placed on half-pay after attracting the wrath of Lord Roberts, who felt he had been too lenient to his young charges at "The Shop": an experience that no doubt contributed to the harsher regime he put in place at Etaples.

Base Commandant - Etaples

Recalled on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Thomson was quickly embarked for France as Commandant, Lines of Communication, in which capacity he was awarded his C.M.G. and thrice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazettes* 4 and 9 December 1914 and 1 January 1916 refer), prior to taking up his appointment at Base Camp at Etaples in the temporary rank of Brigadier-General. Of subsequent events no better source may be quoted than *The Monocled Mutineer*, by William Allison and John Fairley, from which definitive history the following extracts have been taken:

On the brutal regime:

'Etaples displayed the crucifixion of the British soldier daily in fearful triptych: the perfunctory notes of the 'Last Post' sounded like an endless loop of dismal muzak on the brow of the hill; at its foot was the parade of victims lashed by their wrists in Army Field Punishment No. 1; and in the deadening sand and silt of the beach beyond, hundreds, thousands of troops were abused and mauled by instructors whose violence and sadism were to be remembered even after some of the horrors of the battlefields themselves faded from the mind. This was the British Army's No. 1 training camp. Its regime was so sickeningly brutal that men were to plead to go up the line and face the enemy.'

On executions, as related by Harry Silvester, later the famous dance orchestra leader:

'The first man I had to help to kill was a private in my own regiment, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, a fact which filled me with even greater shame. He was said to have fled in the face of the enemy.'

We marched to a quarry outside Etaples at first dawn. The victim was bought out from a shed and led struggling to a chair to which he was bound and a white handkerchief placed over his heart as our target area.

Mortified by the sight of the poor wretch tugging at his bonds, twelve of us, on the order, raised our rifles unsteadily. Some of the men, unable to face their ordeal, had got themselves drunk overnight. They could not have aimed straight if they had tried, and, contrary to popular belief, all twelve guns were loaded. The condemned man had also been plied with whisky during the night, but he had remained sober through fear.

The tears were rolling down my cheeks as he went on attempting to free himself from the ropes attaching him to the chair. I aimed blindly and when the gunsmoke had cleared away we were further horrified to see that, although wounded, the intended victim was still alive. Still blindfolded, he was attempting to make a run for it still strapped to the chair. The blood was running freely from a chest wound. An officer in charge stepped forward to put the finishing touch with a revolver to the poor man's temple.

He had only once cried out and that was when he shouted the one word 'mother'. He could not have been very much older than me. We were told later that in fact he had been suffering from shell-shock, a condition not recognised by the army in 1917.

By the time I had taken part in four more such dawn executions, I did not have to feign illness. Like the other executioners. I was screaming in my sleep and physically ill every day. I was put into a hospital and strapped down to the bed to prevent me running away. I was then sent away from Etaples and all its horrors to the Italian Front. The simple business of being twice wounded there was less injurious by far than all the mental scars that Etaples left with me for the rest of my life.

Small wonder that Etaples was to be the scene of a frantic wild uprising – an eruption that was to turn into six days of open mutiny with 100,000 men immobilised in the vital week before the start of the Passchendaele offensive, with thousands of them hunting down police and officers, and infantry and cavalry pulled out of the line to put them down. Etaples also had one unique ingredient to contribute to the potency of rebellion; besides humiliation and degradation inside the base, there was defiance outside it ...'

Mutiny - Sunday 7 September 1917

'When the mutiny came to Etaples, the combination of the Scots and the Australians, the special grievances of the New Zealanders, the oratory of Percy Toplis, the common hatred of the Red Caps and Canaries [instructors], the burgeoning populism, purveyed by papers like John Bull, were together to prove a deadly mix. For six days Brigadier-General Thomson and his staff would stand helplessly by and watch the old order collapse and threaten the fighting ability of the British Army, just as their ally on the Eastern Front, Russia, was about to be levered out of the war for good by revolution ...'

On Thomson being cast into the River Canche:

'A group of a hundred mutineers had crashed into the midst of an officers' meeting and summarily ordered them to their feet ... The mutineers then loaded Commandant Thomson and a dozen officers into two trucks and set off with them down the road to the bridge over the River Canche. The little convoy covered the half-mile from the commandant's office at a slow pace so as to give the cheering men lining the route a good view of what was going on. On the bridge the two lorries stopped. There was a moment of silence, then the trucks tipped up and slid the top echelon of the British Army's No. 1 Base over the parapet and into the river - another incident unrecorded in the official diary. By the time Thomson and his senior officers hit the water and were swimming for their lives, the banks of the River Canche were crowded with hundreds of men yelling and hooting derisively ...'

On destruction and murder:

'About 1,500 mutineers had succeeded in making it over the railway into the town, leaving a trail of havoc and devastation. When the troops roared in, the French customers in the cafes and estaminets had fled to their homes, and the restaurant owners had closed their doors only to have them smashed down by the invaders.

Those who could not crash their way into the cafes because of the crowds already jammed inside had barrels of beer and wine rolled out to them in the square. Street stall-holders whose business it was to turn out soggy potato chips on paraffin-heated braziers had disappeared along with the entire local population. Behind locked doors they listened in terror to the bedlam in the square.

A mixture of threats and pleas by equally terrified military policemen and Bull Ring instructors had resulted in some of these fugitives being given refuge by householders in streets just off the square. Inside, they huddled in little groups too scared to speak as the rebels rampaged long into the night. In the rue Saint-Pierre the door of one house was smashed down by Australians and Scots who found a military policeman and a Canary hiding under the same bed. Outside the bedroom door, an elderly French fisherman and his wife, dressed in their customary all-black Sunday-night clothes, stood weeping as the fugitives were kicked and battered and left for dead.

When the potato supply ran out back in the square, the braziers were overturned and the paraffin used to set fire to the barrels that had been drained. To these bonfires were added piles of chairs and tables taken from both inside and outside the cafes. The centre of Etaples was a wreck by the time the first officers' patrol could get there at about 11 p.m. ...'

On rape:

'Fifteen rebels made their way to Paris Plage in a stolen lorry, having captured two young W.A.A.Cs en route. The attempts of the girls to scream for help were stifled when the underwear, of which they had been stripped, was stuffed into their mouths. The lorry halted for two hours in the woodlands of Le Touquet where the girls were carried out, forced to the ground and systematically ravaged by men behaving like sexually starved animals.

The girls were left half-naked by the roadside when the mutineers resumed their ride into Paris Plage, yelling that they would be back for more after they had had a drink. But, before that threat could be carried out, a bunch of rebels on foot caught up with the two women who were again forced to submit to a similar ordeal. Bruised, battered and beaten, as well as repeatedly raped, they were rescued early the following morning ...'

On Thomson's first confrontation with Percy Toplis:

'By now Thomson was desperate. He took to the back seat of his long, open staff car on a tour of the areas of the camp that he had never seen before, stopping off wherever mobs of mutineers were gathered to deliver speeches that started off in a blustering manner, but finished in conciliatory fashion when he saw that threats were not going to work.

By 6.30 on the Monday evening, when Thomson ran into the Toplis mob on the river road, the much-shaken, confused general thought that they were on their way to raid the detention camp when in fact they had already been there. He was attempting to close the door of an empty stable. His car had to stop because Toplis and his men were blocking its route. Thomson stood up in the back only to have his opening sentence drowned in a storm of abuse. He got as far as, 'How dare you call yourselves soldiers, British soldiers...' when the mob closed in on his vehicle and started to rock it violently. He was forced to sit down again.

Toplis had dressed for the part. That is to say, this was one of the few occasions when he was actually attired in a private's uniform and not that of an officer. He held up his hand, signalling for silence from his followers. 'What a sight it was to see the commanding officer there with tears in his eyes begging of us to let this trouble subside,' recalls a Lancashire Fusilier, George Souter of Ardwick, 'and appealing for us to keep up the tradition of the British Army.'

The sight of the ashen-faced general, sitting now in the back seat, encouraged Toplis to climb on the running-board and dictate the terms for ending the mutiny. It was for Toplis, of course, an entirely academic exercise since he had no intention of enduring the Etaples base in any shape or form. He was simply revelling in the revolution. The revolt would end, he told Thomson, only when the town of Etaples was thrown open to the troops, when the Bull Ring had been closed, the Military Police removed and food and general

He made no reply at that moment, but in the end he would be forced to concede every condition Toplis had laid down. It had been a short, sharp speech and, after he had delivered it, Toplis stepped down from the car and ordered his men to clear the way for it to continue ...'

On the mutiny reaching crisis point:

'Wednesday 12 September, was to be crisis day for Thomson, Toplis and the British Army. Three days of determined rebellion had made it impossible to dismiss the uprising as a mere explosion of anger, or the effects of drink, or the New Zealanders giving vent to frustration – all explanations which Thomson had come up with. It was impossible for Haig to countenance an impasse across his main route for reinforcements to the front. The battle for Passchendaele was due to start in eight days. There had to be a showdown ...'

On Thomson's final confrontation with Toplis:

'At three o'clock Thomson, in despair, saw a thousand men brush contemptuously past the pickets and march off to the pleasures of Paris Plage. He decided to make a last personal attempt to turn the tide. Once again he called round his open staff car and drove slowly up towards the mutiny headquarters in the Scots IBD. A meeting was still in progress, but the news of Thomson's arrival ended it abruptly.

'All of the Scots crowded round,' says Jack Musgrove. 'In fact they were going to pull him out of the car. They wanted guarantees before they would settle the rebellion. They had to keep all the police away, close the Bull Ring, open up the town of Etaples. The general just stood there. And suddenly it was all granted. Just like that.'

Faced with the bitterness and determination of the mutineers, Thomson collapsed. Toplis and his followers had won.

Written Orders were posted round the camp saying that Etaples would be open until 10.00 p.m. All troops would henceforth go straight through to the front without any training at the Bull Ring. The police would not return.

Ironically, Thomson got back to his office to find the message he had hoped for waiting for him – but too late. The 19th Cavalry Hussars were ready to move with machine-guns at an hour's notice. And the 1st Honourable Artillery Company, with 360 men under Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, would be arriving at 6.30 p.m. ...'

Reduced to Colonel and placed on half-pay in January 1918, Thomson's service record received the following official endorsement: 'From the Field Marshal: no longer fit to exercise command in the very important position of Base Commandant Etaples and have found it necessary to appoint a younger man to succeed him.' However, with events at Etaples seemingly under wraps, Thomson was restored to his old rank and sent to Holland to command our P.O.Ws, many of them ex-Royal Naval Division men. Once again, however, his disciplinarian approach appears to have caused some upset, though in fairness the British Minister at The Hague later wrote to thank him for his good work, saying that he had been a great help in bringing about friendly relations between the two countries.

Thomson, who was placed on the Retired List in February 1919, retired to Vevey in Switzerland, where he died in 1926; sold with a quantity of research and a paperback copy of *The Monocled Mutineer*.



A C.B., C.M.G. group of eight awarded to Brigadier-General F. B. Elmslie, C.B., C.M.G., Royal Artillery, in command of a Battery in the Sudan

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge converted for neck wear, silver-gilt and enamels; THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (Lieut. F. B. Elmslie, R.A.); QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (Major F. B. Elmslie, R. A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Brig. Gen. F. B. Elmslie); CORONATION 1902, silver; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (Major F. B. Elmslie. 37th Fd. Bty. R.A.); together with Royal Artillery Institution silver prize medal, 47mm, inscribed on the edge 'Major F. B. Elmslie, R.A. 1898', *nearly extremely fine (7)* £2000-2500

Brigadier-General Frederick Baumgardt Elmslie was the son of A.F. Elmslie and was born on 18 July 1855. He entered the Army in 1875 and was promoted Lieutenant on the 19th of August the same year. Between 1878 and 1879, he saw active service in the Afghan War. He was gazetted Captain on 27 August 1884, and advanced to Major on 1 October 1892, whilst serving as Assistant Superintendent of Experiments at the Gunnery School, Shoeburyness. Being of a technical bent, Elmslie, the next year, submitted a prize essay to the Royal Artillery Institution on the given subject of 'The Attack of a Coast Fortress' and won the Duncan Gold Medal. Likewise, he carried off the Royal United Services Institute's Gold Medal in 1894. In 1898, Elmslie became a Silver Medallist at the R.A. Institution with his essay on 'The Advantages and Disadvantages of QF (Quick Firing) Guns for Artillery in the Field', but was unable to attend a subsequent discussion held at the RUSI in Whitehall in early July having been ordered to proceed on active service to the Sudan in command of the 37th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, equipped with 5-inch Howitzers.

On 28 July, the 37th Battery started out from Cairo in stifling heat on the arduous 1200 mile journey up the Nile to Omdurman. The first stage, however, was carried out in relative comfort. Having reached Khazim by rail, the Battery and its animals were put aboard a Thomas Cook's steamer and conveyed up river to Assouan, where they disembarked, in order to circumvent the 1st Cataract. At Shelall, one of the more southerly towns in Upper Egypt, the Battery was reunited with its Howitzers which had been sent all the way up from Cairo by rail. On the line of march, Elmslie became acquainted with the idiosyncrasies of the Egyptian soldiers that had been taken on in place of the R.A. drivers who had been left in England. 'They were a very nice lot indeed, real good fellows, willing but very stupid and exceedingly noisy. They were simply peasants - the Egyptian fellaheen - nominally soldiers because they wore uniform, but that was all. We did not get the drilled soldier, as of course he was wanted up at the front, so we got the last bunch of recruits.' Nevertheless he confessed, 'After a bit they got into good order and turned out a very serviceable set of men. I was exceedingly pleased with them, in the end, when they got well disciplined.' The next leg of the journey to the frontier town of Wadi Half ('a dump both literally and metaphorically') was carried out by barges lashed to stern-wheelers. Here the recently constructed Sudan Military Railway was met and the Battery was transported down to its terminus at Fort Atbara - Elmslie and his officers in a luggage van; the men and animals in trucks of the roughest description.'

From Atbara the Battery marched along the Nile's west bank to Wad Hamed, the base for the forthcoming operations, covering one hundred and sixty miles in eight days. The Howitzers and stores, however were towed up river by Gun Boats of Commander Colin Keppel's famous Nile Flotilla. It was now late August and the height of the rainy season in Central Sudan. In the next section of the journey lay the treacherous waters of Shabluka Gorge. Although fortunately undefended, the Gorge in its natural hazards presented a formidable obstacle for those obliged to tackle its rapids in steamers and barges.

Elmslie's Battery soon found themselves in difficulties, having 'a very nasty time indeed with water all over the barge.' However, 'the expedient of lowering waterproof sheets over the bows and holding them there, proved effective, and averted the danger of being swamped.' Only a couple of days before the Gun Boat Zafir had sunk forcing the crew which included Keppel himself and His Serene Highness Major Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein to swim for their lives. At 5:00am on 1 September the 37th Battery started up river in barges on the final stage of their journey.

Meanwhile a highly freakish force of some 3,000 tribal irregulars, or 'Friendlies' as they were known, under the command of the eccentric Arabist, Major Eddy Montagu Stuart-Wortley, attacked and captured a suitable position for the Howitzers on the east bank opposite Omdurman. As Wortley's Friendlies ran amok slaughtering Mahdist prisoners at the waters' edge in settlement of long standing tribal feuds, the Gun Boats towing Elmslie's Battery in barges hove into view on the river. Philip Ziegler takes up the story in his book *Omdurman*, 'Resistance had hardly ended before the boats were alongside with the howitzers on board. Major F.E.B. Elmslie was in command of the 37th Battery of the Royal Field Artillery. He was aghast when he saw the state of the bank, deep soft mud in which the men floundered and which was soon smeared over the ropes, making them almost too slippery to pull on. Somehow the guns were hauled ashore and set up. The Battery had been training for months for this operation, hurling their missiles at a replica of the walls of Omdurman. It was the first time that high explosive shells had ever been used by troops in the field but there was not one premature explosion or accident. Each shell weighed fifty pounds, with a bursting charge of five pounds of Lyddite. They roared through the air with the ferocity of an express train going under a bridge and had shown in practice that they could blast holes a foot deep in the stoutest stone and pile up a mountain of rubble for the attacking infantry to scale. Their role today, however, was not only to breach the wall but to make the centre of the city so hot that the Khalifa would not dare to choose it as the site for his final stand. As Colonel a Court, Brigade Major to Lyttelton with the 2nd British Brigade and later to win fame as a war correspondent under the name of Repington, put it in another of those sporting metaphors so dear to the British officer, the howitzers 'played the part of the terrier and induced Reynard to come out of his earth.'

At 1:30pm, Elmslie turned his attention to the Mahdi's tomb. Not only was it the most prominent building in Omdurman but also the most potent symbol of the Mahdiya. Indeed it was felt that nothing would demoralise the Khalifa and his ansar more than its destruction. The first three shells burst close by; then with the range found, the next two enveloped the whole tomb in an impenetrable cloud of dust, 'when this cleared away; wrote young Winston Churchill, who was with the cavalry, 'instead of being pointed it was now flat topped,' Captain Sir Henry Rawlinson, Bart., of the Coldstream, observing the spectacle from the vantage point of Jebel Surgham, noted 'they were banging away hard.' Another admirer of Elmslie's handiwork was Colin Keppel who later said 'I do not know the exact range, but I am sure it must have been somewhere between 3,000 and 4,000 yards... and we naturally watched with great interest the howitzer battery. We could not see the gun firing because of the smokeless powder used, but we saw the enormous explosion just over the tomb and the very next shot went right into the middle of the tomb. I think that will explain what the accuracy must have been.'

Having sufficiently punctured the divinity of the Mahdi, Elmslie directed the fire on to other targets. These included the barracks on the edge of the river. Ziegler continues with a quote from Elmslie, 'Inside that barrack must have been the most awful place in the world with the shells bursting there,' he later told an audience of his fellow gunners at Woolwich. 'I saw beams and all sorts of things flying in the air and these fearful explosions were going on. We were firing battery fire at the rate of at least three shots a minute. The great gate of the barrack was facing us on the river bank, and I saw this gate open a bit and men begin to bolt in one's, two's and three's... When one man was bolting a shell happened to burst close to him, and he disappeared altogether; there was nobody that I could see.' The fearful results the shells were producing were amply proved when Elmslie sent his second-in-command to inspect the building the following day. 'You could see there had been a great deal of effect because there was a lot of dried blood about, and a lot of pieces of men which they had neglected to clean up.' He judged the operation an entire success and the faith put in Lyddite more than justified: 'The man-killing effects were very good; and I am told the moral effect also was very great.'

Next day, 2 September, the day of the Battle of Omdurman, the 37th Battery was involved in a 'friendly fire' incident with potentially momentous consequences. Unsurprisingly Elmslie chose not to mention this in his lecture back at Woolwich. Following the rout of the Dervishes, the Sirdar, accompanied by his staff and a handful of war correspondents, victoriously entered the enclosure surrounding the Mahdi's tomb. The Khalifa's personal standard, however, still fluttered overhead, leading many to believe that the Khalifa had not yet taken flight. Suddenly a shell screamed a few feet over Kitchener's head and burst among a group of Sudanese troops killing and maiming a number of them. For an instant everyone was dumbfounded, then another shell screeched into the enclosure, followed rapidly by a third. General Sir Archibald Hunter, riding close to his chief, dismounted and examining a shell fragment informed Kitchener that the shells were British. Kitchener pondered for a moment and then announced 'Well, gentlemen, I don't see how we can stop it, and it would be a pity to lose our ticket when the day is won. I am afraid we must give them the honour.' He then rode off hastily followed by his staff and the journalists. Unfortunately before all were clear a fourth shell exploded tearing the ear off the pony belonging to Frank Scudamore of the Daily News, and killing the Hon Hubert Howard, of the Times and New York Herald, instantly. Henry Keown-Boyd in his book *A Good Dusting, The Sudan Campaigns 1883-1899* ascribes the fire to Elmslie's Battery still posted on the east bank with Stuart-Wortley's Friendlies and carrying out their orders to bombard the tomb.

On his return to England, Elmslie drew on his experiences to give the lecture on 10 November at Woolwich, that won him the R.A. Institution Silver Medal of 1898 which is sold in this lot. Later the same month he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1900 was appointed Assistant Director-General Ordnance at the War Office, a post which he held until 1903, when he was created a Companion of the Bath. He retired from the Army in 1907, but on the outbreak of war in 1914 rejoined and was appointed C.R.A., 23rd Division in November. From 1916 to the cessation of hostilities he was employed in France, and in 1918, when he retired, was also made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George. Brigadier-General Elmslie died on 16 July 1936.

Sold with additional research including a précis of his lecture *Some Experiences in Egypt*, delivered to the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, on 10 November 1898, and an illustration of Elmslie on the Nile by R. Caton Woodville, taken from *The Illustrated London News*.



A Great War C.B. group of five awarded to Admiral T. D. Gilbert (née Pratt), Royal Navy, who was mentioned for services in command of H.M.S. *Yarmouth* at Jutland

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; 1914-15 STAR (Capt. T. D. Pratt, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. T. D. Pratt, R.N.); LEGION OF HONOUR, Officer's breast badge, gold and enamels, *minor chips to green enamel on first, otherwise nearly extremely fine (5)*

£2000-2500

Thomas Drummond Gilbert was originally named Pratt and assumed the surname Gilbert by Royal License in 1920. Born in 1870 he joined H.M.S. *Britannia* as a naval cadet in January 1884 and went to sea two years later as a Midshipman of H.M.S. *Sultan* in the Channel Squadron. He was promoted Sub-Lieutenant in 1890, Lieutenant in 1893 and Commander in 1904 after commanding the gunboat H.M.S. *Britomart* in China. During the next seven years he was executive officer in the cruisers *Aboukir* and *Black Prince* and commanded the *Spartiate* in reserve for the Home Fleet.

After promotion to Captain he was made a Member of the Admiralty committee which in 1912 inquired into matters of discipline and the system of summary punishments in the Navy. Later he commanded the cruisers *Amphion*, *Galatea*, *Active* and *Yarmouth* and the battleship *Thunderer*. In the last four of these ships he served at sea throughout the Great War, and in the *Yarmouth* he took part in the battle of Jutland in 1916, for which he was commended in despatches.

He was made a C.B. in 1918, and an Officer of the Legion of Honour in the same year. From 1919 to 1921 he was chief of staff to the Senior Naval Officer in Malta. Promoted to Rear-Admiral in April 1922, he commanded the Second Cruiser Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet in H.M.S. *Curacao* from 1923 to 1925. He retired with the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1927 and was advanced to Admiral on the retired list in 1931. Admiral Gilbert died on 24 January 1962.

Sold with additional research including copy record of service.



A unique Second World War Burma operations C.B., C.B.E., Mohmand 1933 D.S.O., Black Sea 1920 operations M.C. group of eleven awarded to Major-General H. L. "Taffy" Davies, Indian Army, who, having played an important role as Chief of Staff to the G.O.C. in the retreat from Burma in 1942, commanded with distinction the 25th "Ace of Spades" Indian Division in the Arakan 1943-44

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. H. L. Davies); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1921-24, Mohmand 1933 (Capt. H. L. Davies, 2-18 R. Garh. Rif.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf, *obverse centre on the D.S.O. a little depressed, otherwise generally very fine or better* (11) £6000-8000

C.B. *London Gazette* 13 September 1945:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Burma.'

The original recommendation states:

'Major-General Davies has completed command of his division for two and a half years. He raised it, trained it to an unusually high level, and led it on the Arakan front for eight months with marked success. His leadership and sound tactical judgment brought it successfully through some critical weeks in March and April when the Jap had temporary initiative owing to the withdrawal of 5, 7 and 36 Indian Divisions elsewhere. His work has at all times been of the highest quality and I consider a fitting reward for his gallant and distinguished conduct would be the award of the C.B.'

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 28 October 1942:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Burma during the period December 1941 to May 1942.'

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 July 1934:

'For distinguished services rendered in the Field in connection with military operations against the Upper Mohmands in the period July-October 1933.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 14 January 1921:

'For distinguished service in the Field with the British Army of the Black Sea.'



Henry Lowrie "Taffy" Davies was born in January 1898, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Davies, C.M.G., and was educated at Dover College and the R.M.C. Sandhurst. Commissioned in the 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles in March 1916, he served in France and Flanders, and in Mesopotamia and Salonika, and, in 1920, as a Company Commander in 2nd Battalion, 39th Royal Garhwal Rifles, against the Turkish and Kurdish rebels on the Black Sea, winning one of five Military Crosses awarded for that campaign, in addition to a "mention".

Further active service having followed in the Waziristan operations of 1920-23, Davies attended Staff College at Quetta and served as Brigade Major in the Mohmand campaign of 1933, under Sir Claude Auchinleck, who considered him 'the finest Brigade Major he had ever come across.' He was mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O., one of just three such awards for the campaign. A spate of staff appointments then ensued and he was serving as a G.S.O. 2 in the Military Department, India Office on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939.

During 1940-41 he was G.S.O. 1 Iceland Force, for which he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the O.B.E., but it was out in Burma that he was to gain higher recognition, namely a C.B.E. for his prominent part in the famous retreat from Burma in 1942, when he was a tower of strength to the Burma Army as Chief General Staff Officer during the early days of the campaign, which ended with the fall of Rangoon, and subsequently to General Bill Slim's Burma Corps in their grim fighting withdrawal from Rangoon to the frontiers of India. Slim says of him in his book *Defeat into Victory*:

'I was fortunate in my B.G.S., Taffy Davies. He was something more than a brilliant staff officer; he was a character in his own right. His tall bony figure grew more and more emaciated as the retreat dragged on while he gave himself no rest, either physical or mental. But he got - and kept - that scratch headquarters working. From nothing, and with almost nothing, he formed, organised and infused it with his own spirit.'

In August 1942, Davies became a Major-General and took command of the newly raised 25th "Ace of Spades" Indian Division, and subsequently led it against the Japanese with great distinction in the Arakan from May 1944. Unfortunately ill-health forced him to give up command in October of the latter year, but he later commanded the 34th Corps in India with the acting rank of Lieutenant-General, and was awarded the C.B. and a further brace of "mentions" (*London Gazettes* 21 July 1944 and 19 July 1945 refer).

Immediately after the War he became Chief General Staff Officer to the Pakistan Army and Commandant of the Staff College at Quetta. He retired in 1948 and served with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries until 1962, when he became Chief Historian at the Cabinet Office, Historical Section. Davies died in July 1975.



An impressive C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., O. St. J., K.P.M. group of fourteen awarded to Colonel A. Saunders, Colonial Police Forces, late Indian Army, a founder member of the Palestine Police, in which force he served for many years and rose to be Inspector-General: mentioned extensively in the force's history *A Job Well Done*, 'he had a penetrating knowledge of the country, its peoples and the police force that served them' and displayed gallant leadership during the "Week of Terror" that erupted in the province in August 1929

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt; MILITARY CROSS, G. V.R., privately engraved, 'Captain A. Saunders, 58th (Vaughan's) Rifles, F.F., 234th Inf. Bde. 75th Div. E.E.F.'; THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF ST. JOHN (O. St. J.), Officer's breast badge, silvered metal and enamel; KING'S POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., coinage bust (Alan Saunders, M.C., Deputy Commandant Palestine Police); 1914-15 STAR (Lieut. A. Saunders, 58 Rfls.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Maj. A. Saunders); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (Insp. Gen. A. Saunders, O.B.E., M.C., Pal. Police); 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, together with a set of related dress miniature medals, a school prize award and a set of mounted tunic ribands, the 1914-15 Star officially re-impresed, back strap of Palestine clasp removed, contact marks, generally very fine or better (Lot)

£3000-3500

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 1 January 1941.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1932.

O. St. J. *London Gazette* 28 June 1946.

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918:

'For distinguished services in connection with military operations in Egypt.'

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 24 September 1929:

'In recognition of services rendered in connection with the recent disturbances in Palestine.'

Alan Saunders, who was born in August 1887 and educated at Christ's Hospital, entered the Indian Police in 1908. Commissioned in the 39/Garwhal Rifles in December 1914, he arrived in France in April 1915 and was wounded in the following month. But further active service ensued - during which he collected another wound - including participation in the Egypt and Palestine operations with 58th Vaughan's Rifles, and he was awarded the M.C. and three "mentions".

Returning to the Colonial Police Service after the War, he served as District Commandant in Jerusalem 1920-26 and as a Deputy Inspector-General of the Palestine Police 1926-35, in which period he was awarded his K.P.M. for the disturbances of 1929, in addition to the O.B.E. in 1932. Known for his stance with feet slightly apart, set jaw and kalpak tilted slightly forward on his head, Saunders was a popular leader, a welcome asset when it came to coaxing his men through the period of disturbances in 1929, when he was Acting Inspector-General of Police, his senior having departed on leave. *A Job Well Done* takes up the story:

'In the absence of their respective superiors, the two most important men in Palestine at this time were Luke and Saunders. The administrator and the policeman. They know each other very well and had worked together for nearly ten years. It was time to put an end to the nonsense about not requiring army back up in Palestine. It was obvious that the Arab demonstration was precursive of greater disturbances and the two of them worked with commendable speed to procure military reinforcements as could be mustered in a country that virtually had no military garrison to offer.'



Greater disturbances did indeed follow, a "Week of Terror" in August resulting in the death of 133 Jews and 110 Arabs, in addition to hundreds more being wounded. But with the timely arrival of H.M.S. *Courageous* from Malta, complete with her Royal Marines, a semblance of order was finally restored.

Having then served as an Inspector-General in the Nigeria Police 1936-37, Saunders returned to Palestine in the latter year to take up appointment as Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, as well as serving as a member of the region's Advisory Committee, a difficult time indeed in lieu of the Arab Revolt. Remaining similarly employed until 1943, he was awarded the C.M.G.

Retiring from the Colonial Police Service in 1944, he was next appointed, in the rank of Colonel, Chief Police Adviser, Allied Military H.Q., Greece, while after the War he served as Commissioner of Police in Tripolitania 1946-52. Settling in Devon, he died in March 1964; also sold with a Palestine Police badge, and Nigeria and Palestine Police buttons, together with a quantity of research and a copy of *A Job Well Done*.

See lots 596 and 728 for other medals to the Saunders family.



A most unusual post-war C.M.G., civil C.B.E., Great War M.M. group awarded to Lieutenant W. M. Graham, Royal Air Force, late French Aviation Corps and Royal Flying Corps, and afterwards a Judge of the Cairo Court of Appeal

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R., unnamed as issued to foreign recipients; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Lieut. W. M. Graham, R.A. F.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (Lieut. W. M. Graham, R.F.C.); CORONATION 1953; FRANCE, CROIX DE GUERRE 1914-1916, with bronze oak leaf and star; FRANCE, VOLUNTEERS MEDAL 1914-18, clasp, Engage Volontaire, mounted as worn where appropriate, together with a set of related miniature dress medals and R.F.C. badges (3), *good very fine and better (19)*

£2500-3000

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 2 January 1950.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

M.M. - verified on the recipient's R.A.F. service record under authority *Census/13*.

William Murray Graham was born in December 1884 and was educated at Newton College in Devon and Corpus Christi, Oxford. Qualifying in law, he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1907 and went out to the Straits Settlements as an Advocate and Solicitor in 1910.

Returning to the U.K. on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was unable to obtain a commission on account of having been overseas, so volunteered for civilian service in the British Field Ambulance in Belgium, and later the French Red Cross. Sometime thereafter, he qualified as a pilot in the French Aviation Corps and went into action in H76 Squadron, gaining the French Croix de Guerre for the following deeds (*General Order No. 258* issued by General Micheler on 31 August 1917 refers):

'Of English nationality, he was engaged for the duration of the War in the French Aviation Corps. From the moment of his arrival, he was an admirable volunteer, offering himself for every mission and participating in numerous combats, most notably on 20 May, and on the 6, 24 and 29 July. On 27 July last, having fought a combat with an enemy biplane, he in turn was attacked by a second enemy aircraft which he was unable to see, and in spite of its gunner's actions, he remained calm in the face of his two adversaries, forcing them to retreat behind their lines.'

As verified in his R.A.F. service record, Graham was also awarded the M.M., an unnamed issue in lieu of his appointment in the French Aviation Corps, in addition to being wounded in May 1917. Transferring to the Royal Flying Corps later that year, he was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant and served out in Italy for a few weeks before returning to the U.K., where he was still employed at the War's end. Having then served out in Canada on a recruiting appointment, he was placed on the Unemployed List as a Lieutenant in February 1919.

Returning to the legal profession, Graham served as an advisor in the Egyptian Government Service and in 1929 was appointed a Judge of the Mixed Court of Cairo and, from 1934-49 served as a Judge of the Cairo Court of Appeal (C.B.E.), following which he became a Legal Counsellor to the Embassy (C.M.G.). He died in Worcester in November 1956; sold with copied service record and other research.



A good Great War C.B.E. group of six awarded to Rear-Admiral H. Blackett, Royal Navy, a son in law of “Jackie” Fisher who won a “mention” and the Order of St. Vladimir for his command of the cruiser H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh* at Jutland

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Military) Commander’s 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; 1914-15 STAR (Capt. H. Blackett, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. H. Blackett, R.N.); CORONATION 1911, a fine quality tailor’s copy; RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR, Fourth Class breast badge, with swords, 35 x 35mm., gold and enamel, manufacturer’s name on reverse unclear, possibly *Eduard*, and kokoshnik marks for 1908-17 on the sword hilts, generally good very fine or better (6) £2500-3000

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 27 May 1919.

Henry Blackett was born in Staines, Surrey in November 1867 and entered the Royal Navy as a cadet in *Britannia* in January 1881. Appointed a Midshipman in May 1883, while serving in the *Nelson* on the Australian Station, he was advanced to Sub. Lieutenant in May 1887 and given command of the torpedo boat No. 62 for the Jubilee Review. Enjoying wide and varied service and steady promotion over the next two decades, he was advanced to Captain in December 1907 and given command of the cruiser *Duke of Edinburgh* on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914.

Blackett and his crew subsequently participated in the search for the *Goeben* and *Breslau* and passed the latter part of 1914 on convoy duty between Karachi and Suez, on one occasion being diverted with three transports to deal with a strong Turkish-Arab force assembling near Sheikh Syed, just outside Aden, and to destroy the coastal fort at Turba. The latter was duly destroyed and the enemy force dispersed by Indian troops landed from the transports on 8 November - Blackett was commended for his valuable assistance by Brigadier-General Cox.

Returning to the Grand Fleet, *Duke of Edinburgh* was present at Jutland, where, it transpired, she was the only survivor from the ill-fated First Cruiser Squadron, her consorts *Defence*, *Warrior* and *Black Prince* all being sunk by Vice-Admiral Hipper’s battle cruisers and Rear-Admiral Behncke’s Third Battle Squadron - the light armour of the British cruisers was no match for the 11 and 12-inch guns of the enemy ships which quickly found the range and repeatedly registered hits. The *Defence* and the *Black Prince* blew up taking 91 officers and 1660 ratings to their death, while the *Warrior*, with over 100 killed and wounded, was more fortunate and able to transfer most of her crew to the *Engadine* before sinking. Blackett in *Duke of Edinburgh* most likely escaped a similar fate as a result of his engine room staff working the engines up to 22 knots, the same speed achieved on her 8-hour full power trials in 1905, some 11 years earlier. He also managed to avoid a torpedo. Duly commended and mentioned in despatches, he was also awarded the Order of St. Vladimir, 4th Class, with swords ‘For distinguished service rendered in the battle of Jutland’ (*London Gazette* 5 June 1917 refers).

Honours and awards aside, Blackett’s command of the *Duke of Edinburgh* ended under a cloud in September 1916, when he threatened to place one of his officers in irons for showing contempt for his Captain. Their Lordships found that the officer in question had been subjected to significant provocation and his senior was temporarily suspended from seagoing duties. Nonetheless, in May 1917, he was given command of the cruiser *Cumberland*, in which capacity he served for the remainder of the War and was awarded his C.B.E.

Placed on the Retired List as a Rear-Admiral in February 1919, Blackett, onetime a Lieutenant of the City of London and an honorary member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes, died in December 1952, aged 85 years.

See lot 483 for recipient’s miniature medals.



A rare Second World War C.B.E., Great War submariner's D.S.C. group of nine awarded to Rear-Admiral H. R. Marrack, Royal Navy, who joined the fledgling submarine service in 1908 and remained similarly employed until the 1930s

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 STAR (Lieut. H. R. Marrack, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lt. Commr. H. R. Marrack, R.N.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, mounted as worn, together with a set of related miniature dress medals (excluding C.B.E.), and tunic ribands, *very fine and better* (17) *£1800-2200*

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 June 1943.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 17 April 1918:

'In recognition of their services in submarines.'

Hugh Richard Marrack was born in Walton, Surrey in July 1888 and was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton and at *Britannia*. Appointed a Midshipman in July 1904, he joined the fledgling submarine branch as a Sub. Lieutenant in August 1908 and was given his first command, the *A. 10*, in October 1911.

By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Marrack was in command of the *C. 19*, in which capacity he served until removing to the *E. 51* in December 1916, including co-operation duties with Q-ships. But it was for numerous mine-laying operations in the latter submarine that he was awarded his D.S.C., and, more particularly, a "sub-on-sub" attack he carried out on the night of 29-30 December 1917:

'As the vessels were approaching, I decided by such outline of the hull as I could distinguish and by the slowness of their approach, that they were submarines. About 11.22 p.m. I observed that there was at least one other black object astern of the first two, but did not examine this closely. About 11.26 the clouds over the moon became thinner, and it looked as if the moon might appear at any moment. I therefore altered course to 200 and fired a double shot from the bow tubes at the leading ship. Estimated range 1000-1200 yards. Speed of enemy 11 knots. Speed of torpedoes 35 knots. I immediately put the helm hard-a-port and dived to avoid being seen. Between 60-70 seconds after firing, a dull distinctive thud was heard ...'

A 'thud' that in the opinion of his Flotilla C.O. was indicative of a successful attack.

Marrack was also commended by Their Lordships in August 1918 on the occasion the *C. 25* was attacked by hostile seaplanes.



Between the Wars, Marrack commanded the *L. 71*, *K. 8*, *M. 3* and H.M. Australian submarine *Oxley* 1918-28, before returning home to take command of Portland Submarine Flotilla in 1929. Having then been advanced to Captain, he next served as C.O. of the China Submarine Flotilla 1929-31, but returned to normal seagoing duties thereafter, including command of the *Carlisle* 1934-37.

During the 1939-45 War, Marrack served as Commodore and Superintendent of Sheerness 1939-43 and of Gibraltar 1943-45, gaining advancement to Rear-Admiral and the C.B.E. The Admiral, who was onetime an A.D.C. to the King, died in February 1972.

Sold with the recipient's original C.B.E, warrant and one or two photographs, together with a cassette recording made by his step daughter, and extensive research, including copied patrol reports for the *E. 51* 1917-18 and service record.

See lot 570 for the group of medals to Lieutenant D. C. Bell, R.N. who was killed in action aboard the submarine C25, in which action Admiral Marrack received a commendation.



A fine Great War Battle of Jutland D.S.O. group of five awarded to Captain G. A. Coles, Royal Navy - as C.O. of the destroyer H.M.S. *Ambuscade*, he participated in three torpedo attacks on the German battle line

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 STAR (Lt. Commr. G. A. Coles, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf (Commr. G. A. Coles, R.N.); Russia, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, 3rd Class breast badge, with swords, bronze-gilt and enamel, together with *Spink & Son* Jutland commemorative, small silver, and R.N. tie-pin, central surround wreaths slightly chipped on the first, otherwise good very fine and better (7) £3500-4000



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 15 September 1916 - as part of the Jutland despatches: 'The commander of his division speaks highly of the way he conned his ship. *Ambuscade* fired three torpedoes and the rapid reloading under fire reflects great credit on all concerned and proves the ship is in a high state of efficiency.'

Russian Order of St. Anne *London Gazette* 5 June 1917: 'For distinguished services rendered in the Battle of Jutland.'

Gordon Alston Coles was born in India in April 1882, the son of Charles Edward Coles, C.M.G., onetime Director of Prisons in Egypt. Having attended the Royal Naval College *Britannia*, Coles was appointed a Midshipman aboard H.M.S. *Hawke* on the Mediterranean Station in November 1897, and had risen to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914.

Subsequently appointed to the command of the destroyer *Ambuscade* in the Fourth Destroyer Flotilla, he was present at the Battle of Jutland, on which occasion he was commended for the manner in which he handled his command. *Ambuscade* launched her torpedo attacks between 11-12 p.m. on 31 May, when the Fourth Flotilla closed with the German battle line on no less than three occasions - as a result two enemy cruisers were put out of action, but several of *Ambuscade's* consorts were badly damaged or sunk. Coles was awarded the D.S.O. and Russian Order of St. Anne (3rd Class), mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 6 July 1916), and recommended for early promotion.

Duly advanced to Commander in December 1916, he took command of the destroyer *Plucky* in the same month, in which capacity he served until April 1918, when he came ashore to an appointment as C.O. of the *Fisgard* training establishment. Coles was placed on the Retired List at his own request in January 1923, upon which he was advanced to Captain in April 1927.

Recalled in August 1939, he appears to have been employed as a Convoy Routing Officer on the Staff of the U.K.'s Representative in Eire, from November 1940 until the end of hostilities, his service record stating 'not to be borne on ship's books'. Coles was finally placed back on the Retired List in December 1946.



A rare Great War D.S.O. group of three awarded to Lieutenant J. Martin, Royal Naval Reserve, onetime Mercantile Marine, who commanded the Q-ships *Dargyle* and *Fresh Hope* 1917-18

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. J. Martin, R.N.R.), *good very fine* (3) *£1600-1800*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 19 December 1917:

'The King has been graciously pleased to approve the award of Honours, Decorations and Medals to the under mentioned Officers and men of the British Mercantile Marine, in recognition of zeal and devotion to duty shown in carrying on the trade of the country during the War ... Chief Officer James Martin (Lieutenant, R.N.R.)'

James Martin, who was appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve in May 1917, assumed command of the Q-ship *Dargyle* in the following month, a topsail schooner fitted out with a 4-inch and two 12-pounders. Operating out of Lerwick, she certainly had a number of encounters with enemy submarines, though the background to Martin's D.S.O. requires further research.

In a lengthy patrol report sent to the Admiral Commanding, Orkney and Shetland, on 16 August 1917, Martin expressed his doubts about the *Dargyle's* suitability for Q-ship operations:

'It is my opinion that this vessel owing to her uncommon build is marked and suspected by enemy submarines of being armed. Three times in my experience submarines have been in the vicinity and no attempt made to attack us has been made until we had a torpedo fired at us. As a decoy ship she is a failure, and I should recommend her being handed back to her owners, and the guns, engines and material being taken out of her and fitted in a vessel more serviceable.'

Martin's report swiftly invoked the Admiral Commanding to send a scathing report to the C.-in-C. Grand Fleet:

'I consider that the present Commanding Officer of the Special Service Vessel *Dargyle* is not suitable for appointment in command of a Special Service Vessel. Lieutenant J. Martin, R.N.R., is of an excitable temperament which is most undesirable. At various interviews he has not impressed me or members of my staff as being a suitable officer for his present command. He is constantly using his motors and does not appear to realise the importance of making his vessel look like a peaceful merchant ship, as will be seen from the letter of the Rear-Admiral, Stornaway ... I am therefore desirous of giving her another trial under a new Commanding Officer and submit that Lieutenant Martin may be relieved.'

As a result, according to Carson Ritchie's *Q-Ships*:

'Martin resigned from his command on the grounds of ill-health, but captain James Startin, Senior Naval Officer, Granton, who felt that he was a very capable officer, but 'certainly difficult as regards naval etiquette and discipline', had him transferred to another vessel. A year later, as commander of the *Fresh Hope*, another sailing Q-ship, Martin justified this good opinion by bringing the fore-and-aft schooner into an encounter with a U-boat on which he scored four direct hits.'



A remarkable Great War D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Captain E. C. Lance, Somerset Light Infantry, late King Edward's Horse and West Yorkshire Regiment, who was twice honoured by Franco for his part in rescuing a hundred nationalists in the Spanish Civil War: high on the republicans' wanted list as "The Man in the Tartan Jacket", Lance was eventually captured by them and sentenced to death, but ultimately lived to tell the tale after 15 months of hellish imprisonment - an extraordinary story vividly retold by C. E. Lucas Phillips in *The Spanish Pimpernel*

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 STAR (17929 L. Cpl. E. C. Lance, W. York. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. E. C. Lance); RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, Third Class breast badge, with swords, 35 x 35mm., bronze-gilt and enamel, unmarked; SPAIN, ORDER OF THE YOKE AND ARROWS, fascist regime issue, breast badge, gilt and enamel, with clasp, 'Christopher Lance', in its case of issue; SPAIN, CITY OF MADRID, PRESENTATION GOLD MEDAL, in its fitted *Juan Feu, Madrid* case of issue, together with related miniature dress medals (7), including Russian Order of St. Anne, with swords, in silver-gilt and enamel, *generally good very fine, the fascist piece extremely rare, so, too, the D.S.O. to such a junior officer (14)* *£6000-7000*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 26 September 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was the only officer left of his battalion when the final objective was reached. Both flanks of his battalion were exposed and they were almost surrounded by the enemy. Thereupon he skilfully withdrew his men from a difficult position to a strong one 200 yards in the rear, checked the advance of the enemy, and held on under intense artillery fire until relieved two days later. The sound tactics, cool judgement and the daring example which he set his men undoubtedly secured a very important position.'

Edwin Christopher Lance was born in Taunton, Somerset in June 1893, and was educated at Lancing College prior to enlisting in King Edward's Horse in December 1912. Advanced to Corporal in January 1915, he deserted shortly afterwards, his father later stating in a letter to the authorities that he did not wish to disclose the reasons for his son's sudden departure - instead he confirmed that Lance had enlisted in the West Yorkshire Regiment at York a few days later, which, after further investigation, proved entirely true.

Active service in France and Russia

Embarked for France with the 2nd Battalion in March 1915, the ex-deserter quickly made up for his past misdemeanours, being awarded a commission in the Field that September, when he joined the 6th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, as a 2nd Lieutenant. And he remained actively engaged in that capacity until the end of hostilities, winning his D.S.O. for the the above cited deeds in the attack on Inverness Copse on 22 August 1917, during the battle of Ypres, a desperate engagement in which the 6th Battalion took heavy casualties - so heavy, in fact, that Lance, serving as a Temporary Captain and O.C. No. 3 Company, was the only officer left standing after the initial advance. The action is described in detail in the regimental history, including the text of the field messages sent by Lance to his C.O.:

'9.30 a.m. Arrived eastern edge of Copse with few oddments, about 70 men in all. We were being surrounded so had been forced to withdraw. Both flanks in air. We must have reinforcements.'

This was followed by a pigeon message:

'9.55 a.m. Have arrived. Strength 2 platoons east of edge of Copse. Am being surrounded so we must fall back. No further supports have arrived.'

The next message was timed 10.05 a.m.:

'Pushed back from east edge of Copse. More reinforcements required. Lees (10th D.L.I.) unable to give me any more. Am still holding largest part of Copse.'

A message which followed gave the dispositions of the Somerset men:

'My line now runs from J.14.c.8.5 (northern edge of Copse) to Tank Trap (on the Menin road running through the Copse) to J.14.c.7.3 (a point on the road which runs north-west from the Chateau to the Menin road and about 300 yards from the ruined buildings). Still cannot find the Cornwalls (6th D.C.L.I., who attacked on the left of the 6th Somersets). Germans are congregating at strong point about J.14.c.9.4 (on the Menin road and about 150 yards east of the Somersets). Two platoons of Durham Light Infantry have come up on our left. We have 90 men in all.'

At 11.15 a.m. another message from the O.C., No. 3 Company, was sent back:

'We hold strong point at J.14.c.9.5 Several enemy machine-guns in front of us and Copse strongly held. *We will hold on at all costs.*'

The precarious position of these brave fellows can be better appreciated by these last two messages, which give the co-ordinates of the opposing positions: they were but fifty yards apart. About 1 p.m., a hostile party of about one hundred Germans marched up the Menin road and turned south, just where the Chateau road joined up with the former. Several small parties of the enemy, each of about twenty men, were also seen moving up north and south. Next, a whole battalion of Germans was observed advancing over the ridge east of Inverness Copse. In response to our S.O.S. the guns opened fire and these hostile advances were checked. But again, about 2 p.m., the enemy was seen massing in the valley of the Bassvillebeek and some minutes later he was reported 'advancing towards us north of Menin road, 400 yards in front of our line.' Machine-gun, Lewis-gun and artillery fire again checked this advance and dispersed the enemy. At evening the line held by the 6th Somersets appears to have been from a point about 250 yards in and from the western edge of Inverness Copse, back along Jasper Avenue to the bend in the road running directly south from Clapham Junction and just south-east of Stirling Castle. During the night the 6th Somersets and one company of D.L.I., who had been holding the front line throughout the whole day, were relieved by the K.O.Y.L.I. and other companies of the Durhams, and moved back to the western edges of Inverness Copse in support. The Somerset men were greatly exhausted. In addition to the attack early in the morning of the 22nd, they had had to beat off three counter-attacks pressed with vigour. It is impossible to give the numbers of the Battalion at this period, but they must have been small, and it was but a remnant which held the western edges of the Copse.'

But Lance's trials were far from over:

'Although the Battalion narrative does not mention it, the 6th Somersets were engaged with the enemy on the 24th. Throughout the night of the 23-24 the enemy concentrated the fire of his heavy batteries upon the Clapham Junction-Inverness Copse Sector. This bombardment intensified after midnight, and at dawn on the 24th the enemy launched his fourth counter-attack. This attack was delivered by a fresh German Division led by "Sturm" troops. The two leading waves were lightly equipped, the four succeeding waves carried full arms, tools and equipment. The forward posts, now held by companies of the K.O.Y.L.I., fell back upon the supports, which consisted of the survivors of the 6th Somersets (under Captain Lance) and 10th Durham L.I. (under Captain Jerrard). These two officers and their troops put up such a determined resistance that the hostile waves were broken in succession. "Sturm Truppen" infiltrated round the north of the Copse and actually crossed the Menin road, west of the Copse. Here fortunately they bumped into Battalion H. Q. 6th Somersets, now situated in Jasper Avenue 70 yards west of the wood, and were repulsed. Captain Manson, the Adjutant, fell at the junction of the Menin road and the Copse, though not till the enemy had been driven back, and his comrades in the wood made safe from being surrounded. As a result of these operations the C.O. was able to report that though heavily attacked he was still holding the N.W. end of the Copse. The 6th Battalion was by this time reduced to three officers (Captain Lance and Lieutenant Denman in the Copse and the C.O. at Battalion H.Q.). At 10 a.m. the C.O., after reporting that his Adjutant had been killed, asked that command of the right sector should be taken over by the O.C. 10th D.L.I. This was eventually done.

At 12.20 the enemy counter-attacked in force all along the whole line and every gun in the neighbourhood opened on his troops as they advanced. But no supports or reserves were left and at 12.45 the O.C., 10th D.L.I., informed Brigade that his men were retiring from Inverness Copse and forming posts along the western edges. Driven out of their position also the Brigade, nevertheless, managed to hold the western edge of the Copse and when relieved on the night of 24-25 August, held the line Jasper Avenue-western edge of Inverness Copse to Menin road to a point where Jargon Drive cut the sunken road north of Menin road ... The 6th Somersets had 6 officers killed, 9 wounded and 2 missing. In the other ranks the Battalion lost 44 killed, 213 wounded and 74 missing.'

Lance was awarded the D.S.O., a rare distinction indeed for a young Acting Captain; so, too, a brace of "mentions" (*London Gazette*s 22 May and 18 December 1917 refer).

In common with a few other men in his Battalion, he next volunteered for service in North Russia in support of Kerensky's abortive offensive against the Bolsheviks in Karelia, and was wounded while serving as a Captain & Adjutant in the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Karelia Regiment, on 7 August 1919 - a bullet passing clean through his left arm just above the elbow. Without having received proper treatment, he was embarked for the U.K. and admitted to the Edinburgh War Hospital in West Lothian, and thence a Red Cross Hospital in Bath, from which latter establishment he was finally discharged in September 1920. He was awarded the Order of St. Anne, Third Class, with swords.

The Spanish Pimpernel

Returning to his pre-war studies as a civil engineer, Lance was working in that capacity out in Spain at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1936. And when the British Ambassador and his staff departed Madrid for Valencia, the Consul-General approved Lance's appointment as an Hon. Military Attache at the recently evacuated embassy building in the capital - no place to be in such perilous times, as evidenced by the wound he collected during an air raid on 8 January 1937 - but already several hundred unfortunates had sought refuge there.

In his autobiography, *Trail Sinister*, the journalist Sefton Delmer describes how Lance set about getting these endangered refugees to assorted ports and safety:

'Officially, the function of the Scottish Ambulance Unit, one of whose vans had conveyed the dying Alastair MacDougall to Alicante, was to pick up the wounded at the front line dressing stations and rush them to the nearest hospital. They were also expected to distribute food and clothing to the stricken population of Madrid. Most certainly they carried out both tasks with gallantry and humanity ... But the Scottish Ambulance Unit had yet another humanitarian mission. And this one was secret - secret, it was hoped, from the Valencia government and its police. For secretly the Scottish Ambulance were serving as the transport section for the British Scarlet Pimpernel who was saving the lives of some of Spain's hunted aristocrats and middle class by smuggling them out of Spain under the noses of the Reds. At least once a fortnight, and sometimes oftener than that, a convoy of lorries and ambulances, each decorated with a huge Union Jack and a Red Cross, would leave the Madrid H.Q. of the Scottish Ambulance in order to drive down to one of the ports on the coast - Valencia, Alicante, or the little British owned orange port of Gandia.

Ostensibly the purpose of their journey was to collect food and clothing for Madrid from British ships in the ports, and at the same time to evacuate from Madrid some of the host of Gibraltarians, Maltese and other British subjects camped in the British embassy and see them safely on board a British ship for home. The Pimpernel had the brilliant idea that he could pack a few Spaniards in among the British and smuggle them through with the rest. It worked. The Gibraltarians nearly all had Spanish names, talked Spanish among themselves, and gave the perfect cover to the Pimpernel's contraband of Dukes and Duchesses. So daring did the Pimpernel become, that on one spectacular convoy he managed to take through a party of no fewer than seventy-two hunted Spaniards and get them on board a British merchant ship, in which they sailed to safety.

It was tricky enough passing through thirty-four police checkpoints on the road from Madrid to the coast. But the trickiest part of all was the transfer of the escapees to the British ships. Gandia, a little port which had been built by a British company fifty years before, and most of whose buildings were covered with protective Union Jacks, was the best escape port ...'

Here then Lance at work, a highly risky enterprise that led to the republicans dubbing him "The Man in the Tartan Jacket"; so, too, to General Franco interviewing him, as a result of which several prominent nationalists were rescued, among them the General's nephew. In fact, as concluded in Lance's *Times* obituary, 'Many prominent nationalists owed their liberty and probably their lives to his efforts.'

At length, however, he was indeed arrested by the republicans while on a mission to Valencia, the beginning of a sorry chapter of suffering which extended to 15 months - with a death sentence hanging over his head. Sefton Delmer continues:

'Alas for gay, luckless Lance. He scored his hundredth escapee all right and pushed him to safety. He was Alvarez Martin Moreno, eighteen year old son of Franco's chief of staff, General Moreno, and a nephew of the Generalissimo himself. The Reds had been hunting him everywhere. They wanted to hold him as a hostage to extort concessions from his powerful uncle. When they discovered, through a informer, that it was the red-haired Englishman who had stolen him from them they determined to get the British Pimpernel.

Lance had not been able to resist making another trip - both Moreno and this last effort were without the benefit of the Scottish Ambulance - and this time the Reds caught him *in flagrante* as he was stowing away his man on a British steamer. But Lance managed to get away and shake off the police in a wild motor car chase by night through winding roads between Alicante and Madrid. With a contempt for the Red police born of his past successes Lance thought he could get away with it. Instead of trying to get back to Gandia and hiding in one of his caches until Apfel could smuggle him out, he walked openly around Madrid as though everything was normal.

But only for four days. Then the police called on him, as he was in the office of the British embassy's commercial secretariat. They pushed him into an enormous Rolls Royce and, with drawn blinds, he was taken down to Valencia. Russians and Spaniards put him through a racking third degree. After that it was prison, prison, prison.'

All in all Lance would be moved to seven different places of incarceration, including a prison ship, and the length and extent of his suffering is vividly described by C. E. Lucas Phillips:

'The last move came. The seventh prison and by far the worst. Again some sort of religious establishment, it was near Gerona, far away on the cold fringes of the Pyrenees, at the extremity of the north-east corner of Spain, which was all that remained under the dominion of the Republicans. The weather was bitterly cold; snow was falling and the mountain wind cut like a knife. Christopher Lance, weak, emaciated, verminous, clothed only in ragged trousers and shirt, yet strangely standing out with some elusive air of distinction from the other prisoners, could not disguise his dismay when he found himself once more in solitary confinement. The prison was one in which all the worst and most dangerous offenders were being concentrated and, together with a few others, he found himself separated from the main body and put into a tiny stone cell, measuring eight feet by six feet, on the third floor, with a small, unglazed, iron-barred window through which the wind whistled with freezing breath. The place was as cold as an ice-box. Vile though his other prisons had been, Lance felt that over this forbidding place, in which the guards seemed scared, there lay a chill and deadly hand that held every being in an iron grip, final and inexorable. The breath of the grave, earthy and fetid, invaded stone cells and corridors and stairs ...'

Here, in January 1939, a surge of new prisoners arrived and Lance's small eight-by-six cell became a temporary home for six men, temporary because some of them were shortly afterwards shot:

'A day or two later, at an hour when his pains had temporarily subsided, all the prisoners were paraded in a courtyard in the biting cold of the early morning ... The handsome young Governor arrived, looking very smart, very brisk and matter-of-fact. He read out the names of some thirty men, several of whom Lance knew, and ordered them to fall in front of the rest. No explanation was necessary and none was given. Everyone knew ... Two hundred yards down the road, where the spilled earth of a newly dug trench could be clearly seen, the little column was seen to halt and turn about, the sleet driving into their faces ... The Governor took up position twenty-five yards in front of the centre of the line. Without more ado, as casually as if at a shooting gallery, he swung his blazing tommy-gun from one end of the line to the other. Twenty-six out of the thirty fell. Three or four more bursts and they were all down. In a world otherwise deadly silent, that never-to-be-forgotten rattle of the tommy-gun echoed from wall to wall of the stone prison and echoed again faintly against the ramparts of the distant mountains.

Handing his tommy-gun to a guard, the Governor then drew his revolver and, walking briskly down the line of dead and wounded, turned over each body and administered the final death-stroke. Calmly he stopped after each sixth body to refill his magazine and as calmly at the end walked home again, stopping only to light a cigarette ... That was the beginning. Every morning afterwards about twenty or thirty more were shot down in the same manner.'

And it was a rate of attrition that left Lance about eight more days of life, for he discovered via a guard that his name was 250th on the nominal list of those to be executed. But at midnight - after the tally of slaughtered had reached 240 - he was suddenly taken from his cell and, in the company of an old English friend from Ambulance Unit days, taken by car to an unknown destination. Convinced that their British nationality was the cause for the journey - namely to be finished off in the mountains, without trace or witness - it was to their huge relief that, at journey's end, they were actually handed over to a British Embassy official, Skrine Stevenson: "I've come to take you home."

In addition to his Yoke and Arrows insignia, Lance was presented by the Mayor of Madrid with the City's Gold Medal in 1961, after his story had appeared in C. E. Lucas Phillips' *The Spanish Pimpernel* in the previous year - "I never dreamed of receiving such an award," he told the gathered throng of officials and journalists. And in the interim he had been recalled on the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939 and attached to M.I. 6 and the Intelligence Corps before ill-health resulted in his early retirement in the following year.

Lance retired to Alicante, scene of his daring exploits in the Civil War, and he died there in March 1971, aged 77 years; sold with copies of *The Spanish Pimpernel* and *Trail Sinister*, volume I, by Sefton Delmer, together with a quantity of related research.



(Part Lot)

Family group:

A rare and interesting Russian intervention D.S.O., civil O.B.E. group of four awarded to Captain W. L. R. P. S. Blennerhassett, Intelligence Corps

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Capt. W. L. Blennerhassett); FRANCE, CROIX DE GUERRE 1914-1916, with bronze palm, together with a set of related dress miniature medals, including 1914 Star with clasp and Victory Medal with M.I.D. oak leaf, these mounted as worn, and an attractive 'Order of the White Rose Revived 1929' commemorative medal, silver-gilt and enamel, *generally good very fine*

A Second World War campaign service group of five attributed to Captain F. A. Blennerhassett, Royal Artillery and Royal Warwickshire Regiment

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; CORONATION 1953, mounted as worn, together with a set of related dress miniature medals, *good very fine or better (21)* *£1200-1500*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 21 January 1920:

'For conspicuous gallantry near Siding on 11 June 1919, when doing intelligence duties. On the advance of the Russian troops being held up, he collected three men and led an advance under heavy fire, thereby assisting greatly in re-establishing the situation. As Intelligence Officer in charge of the forward area, he has rendered invaluable services in controlling an area of some 3,000 square miles.'

O.B.E. apparently ungazetted.

William Lewis Rowland Paul Sebastian Blennerhassett was born in October 1882, the third son of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bt., and by profession was a member of the London Stock Exchange. Appointed a Local Temporary Honorary Lieutenant on the Special List in October 1914, he served in the Intelligence Corps out in France and Belgium until 1915, gaining a mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 17 February 1915). Such was the *ad hoc* manner in which the War Office assembled the "Intelligence Corps" at the outset of hostilities that its recruits came in all shapes and sizes - Blennerhassett is recorded as having reported for duty with his father's sword and two spare shirts, and to have proved a hopeless motor-cyclist, writing off one of the unit's Sunbeams after a journey that lasted just 50 yards.

Of his subsequent wartime movements little remains known, though he was graded as a Staff Captain in June 1916 and, according to his *Times* obituary from May 1952, 'his abilities as a linguist were known to the Foreign Office, which employed him on financial business in northern Russia and Finland in 1919'. Here then the likely grounds for the award of his civil O.B.E., and probably for secretive work carried out after his duties as an Intelligence Officer. Interestingly, as also stated in his *Times* obituary, Blennerhassett 'worked his experience of revolutionary Russia into material for two novels. *The Red Shadow* and *The Dreamer*, which were distinguished less for style or narrative than for their precise descriptions of scenes and events witnessed by the author.'

Francis Alfred Blennerhassett, who was born in July 1916, served as a Captain in the Royal Artillery and Royal Warwickshire Regiment in the 1939-45 War, prior to commencing a legal career. Appointed a Q.C. in 1965 and a Circuit Judge in 1978, he died in June 1993.



A very rare and important South Russia 1919 operations D.S.O., Great War M.C. group of eleven awarded to Brigadier H. N. H. Williamson, Royal Artillery: attached to the Don Army under General Sidorni, he 'took part in cavalry charges, steamed over most of Southern Russia in armoured trains and skimmed over the Steppe in biplanes searching for shell dumps mislaid by imbecile staff officers', an extraordinary chapter of active service vividly described in his published journals *Farewell to the Don*

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (Lieut. H. N. H. Williamson, R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major H. N. H. Williamson); 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; CORONATION 1937; RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR, Fourth Class breast badge, with swords, 40 x 40mm., bulbous arms, gilt metal and enamel, unmarked; BELGIUM, CROIX DE GUERRE 1914-18, enamel work damaged on the St. Vladimir, otherwise generally very fine or better (11) £4000-5000



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 27 September 1920:

'For gallantry and devotion to duty at Celeschina on 27 July 1919, when he assisted a young Russian officer who was fighting an 18-pounder gun against an armoured train at 3,000 yards range. The fire from the train was heavy, and it was entirely due to Major Williamson's advice and presence that the duel ended in favour of the single 18-pounder.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

Hudleston Noel Hedworth Williamson was born in December 1886, the son of Captain Cecil Hedworth Williamson of Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire, and was educated at Eton and the R.M.A. Woolwich. Commissioned in the Royal Artillery in December 1907, he was advanced to Captain in October 1914, while serving out in France with 19th Divisional Artillery, but was wounded by gunfire in the thigh, arm and head at Ypres at the end of the latter month. Returning to France in July 1915, he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 15 June 1916 refers) and appointed Battery Major of 'C' Battery, 110 Brigade, R.F.A. in April 1917, in which capacity he was awarded the M.C. and again mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 20 December 1918 refers), in addition to being awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 15 April 1918 refers).



Williamson (left) in Russia

In April 1919, Williamson was embarked for South Russia, where he initially took up an appointment at the Novocherkask Artillery School, but with the advent of General Denikin's new offensive that June, he went into action with the Don Army under General Sidorni, gaining his D.S.O. for gallantry in the above cited armoured train action, and the Order of St. Vladimir, 4th Class, with swords, and the Order of St. Stanislaus, 2nd Class, with swords. Luckily for posterity's sake, Williamson also found time to keep up his journals, thereby leaving a compelling account of his time in South Russia - an account that was published under the title *Farewell to the Don* in 1970. Rich in detail as a result of his powers of observation, *Farewell to the Don* very much answers the question 'What was it like to be there?'. But time and space permit just a glimpse of Williamson's keen eye at work:

On the nature of revenge adopted by both the Reds and the Whites:

'After the capture of the railway station, a thorough search was made for any Bolsheviks who might be hiding in the vicinity, and the troops began to push through the houses, their weapons at the ready. Walls and windows were broken and the floors were fouled by horses and stank of human excrement. Furniture was hacked by sabres, mirrors smashed and books charred, and from the wreckage one unfortunate commissar was discovered. His identity was proved beyond all doubt by the papers he carried and his red star badge of office.

Under escort of an N.C.O. and two soldiers, the wretched man was brought to a group of three officers with whom I was talking. It was useless for him to deny his position and he could never have expected to escape with his life. Immediately, two of the young Guards officers with whom I had worked and fought during the last forty-eight hours seemed to cast from them the cloak of refinement which they had appeared to wear so naturally, and the primitive man, embittered by the hatred of the civil war, came into evidence.

The trembling commissar was beaten across the face and head till the blood flowed and he was abused and reviled and threatened with the pains of hell. It was plain that he was about to undergo untold and indescribable suffering and I remonstrated with one of the officers, and finally drew my revolver and said I would no longer witness this type of brutality. The officer turned angrily on me, beating down my right hand. "We are proud and grateful to have you fighting with us and helping us," he said sharply, "but you do not appreciate the circumstances from the Russian point of view."

Each of the three men standing with me, it seemed, had lost relations and friends, as well as property, under the most brutal circumstances at the hands of the commissars, of which this man was a typical specimen. "If we were to fall into the hands of Bolsheviks," he went on furiously, "we should be tortured. We are not torturing the commissar, only frightening him in the hope that he will betray other Bolshevik sympathisers in the neighbourhood."

They all referred to the massacre of naval and military officers by the men of the Black Sea Fleet at Sebastopol, where the wretched victims were lined up on the decks and given the choice of "dying hot" or "dying cold." If they chose "hot", they were tied to planks and fed inch by inch into the ship's furnaces. If they chose "cold" they had iron bars tied to their feet and were dropped into the sea. They also excitedly related to me some of the appalling atrocities which had been perpetrated against their women relations at Petrograd in 1917 and 1918, and claimed that the prisoner was the type of man who had instigated and encouraged these actions, and was, therefore, more guilty than the ignorant soldiers who were led on by the agitators.

"It is," the first speaker claimed, "just a personal question between ourselves and him. When this sort of thing happens in England, perhaps you will be able to understand it better! For the time being, please mind your own business!"

Looking at it impartially I had to agree with them, but as we had become very good friends during the last two days, I prevailed on them not to touch the man again and he was taken away and hanged without more ado.'

And on the effectiveness of his guns:

'I was fairly itching to see a little counter-battery work and even at that range I thought we could have shifted them, but suddenly all attention was diverted to the main attack which appeared in the form of about 400 Red infantry in three lines who appeared from our left front, emerging from a fold in the ground about 4,000 yards away. They carried large red banners and were urged forward by officers waving swords which flashed in the sunshine. They didn't seem very eager to forge ahead, however, and here and there an officer spurred his horse forward and set about some reluctant man with the flat of his weapon. The lines come closer, straggling and ballooning a little here and there, and we could hear the shouts of the officers, then fire was opened on them and the 4.5 howitzer got well on to them with instantaneous fuse within a few minutes. The 18-pounder battery commander was too far to the left, but once they had found the range, the first half-dozen shells pinned the advancing line of infantry down and they all fell flat to the ground. Three more salvos sent them back hell-for-leather in the direction from which they had come, a horde of running figures heading full-tilt for shelter. Behind them they left scatterings of equipment, flags, an occasional casualty and infuriated shouting officers, and one aimlessly-wandering riderless horse.'

Suffering from typhus, Williamson was invalided home in May 1920, and took up appointment as an Adjutant in the Territorials (R.A.) on his recovery, and, remaining a regular soldier between the Wars, enjoyed steady advancement, being appointed a substantive Colonel in July 1935 and a Temporary Brigadier and C.R.A. of 50th (Northumbrian) Division on the eve of the renewal of hostilities. Sent out to France with the B.E.F. in November 1939, he later served on the staff of H.Q., III Corps, and won another "mention" for his services in the Field in the period March-June 1940 (*London Gazette* 20 December 1940 refers). Thereafter, Williamson appears to have served in Eastern Command and he was placed on the Retired List in the honorary rank of Brigadier in November 1945.

Sold with a copy of his published Russian journals, *Farewell to the Don*, together with photocopies of some of his letters home from Russia, and a transcript of an interview with him on the same subject, and copied service record.



A Great War 'North Russia' D.S.O. group of five awarded to Commander F. L. Back, Royal Navy

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R.; 1914-15 STAR (Lt. Commr. F. L. Back, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I. D. oak leaf (Lt. Commr. F. L. Back, R.N.); LEGION OF HONOUR, Chevalier, silver-gilt and enamels, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £2200-2600

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 17 December 1919:

'For distinguished and gallant services in command of H.M.S. "M.31" in Russia.'

Legion of Honour *London Gazette* 28 August 1918.

Francis Leonard Back was born in Pinner, Middlesex, on 14 August 1884, and entered the Navy as a Midshipman on 15 October 1900. He was promoted to Sub-Lieutenant in December 1903, to Lieutenant in January 1906, and to Lieutenant-Commander in June 1914. At the outbreak of the Great War, Back was appointed to *Revenge*, which became part of the 6th Battle Squadron, formed in November 1914, and consisting of five ships of the *Duncan* class, plus *Revenge*. Their function was to attack the bases on the Belgian coast from which the German submarines were operating in the English Channel. During 20-22 November, 1914, *Revenge* bombarded German guns on the Belgian coast east of Nieuport. On 14 December, 1917, with *Majestic*, she left Dover for Dunkirk in an attempt to find and eliminate the German guns which were causing the army so much trouble. Finding them almost impossible to locate, *Majestic* was recalled, leaving *Revenge* to continue the bombardment of the 15th and 16th, but she sustained two hits from 8" shells which damaged her so much below the waterline that she had to retire to be docked.

Back was appointed to the light cruiser *Active* in October 1915, but left her in February 1916 to join the armoured cruiser *Drake*, employed in the North Atlantic, mainly escorting convoys between Liverpool and Halifax, Nova Scotia. On 2 October 1917, *Drake* was torpedoed by the German submarine *U.79* in Ratlin Sound, after dispersing her convoy (HH 24) off the north coast of Ireland. Captain Radcliffe, finding that his ship could still steam, decided to make for Ratlin Island, and called up the Destroyer Escort from which he had just parted. Another division of the 2nd Flotilla also received the signal, and in little more than an hour, 8 destroyers, with 4 sloops following them, had closed *Drake*, formed an anti-submarine screen and were entering Ratlin Sound. While thus employed, the *Brisk* struck a mine and had to be towed into Lough Foyle by two trawlers. *Drake* was anchored in Church Bay by noon, but as she began to heel over rapidly, it was decided to abandon her, and her crew were taken off by *Martin* and *Delphinium*. During the afternoon *Drake* capsized at anchor. Five days afterwards, Back was given command of the *Aubretia*, a *Flower* class sloop based at Queenstown and employed as a submarine decoy vessel, or "Q-Ship". Here he remained until the end of the war.

In April 1919, Back took command of *M.31*, a shallow draught Monitor, and proceeded to North Russia. *M.31* arrived at Murmansk on 5 June 1919, and thence to Archangel to join the Dwina River Expedition. During July and August she was heavily engaged bombarding enemy shore batteries and operations in support of British land forces. In September, when the evacuation had been ordered, the level of the river Dwina had fallen and Monitors *M.25* and *M.27*, having a deeper draught and heavier (7.5") guns, could not cross the bar and had to be destroyed. *M.31* managed by temporarily hoisting out her two 6" guns and mountings. *M.31* and *M.33* covered the final evacuation of Archangel on 29 September 1919. *M.31* was specially mentioned for good service by the S.N.O., White Sea, in a despatch dated 20 September 1919. Back's final appointment was to *Blenheim*, a Destroyer Depot Ship in the Mediterranean, based at Malta, in February 1920. He retired in January 1921, was promoted to Commander (Retd.) in August 1924, and died on 31 December 1924.

Sold with copied service record and other research, including copy photographs of his many ships.



A rare Waziristan 1923-24 operations D.S.O., Second World War O.B.E. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Daw, Royal Engineers, late Middlesex Regiment and Royal Fusiliers

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Capt. H. H. Daw); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. H. H. R. E.(sic) Daw, M.W. S.); WAR MEDAL 1939-45; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, mounted as worn, *generally good very fine (8)* *£2000-2500*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 13 March 1925.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 July 1940.

Harold Henry Daw was born in Alderney in the Channel Islands in 1885, the son of a Lieutenant & Q.M. in the Middlesex Regiment, and enlisted in his father's regiment as a boy recruit in June 1900, aged 15 years. Attaining the rank of Corporal in March 1904, he was seconded to Roorkee College in India in October of the following year and thence to the Unattached List (U.L.) of the Military Works Services in October 1907. Transferring from the U.L. to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers in November 1912, he remained employed out in India, and was commissioned in the Royal Engineers in May 1918.

Daw was subsequently mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. for his distinguished services in the Waziristan operations in the period April 1923 to March 1924, and added the O.B.E. to his accolades for his services as a G.S.O. 1 in H.Q. Eastern Command, India in 1939-40.

He returned to the U.K. in November 1942, when he was placed on the Retired List, and settled in Broughton in Hampshire.



The excessively rare Second World War escaper's D.S.O. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. "Ronnie" Littledale, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who famously made a successful bid for freedom with "Pat" Reid and two others from Colditz in October 1942 - a breakout enacted under the cover of the P.O.Ws' orchestra conducted by Douglas Bader and culminating with the four men squeezing naked through a narrow air vent 'like toothpaste out of a tube!': believed to be one of just two officers similarly decorated for a home run in the last war, the gallant Littledale was killed in action in France in September 1944

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.VI.R., 1st issue, the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated '1943', with its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (Capt. R. B. Littledale, K.R.R.C.); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, together with original Army Council condolence slips in respect of his Palestine and 1939-45 War awards, both in the name of 'Lt. Col. R. B. Littledale, D.S.O.', *extremely fine (5)* £10000-12000



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 4 May 1943.

An award made from the P.O.W. Pool in recognition of his escape from Oflag IVC Colditz (accompanying M.O.D. letter refers).

Ronald Bolton "Ronnie" Littledale was born at Sandiway House, Hartford, Cheshire in June 1902 and was educated at Eton and the R. M.C. Sandhurst. Commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps in February 1923, he had risen to the rank of Captain by the time of his participation in the Palestine and Trans-Jordan operations in the late 1930s and, shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, was appointed a Major and Company Commander in the 2nd Battalion.

**Deutsches
Kriminalpolizeiblatt**
(Sonderausgabe)
Herausgegeben vom Reichskriminalpolizeiamt in Berlin

Erscheint täglich mit Auschluss der Sonn- und Feiertage Zu beziehen durch die Geschäftsstelle Berlin C 2, Wardenstr. Markt 3-4

15. Jahrgang Berlin, den 16. Oktober 1942 Nummer 409 a

Nur für deutsche Behörden bestimmt!

Entwichene kriegsgefangene Offiziere
A. Neuausschreibungen.

Aus dem Lager Colditz I. Sa. entwichene englische Offiziere.

In der Nacht zum 15. 10. 42 entwichen aus dem Lager — Oflag IV, C — in Colditz I. Sa. 4 Offiziere. Fluchtrichtung und Bekleidung unbekannt.

Littledale, Ronald, Major, 14. 6. 02 Sandway, Gef.-Nr. 811 — XXI D, 1.38 m, untermetzt, dunkle Haare, bla. Augen;
Reid, Patrick, Hptm., 15. 11. 19 Indian, Gef.-Nr. 107 — VII C, 1.32 m, untermetzt, bra. Haare, bla. Augen;

Wardle, Howard Douglas, Lt., Pilot, 14. 8. 13 Douglas (Kanada), Gef.-Nr. 208 — IX A, 1.83 m, schlank, dunkel. Haare, bla. Augen;
Stephens, William Lawson, Korvettenkapitän, 19. 10. 19 7, Gef.-Nr. 11668, 1.83 m, dunkel. Haare, bla. Augen.

Sie sind hierunter abgebildet.

6 K 32764/42 15. 10. 42. **KPSt Leipzig**

**Die Flüchtigen sind festzunehmen
und Grenzübertritte mit allen Mitteln zu verhindern.**
Es sind die für diese Fälle vorgeschriebenen Fahndungsmaßnahmen einzuleiten.

Reichskriminalpolizeiamt — C —






Ronald Littledale. Patrick Reid. Howard Douglas Wardle. William Lawson Stephens.

Gestapo "wanted" poster, featuring Littledale and his fellow escapers

P.O.W.

Ordered to France, where he was detached for service as a Transport Officer in the 30th Infantry Brigade, Littledale was captured in the gallant last stand made at Calais in late May 1940 and, after a forced march, found himself incarcerated in Oflag VII C at Laufen. A few days later, with some fellow riflemen, Littledale commenced work on a tunnel from the camp's music room, but just three days later the Germans were tipped-off and arrived on the scene - since he was actually working at the tunnel head at the time, Littledale managed to remain concealed from the enemy, but his two comrades were marched off to 42 days in solitary.

Then in March 1941, he was transferred to Stalag XXI D at Posen, shortly to be the scene of his next escape attempt. Foot and Langley's definitive history *M.I. 9 - Escape and Evasion 1939-45* takes up the story:

'Two old Wykehamists, gifted to an unusual degree with that intelligent pertinacity which is one of the school's hallmarks, who were in the same regiment - the King's Royal Rifle Corps - escaped together from Stalag XXD at Posen on 28 May 1941, by hiding successfully in the rubbish dump: two subalterns, A. M. Sinclair and E. G. B. Davies-Scourfield, who got out with their Major, R. B. Littledale. Though the Nazis had annexed western Poland, its Germanisation was still far from complete, and these escapers got a great deal of help from the Poles: one of the joys of escaping in Poland was that the population was so strongly anti-German. They were passed on to Warsaw, where they spent several months in an Englishwoman's flat, frequently being entertained to more or less formal dinners by a succession of hosts, and engaged in incessant discussions about when it would be safe to move on and in what direction. Eventually, in January 1942, they cast up in Sofia, where the Bulgarian police promised them asylum and then promptly sold them to the Gestapo. Littledale and Michael Sinclair escaped again on 17 January, from a train near Vienna; Sinclair was almost at once recaptured, but Littledale was at large for nearly six months more, in Bohemia ...'

Much of the above period on the run is described in detail by fellow-K.R.R.C. prisoner Gris Davies-Scourfield's *In Presence of My Foes*, including the train-jumping incident:

'Mike had been immediately recaptured and that invoked an immediate hue and cry with the German police, some with alsatian dogs, rushing about in all directions. Ronnie had hidden on the outside platform between two carriages, and just as the police were about to reach his hiding place (Ronnie no doubt praying fervently not to be discovered) there was a loud hissing noise and a jet of steam shot out from under the carriage and completely hid him from their view.'

Littledale was eventually re-captured in Prague in May 1942, in the wake of Heydrich's assassination, the S.S. rampaging through the city in search of suspects - as noted in his M.I. 9 debrief, Littledale was shocked at the 'almost insane' brutality of the S.S. and was himself given a hard time: namely three days of being interrogated by the Gestapo and then six weeks in solitary confinement on a starvation diet.

Colditz

Arriving at Colditz a few weeks later, in mid-July 1942, Littledale quickly befriended another recent arrival, Lieutenant-Commander W. L. "Billie" Stephens, D.S.C., R.N.V.R., who had been captured in the St. Nazaire raid. And fortuitously for posterity's sake - though no Colditz reference work is short of material regarding Littledale - Stephens later wrote a private account of their subsequent escape (copied relevant pages included). Here, then, his opening tribute:

'Ronnie Littledale had, like me, only recently arrived at Colditz, after a truly remarkable escaping career, during the course of which he had been in practically every country in Europe without ever having had that little extra bit of luck which would have got him across the frontier into a neutral country. I must say something further about Ronnie, he was such a very outstanding person in every way. He had had a very hard time both during his periods at liberty as well as on recapture by the Germans, and when I met him he was dreadfully thin and looking very tired and worn. Despite all the hardships he had suffered he never lost his incentive to escape; this was his one idea and it governed his whole life. He thought about it all day long and I am sure he must have dreamed about it most nights ...'

The Plan

Stephens continues:

'It was during one of our walks down to the park that Ronnie and I got our big idea; the kitchen, where the German cooks prepared our food, faced the court-yard on the one side and the Kommandantur Building on the other; we knew that we could get into it and we thought that if we could saw through the window bars and get out on the other side, we might, if we were lucky, avoid being seen by the sentries ... The window we proposed to get out of was some twelve feet from the ground and backing up against it was a "lean-to" affair with a corrugated iron roof, which was used for storing coal. There were three sentries standing or, as was supposed to be the case, patrolling the roadway which ran past this "lean-to" hut. After we got out of the window we should be in full view of two of these men as we crawled across the roof; we should then have to drop from the roof to the ground, a matter of about eight feet, cross the road on which the sentries were standing, passing within six yards of one of them, before we could gain the comparative safety of the Kommandantur garden. This was all made more difficult by the fact that the whole area was brilliantly floodlit and should the sentries chance to look in the direction of the coal house roof they could not fail to see us. I confess that I thought the scheme a little wild and the more people I talked to about it the more convinced I became that I was right. Ronnie, however, was absolutely determined to try it, basing all his hopes on the fact that the guards, who had probably been pacing up and down that self same beat for months if not years, would never think of anyone trying to get away with such a crazy idea and would consequently be slack; that they were slack there was no doubt. We used to take it in turns to watch them at nights and we found they spent most of their time stamping their feet to keep warm and furtively lighting cigarettes. Ronnie was absolutely determined to have a go at it and I soon found myself fired by his enthusiasm ...'

A meeting of the Escape Committee having been convened, it was decided to give the scheme an airing, though the team was increased to four members, namely the addition of Captain P. R. "Pat" Reid, R.A.S.C., in lieu of his skills as a locksmith, and Flight Lieutenant H. D. "Hank" Wardle, R.C.A.F., to represent the Air Force. Clothing and false papers were quickly set in motion, Littledale and Stephens adopting the identities of French workmen returning home on leave by train - 'and we decided to go flat out to make Switzerland in three or four days' - when Stephens pointed out to Littledale that it was customary for rail travellers to exclaim "Heil Hitler" as they boarded or got off a train, the latter strongly objected: 'I don't mind holding up my hand but I'm b-----d if I'll say "Heil Hitler"! And so we compromised.'

Home Run

Of subsequent events, "Pat" Reid wrote in *Colditz - The Full Story*:

'After evening *Appell* on 14 October we all made the highly dangerous run to the kitchen: Malcolm McColm was with us to cover our traces. Balaklava helmets and gloves covered our white skins. Hank and I got out through the window, made our way across the low roofs and dropped to the ground. A British orchestra - which the Germans had had several nights to get used to - was playing in the *Saalhaus*, conducted by Douglas Bader. Bader had a clear view of the sentry for the whole of his beat. The idea was to use the music for signalling: when they stopped playing it meant the escapers could cross his path.

The orchestra was playing as arranged, but each time I started across on the cessation of the music, it started again. Then I heard German voices. It was an off duty officer on his rounds. Suspicious, he was questioning the sentry. Five minutes later the music stopped again, but this time I was caught napping, and dared not risk a late dash. I waited a long time and the music did not begin again. Obviously things had gone wrong for the orchestra. I decided to wait an hour, to let suspicions die down.

In the hope that we could hide in that time from any passing Goon, I tried the handle of the door in the angle of the wall where we were hiding. It opened, and we entered warily. It was pitch-black inside. We went through a second door and took refuge in a room which seemed to contain no more than rubbish.

When the hour was up, we crept out again, and moved to the end of the wall as the sentry's footsteps indicated that he was turning on his beat. I peered round the corner, saw the soldier ten yards off marching away, and with Hank close behind tiptoed across the pathway (we wore socks over our shoes). Soon we were hiding in a small shrubbery near the entrance to the Kommandantur. Ronnie and Billie clambered across the roofs from the kitchen when they saw us cross the path, and in no time we were all in the pit.

My next job was to see if I could open the door into the building from which Dominic Bruce had escaped. It was fifteen yards away. I reached it, and apart from a hair-raising interruption when I heard Priem returning from an evening in town, I worked for an hour without success. We would have to find another way out.

A tunnel led from our pit under a verandah. We felt our way along until we came to a cellar. At the far end was an air-vent or chimney flue. At first it seemed impossible for a man to negotiate this shaft, but after a few moments of despair I found that by removing some of my clothing I could slide up easily enough. I could see that it led to a bared opening at the level of the ground outside - that is, on the far side of the building, where lay the moat for which we were heading. One of the bars was loose in its mortar socket; I freed one end and bent it nearly double. We could just squeeze through!

It was an enormous struggle, and we each had to strip naked, but by 3.30 a.m. we were all lying in bushes on the moat side of the *Kommandantur*. Indeed we were on the very edge of the moat. We peered over. Luckily the moat wall was stepped into three successive descents; the drops were about twelve feet and the steps were about two yards wide. We made a couple of sheet-ropes and climbed down, fully clothed once more. It was 4.30 a.m. By 5.15 a.m. we were over the outer boundary wall - none too soon, because we had a long way to go before dawn ...'

The daring breakout of "The Four" had quickly prompted the appearance of a Gestapo "wanted" poster on 16 October, complete with their photographs and descriptions - thus 'LITLEDALE, Ronald, Major. Born 14 June 1902 at Sandiway, P.O.W. No. 811.XXI D. Height 1.78m; stocky; mousey hair; blue eyes ... All means are to be taken to capture the escapers and to prevent them crossing the border!'



Enjoying their new found freedom in Switzerland, left to right: Lt.-Commander W.L. "Billie" Stephens, DSO, DSC, RNVR, Captain P.R. "Pat" Reid, MC, RASC, Flight Lieutenant H.D. "Hank" Wardle, MC, RCAF and Major R.B. "Ronnie" Littledale, DSO, KRRC.

But, as confirmed by M.I. 9 records, team Littledale-Stephens was already ahead of the game:

'After separating from Reid and Wardle, we walked into Rochlitz, which was reached at 0730 hours. We were wearing civilian clothes brought in our attache cases. At 1805 hours we left the train for Chemnitz, arriving at 0920 hours. We took tickets for Stuttgart. We were questioned by the railway police, but our papers were satisfactory. We left Chemnitz at 0940 hours. We had to change at Hof at 1500 hours and until 1930 hours, when the Danzig express left for Nuremberg, we walked round in the town and drank beer in the station restaurant. We reached Nuremberg at 2300 hours.

We slept in the station restaurant until 0530 hours on 16 October, when we left by Schnellzug (fast train) for Stuttgart arriving at 10.15 hours. We had been told by a Polish officer in the camp that Stuttgart main station was strictly controlled, and to avoid booking from there to the frontier, so we went by train to the suburb of Esslingen, where we travelled by electric train to Plochingen, Reutlingen and Tubingen. From Tubingen we went to Tuttlingen. We took the wrong road out of Tuttlingen and had to spend the night of 16-17 October in a wood 6 k.m. S.E. of the town.

At daylight we made out our position by aid of a small map and home-made compass, and we went on foot across country to the railway just south of Immendingen. Here we rested until dark, when we moved on down the valley, in which the railway ran to a wood above Engen.

We lay up in the wood until dark on 18 October. The day was uneventful except that a man was shooting rooks with a rifle, and later a terrier came to look for us, but made no sign. We walked in the fields parallel to the railway and came into sight of Singen shunting yard about midnight. We retraced our steps and in crossing over the main line by a bridge were stopped by a sentry. We showed him our papers and satisfied him that we had lost our way to Singen station. After crossing the railway further north, we found the point where the Helsingen-Singen road meets the wood, shown to us as leading to the frontier.

We followed the wood, but it eventually became clear that we were wrong. We therefore lay up until dawn on 19 October and then reconnoitred to fix our position. Having done that we lay up until dark, and then, following a more easterly branch of the wood, arrived on the frontier road at 2100 hours. We were challenged by a frontier sentry, but owing to his credulity we were able to move away. We remained hidden until the moon went down, and crossed to the wood north of Ramsen, where we arrived about 0300 hours on 20 October. We remained hidden until dawn and then reported to the Swiss police in Ramsen.'

Reid and Wardle had also made Switzerland the previous evening, thus contributing to a record home-run tally for Colditz. But further adventures remained, the escapers having to continue their journey from the safety of the British Consulate in Berne to Spain, via France. Littledale was the first to depart, in company with another escaper, Flight Lieutenant H. N. "Bill" Fowler, who had exited Colditz in September (see Dix Noonan Webb, 22 September 2006, for his Honours & Awards):

'They crossed the Swiss frontier into France on 25 January 1943. The British consular staff in Geneva arranged this crossing into France at Annemasse. A guide took them in hand. They crossed the Spanish frontier on 30 January. They marched the whole day, reaching the La Jungueras-Figueras road at 4 p.m., and, while crossing it, they were arrested by Spanish soldiers who were patrolling the district in a lorry picking up numerous refugees in the neighbourhood. They seemed familiar with this routine and were not even armed.

They were taken to Figueras, where their heads were shaved and they were inoculated (Bill was tenth in line for the same needle). They were locked up in a cell with fourteen other men for almost three weeks. There was no furniture and little light; a single bucket, removed once every twenty-four hours, was provided for all natural functions. Prisoners were sick intermittently all day long. Two men died. Not until 22 February were they turned over to the British consul' (Reid's *Colditz - The Full Story*, refers).

Having then been driven to Gibraltar, Littledale finally reached the U.K. on 24 May 1943, his resultant debrief by M.I. 9 running to 10 pages - a debrief that also resulted in the award of his D.S.O., which honour he received at Buckingham Palace on 18 April 1944. He had, meanwhile, returned to regimental duty.

Killed in action

As C.O. of the 2nd Battalion, K.R.R.C., Littledale participated in the heavy fighting around Falaise in August 1944, glimpses of him in action being found in the regimental history. Thus a close shave when a shell landed in soft ground as his jeep went by and the occasion he confronted a surrendering German sniper - 'Colonel Ronnie seized his rifle and fairly pumped him for information in what I thought was an unhealthy place. I think they were rather shaken.'

Sadly, too, the regimental history records Littledale's death in action at Airaines on 1 September 1944:

'Lieutenant-Colonel Littledale went forward with Major Bernays (O.C. 'D' Company) and the Anti-Tank Battery Commander and an escort of machine-gun carriers. They went down the main road, and rounding the bend on the southern edge of the village a German anti-tank gun opened up at point-blank range.

Colonel Littledale and the Anti-Tank Battery Commander and the Colonel's driver were killed outright; Major Bernays, managed to back his scout car, and got the rest of the party away. Colonel Littledale's death was a great blow to us all. During his month in command he had shown himself a very able Commanding Officer, and a man whom every Rifleman had grown to love.'

The same source continues:

'At dawn next morning 'A' Company sent a patrol to Airaines and found most of the enemy had gone. The village was occupied and 22 prisoners taken. Colonel Littledale's half-track was found. The bodies had been removed by the French to a civilian hospital. The Mayor said that they would like to have a public funeral of the "British Officers and Tommies" who had given their lives for the liberation of their village. The funeral was arranged for the next day ... eye witnesses say it was a most impressive sight. The whole village turned out and marched in procession behind the coffins, which were draped in Union Jacks. The flowers were piled high on the graves, and it seemed that every family in the village had given a wreath or a bunch of flowers to pay tribute.'

The final words, which appeared in a tribute published in *The Times*, rest with "Billie" Stephens, his old Colditz comrade and fellow escaper:

'He was one of the finest, most loyal and most unselfish men I have met during my entire life. His wonderful example and his absolute single-mindedness to his duty were a great help to us all ... He died for his ideals: he would ask for no finer ending.'

Sold with a large quantity of related research and copies of P. R. Reid's *Colditz* and Gris Davies-Scourfield's *In Presence of My Foes*.



A fine Great War O.B.E., 1915 operations M.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Beacham, Northamptonshire Regiment, late Coldstream Guards and West Yorkshire Regiment, who was severely wounded on the Somme and six times mentioned in despatches: he rose from R.S.M. in the 1/West Yorkshires in 1914 to Acting Lieutenant-Colonel and Camp Commandant by the War's end

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914 STAR, WITH (COPY) CLASP (9781 R.S. Mjr. R. W. Beacham, 1/W. York. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major R. W. Beacham), *generally good very fine* (5)

£1800-2200



O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

M.C. *London Gazette* 29 October 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry on the night of 28 September 1915, at Fricourt. After explosion of the enemy's mines he went out on his own initiative and investigated the newly formed craters, coming under fire at close range. He then returned, organised a working party, pegged out a new line and completed a new trench under fire. His gallant example gave confidence to the working party, and the new trench now forms an important addition to the defences of this section.'

Robert William Beacham originally enlisted in the Coldstream Guards in February 1898, gaining advancement to Corporal in July 1901 and to Sergeant in March 1902, and was serving as a Drill Sergeant in the 3rd Battalion at the time of his transferral to the West Yorkshire Regiment in September 1912, when he was appointed Regimental Sergeant-Major in the 1st Battalion. And it was in the same capacity that he was embarked for France in early September 1914, where he was actively employed until returning home for an Officer's Training Course in April 1915 - the Battalion suffered heavy casualties on the Aisne in 1914, when its trenches 'were full of dead and it was impossible to dig without uncovering bodies.'

Subsequently transferring to the 6th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, as Adjutant, in June 1915, he went back out to France in the same month, won his M.C. for the above cited deeds at Fricourt that September, but was severely wounded by a shell fragment on the Somme on 8 March 1916, when he sustained a compound fracture of his right femur, and was evacuated to the U.K.

Appointments as an Adjutant and Chief Instructor at a Corps Infantry School having followed, Beacham again witnessed active service out in France, as an Acting Major, from June until December 1917, in which latter month he was posted to the Italian theatre of war, where he served until March 1918.

Latterly appointed to the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he served as a Camp Commandant in XI Corps, and by the War's end had amassed no less than six "mentions" (*London Gazettes* 22 June and 29 October 1915, 1 January and 15 June 1916, and 30 May and 28 December 1918 refer). Beacham was placed on the Reserve of Officers in January 1922 and died at Bridgwater, Somerset in February 1964; sold with copied photographs and hand written service details.

719 A Great War O.B.E. group of four awarded to Major J. D. Drysdale, Royal Air Force, late Middlesex Regiment and Royal Flying Corps

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 STAR (3777 2 A.M. J. D. Drysdale, R.F.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major J. D. Drysdale), *very fine or better* (4)

£350-400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 June 1918.

John Douglas Drysdale, who was born in 1884 and a motor engineer and driver by profession, originally enlisted in the 16th (Service) battalion, the Middlesex Regiment, but transferred to the Royal Flying Corps as an Air Mechanic 2nd Class in March 1915. Embarked for France that September, he was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant (Technical) at the end of the year, and gained a mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 20 May 1918 refers) and the O.B.E., prior to being placed on the Unemployed List in March 1919. Latterly having served as an Acting Major at the Air Ministry, Drysdale had at one point been attached to No. 16 Squadron and served in motor transport.



An outstanding Second World War North-West Europe operations O.B.E., Great War M.C. and two Bars group of nine awarded to Colonel C. V. Stewart, Royal Engineers, late Royal Artillery, who was thrice wounded on the Somme in July 1916 and again at Ypres in June 1917: recalled in September 1939, he saw action in Norway and rose to be a Senior Transport Officer on D-Day

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge; MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., with Second and Third Award Bars, the reverse privately engraved, 'Lt. C. V. Stewart, Somme, 14th July 1916', and the reverses of the Bars, 'Major C. V. Stewart, Ypres, June 1917' and 'Lys, 9th April 1918'; 1914-15 STAR (2 Lieut. C. V. Stewart, R.G.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major C. V. Stewart); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf, *good very fine or better* (9) £5000-6000

Approximately 170 Military Crosses with Two Bars were awarded in the Great War.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 February 1945:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in N.W. Europe.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 25 August 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry on 14 July 1916 during operations on the Somme. When unable to carry out his duties as Forward Observation Officer, he volunteered and led forward a party of infantry in the attack after they had been hung up, and remained to consolidate the position won. He was slightly wounded.'

First Bar to M.C. *London Gazette* 26 July 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the Ypres operation. He showed great ability and accuracy in directing the fire of his own and other batteries. His calmness and coolness under heavy fire were at all times admirable, and when very severely wounded in the leg and sent to the hospital, his services were very greatly missed.'

Second Bar to M.C. *London Gazette* 16 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy attack on 9 April 1918 at Lys. Under very heavy fire he saw to his only remaining gun being made useless, destroyed all papers and records, and superintended the evacuation of his wounded, remaining behind alone and covering the removal by rifle fire. He behaved splendidly.'

Charles Victor Stewart was born at Haverfordwest, Wales in January 1886, scion of a wealthy family with large tracts of forestry and property in northern Russia. Accordingly, on completing his education at Harrow in 1904, he joined the family timber business in Oraniebaun.

On the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he returned to England and was commissioned into the Royal Garrison Artillery, and was posted to 26 Siege Battery at Lydd. Embarked for France as one of the Battery's Forward Observation Officers in August 1915, he saw action in the battle of Loos before transferring to the Somme. Here, on the opening day of the new offensive on 1 July 1916, his left shoulder was grazed by a sniper's bullet, and on the next day he was hit in the throat by a spent shell splinter while saving three men who had been buried by a shell. Yet he remained on active duty, winning the M.C. for the above cited deeds just 12 days later, though once more slightly wounded, two pieces of shrapnel penetrating his back. Shortly afterwards, he was posted to 6 Siege Battery in Trones Wood as Second-in-Command, and remained similarly employed until his unit moved north that September.

In March 1917, Stewart assumed command of 179 Siege Battery on the Ypres front, adding a Bar to his M.C. for the above cited deeds that May, but he was again wounded in June, this time severely so, and evacuated to the U.K.:

'Two days later they started again at 8 a.m. and a piece of shell about the size of a new penny got me in the bottom of my back and travelled along inside my left leg stopping an inch short of the knee. At the C.C.S. I was operated on by a surgeon who was in the same form as me at Harrow. He had done a wonderful job and when I came to at 4 p.m. I felt down my leg and it was still there. Movement was agony because of the stitches, but I slept and slept. I had to wait 28 or 30 hours at the C.C.S. till a hospital train with a cot car came along ...'

After protracted hospitalisation and a period of recuperation, Stewart returned to France as O.C. 32 Siege Battery, R.G.A., and it was in that capacity that he won his third M.C. during an enemy attack on Lys on 9 April 1918. In this action his battery sustained losses of 14 killed, 22 wounded, four gassed and one prisoner out of a total strength of four officers and 91 other ranks. His four forward guns were only 900 yards from the enemy and his position was under heavy fire for four hours, but the remaining guns continued firing after the surrounding batteries had been captured by the enemy. He and 28 of his men then held a river crossing for four hours before retreating back behind British lines. In addition to Stewart's M.C., the battery won another M.C., one D.C.M. and 6 M.Ms.

In June 1918, he was hospitalised for five days with trench fever, and in July he returned to England, but in the following month he was embarked for Russia, to take up an appointment as Assistant to General Ewart and as Liaison Officer to the Russian Artillery, in which latter role he was instrumental in developing Russian artillery in northern Russia and also took part in the battle of Kurgomin.

Stewart returned to the U.K. in July 1919, was demobilised and rejoined the family business, spending half the year in Russia and half in England but, in 1925, the business was nationalised and he subsequently worked back in the U.K. for a timber exporting business and as an arbitrator for the Timber Trade Federation.

On the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, he volunteered for active service and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, joining No. 4 Docks Operating Group. Sent to Norway in 1940, with 4 officers and 125 men, his unit was evacuated when Norway fell to the Germans. Having then been stationed in Iceland, and risen to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he landed in Normandy on 6 June 1944, in a L.S.T. towing a landing pontoon, and proceeded on a reconnaissance of the port of Courcelles. After two weeks in Normandy he returned to the War Office and a week later was hit in the head by a splinter from an exploding "buzz bomb", but he returned to duty as Assistant Director of Transportation to General Thorne's Norway Liberation Forces, where he was advanced to the acting rank of Colonel in December 1945. Stewart was finally demobilised in August 1948; sold with a file of research, including copied typescripts of the Colonel's fascinating wartime memoirs 1914-19, including Russia (43pp.) and 1939-45 (24pp.).

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An impressive Second World War O.B.E., Great War M.M. group of eleven awarded to Wing Commander D. F. Allen, Royal Air Force, late Royal Engineers

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (); 1914-15 STAR (44727 Spr. D. Allen, R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (44727 Spr. D. Allen, R.E.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; CORONATION 1937; ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., coinage bust (349524 Sgt. D. F. Allen, R.A.F.), *this last with minor official correction to number*, the M.M. and Great War trio heavily polished, thus fine, the remainder very fine or better (11) £600-800

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 14 June 1945: The original recommendation states:

'Wing Commander Allen served as Base Accountant Officer, No. 221 Group from November 1942 until April 1944, when he became Group Accountant Officer at No. 222 Group, in which post he showed great ability in bringing all outstanding accounting matters up to date. A heavy burden devolved upon him on the move of Advanced H.Q., Air Command, S.E. Asia to Ceylon. He then displayed the utmost efficiency and worked long and arduous hours as Accountant Officer. Since that date, the Royal Air Force in Ceylon has changed over from Imperial rates of pay to Indian Pay Code. This has involved a complete re-organisation of approximately 14,000 personal accounts, a very big task, which this officer has accomplished with excellent results. By his organising ability and good judgment, Wing Commander Allen imbues not only his immediate staff, but also the accounting staff of the out stations, with keenness and enthusiasm.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 August 1916.

Donald Frederick Allen, who was born in June 1896, enlisted in the Royal Engineers in September 1914 and first went out to France in April 1915, where he won the M.M. and remained actively employed until the War's end. In September 1921, he transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Clerk, gaining advancement to Corporal in Iraq April 1923 and to Sergeant in Aden in October 1927. A further overseas posting having ensued in Egypt in the early 1930s, he returned to the U.K. and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in November 1935 and advanced to Flight Sergeant.

Appointed a Warrant Officer (Accounts) in March 1938, Allen was posted to Fighter Command H.Q. at R.A.F. Stanmore in the following month, and gained appointment as a Flying Officer (Accounts) that December, when he moved to 53 Army Co-operation Group. Subsequent U.K. postings included Odiham and Ringway, and he was embarked for India in the temporary rank of Squadron Leader in August 1942, serving in H.Q. No. 221 and 222 Groups, Air Command, S.E. Asia, until returning to the U.K. in November 1945. He was awarded the O.B.E. and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1945 refers).

Post-war, Allen attained the rank of Wing Commander in the Secretarial Branch in July 1947, and was placed on the Retired List in August 1951. He died in June 1982.



An interesting post-war civil O.B.E. group of six awarded to Major G. C. Lawrence, Colonial Civil Service, late Middlesex Yeomanry, Royal Signals and Somaliland Camel Corps

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (Captain G. C. Lawrence, Gen. List), mounted as worn, *contact marks, generally very fine or better* (6) £500-600

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 June 1958.

Geoffrey Charles Lawrence, who was born in London in November 1915, would have spent his career with Barclays Bank had it not been for the Second World War - 'As it is, he found himself in the Horn of Africa, riding a camel across the desert like his more famous namesake, taking on the Italians at the Battle of Tug Argun and running the Colonial Exchequer' (his *Times* obituary, 21 June 1994, refers).

The Times continues:

'Born in London, the son of a Civil Servant in the Post Office, he joined Barclays after leaving the Stationers' Company School and was posted to the bank's headquarters in the City. But he also enlisted in the Territorial Army and was called up on the outbreak of war. He went with the Middlesex Yeomanry to Palestine, but then he went down with measles followed by pneumonia. With his comrades in arms sent to fight in North Africa, Lawrence found himself, on his recovery, bored and redundant. In search of action he volunteered for the Camel Corps and, after training in Egypt, was posted to the British Protectorate of Somaliland.

Lawrence was amongst those troops forced to evacuate the Protectorate after retreating before the Italians at Tug Argun. After months nursing their wounded pride in Aden, however, the British returned and recaptured the Territory. Sergeant Lawrence was now commissioned and put in charge of the Customs Office under a new Military Occupied Territory Administration, stationed in Berbera.

A Major by the time the War ended, he applied to join the Colonial Service and in September 1947 was sent to Brasenose College, Oxford on the first so-called Devonshire Course, under which new Colonial Officers were taught the practical skills of administering the Empire. He and his wife spent the next 16 years in and around East Africa. Starting as a District Commissioner in Berbera, then classed as a hardship post by Whitehall, he was transferred to the Secretariat in Hargeisa, where he rose from being an Assistant Chief Secretary to become Financial Secretary in 1956. In 1960 he accepted the post of Financial Secretary in Zanzibar and remained there until 1963 when internal self-government was introduced. He was also a member of the East African Currency Council.

Out of a job at the age of 48, he was approached by the Colonial Office with the offer of a temporary assignment. The temporary job gradually became permanent and Lawrence was to become involved in, among other things, the Aden Crisis in the 1960s and the Geneva Constitutional Conference which followed. He retired in 1976, aged 61.'

Lawrence was also awarded a C.M.G. for his services as Financial Secretary, Zanzibar (*London Gazette* 8 June 1963 refers).



A post-war military M.B.E., Great War M.S.M. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Fox, India Miscellaneous List and Simla Volunteer Rifles, late Cheshire Regiment

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Lieut. J. Fox); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (Lieut. James Fox); DELHI DURBAR 1911, silver, unnamed; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (Sub-Condtr., India Misc List) officially engraved naming; VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Serjt., Simla Vol. Rfls.) officially engraved naming; ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (Condtr., I.M.L.) mounted court style for wear, *generally good very fine (7)* £500-600

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 June 1923. 'Deputy Commissary & Captain James Fox, Indian Miscellaneous List.

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. 'Condtr., Fox, J., Misc. List' '... in recognition of valuable service rendered in connection with the War'.

James Fox was born in Chester on 9 October 1878. He attested for the Cheshire Regiment, as a Band Boy, on 28 August 1893, aged 14 years, 10 months. After serving with the 1st Battalion, he transferred to the 2nd Battalion in India in February 1894 where he served as a Bandsman. In June 1900 he transferred to the Unattached List and in June 1901 he was promoted to Sergeant. In September 1902 he re-engaged for the Cheshire Regiment at Simla for such period to complete 21 years service. In August 1905 he was appointed a Sub-Conductor. At this rank he was awarded the Delhi Durbar Medal and Army L.S. & G.C., the award of the latter published in I.A.O. No. 139 of March 1912. Fox was promoted to Conductor in the I.M.L. in April 1913. He was awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal as a Sergeant in the Simla Volunteer Rifles, this published in I.A.O. 54 of January 1917.

Fox served in the Great War with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. For his services he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal in addition to the British War and Victory Medals. He was promoted to Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant in June 1918 and was promoted to Deputy Commissary and Captain in March 1923; Commissary and Major in June 1924, and Commissary and Lieutenant-Colonel in November 1927. In the Birthday Honours of 1923 he was awarded the M.B.E. (Military Division). During August 1920-late 1921 and again during May 1922-March 1924, he was the Personal Assistant to the Quartermaster General. In March 1924 he was promoted to Officer Supervisor to the Quarter Master General, and held this position until he retired in 1931.

In 1949 he was President of the India Army Headquarters Association. Lieutenant-Colonel Fox, M.B.E., died on 5 April 1949.

Sold with copied research.



A post-war "Arab Legion" M.B.E. group of nine awarded to Captain W. M. Holman, Royal Artillery, who was posthumously mentioned in despatches for his great gallantry and self-sacrifice in Korea

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Capt. W. M. Holman, R.A.); KOREA 1950-53 (Capt. W. M. Holman, M.B.E., R.A.); U.N. KOREA 1950-54; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (891126 Sgt. W. M. Holman, R.A.); JORDAN, SERVICE MEDAL, in its card box of issue, together with Heavy Weight Boxing, Water Polo and One Mile R.A. prize awards 1946-48, all named, *generally good very fine or better (9)* £3000-3500



M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1951.

The original recommendation states:

'Captain Holman acted as a battery Commander in 1st Field Artillery Regiment, Arab Legion, from October 1948 to December 1949. During this period by his ability, energy and leadership he not only produced a first class battery starting with almost entirely untrained gunners, but by hard work and firm attention to detail he was largely instrumental in producing the very high standard of individual training which was the basis of further expansion, and enabled it to take place.

From 4 December 1949 to 14 February 1950, he was acting C.O. of the Regiment and it was clear that the Regiment owed much to his wise planning in this transition period. From 14 February 1950 until 14 August 1950, he commanded his battery with the distinction that had come to be expected from him. This officer during his secondment has been a good servant to the Arab legion, and an admirable representative of the Royal Artillery.'

William Montague Holman, who was born in February 1921, enlisted in the 92nd Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials) in London in March 1939. Mobilised on the renewal of hostilities, he was posted to 51 H.A.A. Regiment in February 1940, advanced to Sergeant and embarked for Norway, where he served until being evacuated in June.

Next embarked for the Middle East, as a member of No. 151 Battery, 51 H.A.A. Regiment, he was wounded in the arm and taken P.O.W. in Crete on 28 May 1941, and ended the War at Stalag 383, near Regensburg in Germany, but not before at least one escape attempt in February 1942, when he was at liberty in the Munich area for three days, but had to give himself up on account of near starvation and exhaustion.

Post-war, as cited above, Holman served on attachment to the Arab Legion and was awarded the M.B.E., while on the recommendation of Glubb Pasha, he also received a commission in the Regular Army. Thus his subsequent posting as a Captain to 45 Field Regiment, R. A. in Korea, where he was killed in action on 4 January 1951.

But it was only following testimonials received from returning P.O.Ws that he was successfully recommended for a posthumous mention in despatches, which distinction was announced in the *London Gazette* of 12 June 1954. The recommendation states:

'Captain Holman was commanding a Cromwell tank, part of a small force formed from R.A. and 8th Hussar resources. On 3 January 1951 this force was supporting 1st R.U.R. who were on the left of 29 Brigade covering Seoul. 1st R.U.R. group started to withdraw after dark. Part of the last two companies with whom the tanks were moving were ambushed by a large force of Chinese.

Confused and fierce fighting took place. Captain Holman stood fully exposed in the turret and disregarding enemy fire directed the fire of his 75mm. gun. Twice he personally put out fires which started at the rear end of his tank.

When the Chinese approached closely Captain Holman called for grenades which he threw himself. Later he called for a Sten gun with which he stopped several rushes. At this time he was badly wounded in the back but kept giving his crew fire orders until he slipped off the tank. A following tank picked him up and whilst lying on top he was again wounded. This tank got bogged down and Captain Holman, in great pain, ordered the crew to leave him and set off on foot. With great reluctance this they eventually did.

After being captured next morning the remainder of the crew were marched back past the site of the ambush where they saw Captain Holman's body.

Captain Holman showed bravery and self-sacrifice to a very high degree. His indomitable courage under intense fire was an inspiration to his men and lived up to the highest traditions of the British Army.'

Holman has no known grave.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's original M.I.D. certificate, dated 18 June 1954 and Buckingham Palace memorial scroll; together with an old photograph album with assorted images of Gunner interest, a P.O.W. postcard to his parents for Christmas 1944, and a copy of *The Story of the Arab Legion*, by Brigadier John Glubb, (Hodder & Stoughton, London), with presentation inscription to Holman, dated 13 August 1950 and a typed copy of the recommendation for his M.B.E. pasted down opposite the title page.

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A good post-war M.B.E. group of eleven awarded to Captain W. H. D. Millar, Royal Irish Rangers, late Royal Ulster Rifles

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge; 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (7014073 S. Sgt. W. H. D. Millar, R.U.R.); KOREA 1950-53 (7014073 Sjt. W. H. O. Millar, R.U.R.), note third initial: U.N. KOREA 1950-54; ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.I.R., Regular Army (7014073 W.O. Cl. 2 W. H. D. Millar, R.U.R.); FEDERATION OF MALAYA, ACTIVE SERVICE MEDAL; UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, ARMED FORCES UNIFICATION MEDAL 1976, mounted court-style as worn, *very fine and better* (11) £600-700

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1964.

William Henry Diven Millar, who was born in February 1923 and who originally enlisted in the Royal Ulster Rifles as a boy recruit in October 1938, was commissioned as a Captain in August 1965, and served on attachment to the Abu Dhabi Defence Force 1968-71. He was placed on the Retired List in August of the latter year. Millar had earlier served as Bugle Major, C.S.M. and R.S.M.; sold with related research, including copied extracts from the regimental journal.



A rare inter-war civil M.B.E. awarded to Mr. D. A. T. Lee, Foreign Office, for services in the Addis Ababa disturbances of 1936

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £350-400

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 February 1937:

'Donald Arthur Thomas Lee, Esq., employed at His Majesty's Consulate-General at Addis Ababa.'

Lee was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Signals in July 1940, a War Substantive Lieutenant in January 1942 and Temporary Captain in August 1943, and was awarded the Defence & War Medals.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's M.B.E. warrant, mounted on card, in the name of 'Donald Arthur Thomas Lee' and dated 1 February 1937; a visiting card, named to 'Mr. Don Lee, M.B.E., Foreign Office, London'; a letter to the recipient from the British Consulate-General, Addis Ababa, dated 1 February 1937, informing him that the M.B.E. had been conferred upon him 'in recognition of valuable services which you rendered during the recent disturbances in Addis Ababa'; a studio photograph of the recipient wearing his M.B.E., probably taken shortly after his investiture, and a War Office letter of thanks to 'Captain D. A. T. Lee, M.B.E., Royal Corps of Signals', dated 31 July 1946, upon his release from military duty.

727 An Order of St. John group of five awarded to Gunner E. H. Holmes, Royal Artillery, latterly believed to be Chief Constable of Accrington and Blackpool

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel, unnamed; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3405 Gnr., R.A.); JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, these unnamed, *dark toning, very fine and better* (5) £1-140

Medals awarded to Ernest Heaton Holmes. Jubilee Medal awarded as Chief Constable of Accrington; the Coronation Medal awarded as Chief Constable of Blackpool. With copied m.i.c. and copied photograph.

728 An Order of St. John group of five awarded to Mrs E. H. Saunders, nee Strickland, British Red Cross Society

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Serving Sister's badge, silvered base metal and enamel, unnamed, *slight enamel damage*; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (E. H. Strickland); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf, these unnamed, *extremely fine except where stated* (5) £140-180

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 24 June 1943. 'Mrs E. H. Saunders, Civilian' '... in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East, during the period 1st May, 1942, to 22nd October, 1942.'

Miss Eva Helen Strickland, British Red Cross Society, entered the Egypt theatre of war on 9 November 1916. Having become Mrs Saunders, she went on to render service in the Middle East during the Second World War for which she was mentioned in despatches. Her husband, Colonel Saunders of Bracken Hall, Keagrove, Suffolk, claimed her W.W.2 medals in June 1953. With original M.I.D. Certificate, copied m.i.c., gazette extracts and some other research.

See lots 596 and 706 for other medals to the Saunders family.



A Great War D.S.C. group of six awarded to Commander L. J. Pitcairn Jones, Royal Navy, for his distinguished services as a Navigating Officer aboard H.M.S. *Cleopatra* in the Baltic Sea 1919

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 STAR (Lieut., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut., R.N.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) *£1200-1500*

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 8 March 1920. 'Honours for Services in the Baltic, 1919' ' Lieut. Lewis John Pitcairn Jones, R.N. For distinguished services as Navigating Officer of H.M.S. "*Cleopatra*."

Lewis John Pitcairn Jones was born in Greenwich on 25 March 1890. Joining the training ship *Britannia* (or *Eclipse*?) in January 1905, he was appointed a Midshipman in May 1906. He was promoted to Sub Lieutenant in August 1909 and Lieutenant in April 1912. In May 1914 he was appointed to the torpedo boat H.M.S. *Lyra*, then to H.M.S. *Mischief* in July 1915 and to H.M.S. *Gabriel* in May 1916. He served throughout the war as a Navigating Officer, being posted to the light cruiser H.M.S. *Cleopatra* in September 1918. During 1919 H.M.S. *Cleopatra* was part of a squadron of ships operating against the Russian Bolsheviks in the Baltic Sea. For his services as Navigating Officer, Jones was awarded the D.S.C.

His recommendation by Captain Little of the *Cleopatra* reads: 'Has carried out his duties as Lieut (N) of *Cleopatra* also as Lieut. (N) of same ship while carrying the flag of S.N.O. Baltic in a conspicuously able manner & in the latter capacity especially when the squadron first entered the Eastern Waters of the Gulf of Finland which were infested with mines. He first placed the Baltic Hydrographical Orders on the present basis & arranged the Fleet Destroyers at Revel & Biorko Sound. Was present in practically all engagements with Bolshevik ships and shore parties.'

In March 1920 he was appointed Navigating Officer on H.M.S. *Lucia* - submarine depot ship for the 11th Submarine Flotilla and in April 1920 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander. In February 1925 he was appointed Navigating Officer on the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Furious* in the Atlantic Fleet. Jones retired as a Commander on 1 May 1932. Recalled in 1939, he served ashore in the Tactical, Training and Staff Division of the Admiralty until 1945. Both during and after the war he was employed as a Historian and was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.

With copied service papers; a copied print-out of Jones's personal log as a Cadet aboard H.M.S. *Eclipse*, September-December 1905; reproduced photographs of the ships he served aboard; and other copied research.

See lot 567 for the medals awarded to his brother.



A good Second World War D.S.C. group of six awarded to Commander D. J. B. Jewitt, Royal Navy, who, having won a "mention" for gallant services off Norway in 1940, shared in the destruction of the U-314 when in command of the destroyer *Meteor* on the Arctic run in 1944

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1945'; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (Lieut. D. J. B. Jewitt, R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDAL, M.I.D. oak leaf, *good very fine and better* (6) £1600-1800

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 14 June 1945.

Dermod James Boris Jewitt, who was appointed a Midshipman in September 1926, was serving as a Lieutenant in the destroyer *Ivanhoe* by the renewal of hostilities in September 1939. Advanced to Lieutenant-Commander shortly thereafter, he was given command of the *Northern Spray* in January 1940, a trawler in the 12th Anti-Submarine Striking Force and, in the period April-June, witnessed extensive action off Norway, and gained a mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 26 September 1940 refers). He was, in fact, a group commander of five trawlers during the latter operations, a story recounted in details by Lund and Ludlam in *Trawlers Go To War*.

On 8 May, having shared in bringing down an enemy aircraft with her consort *Northern Gem*, Jewitt's command was approached by a Norwegian puffer, the crew stating that they could show the British where the German aircraft had crash-landed. Jewitt ordered six men from each of the trawlers to join the Norwegians, with orders to bring back any survivors or secret documents. Tragically, however, on arriving at the scene of the enemy aircraft's demise, the party ran into a crack German Alpine troop who opened up with Spandau fire, killing the three Norwegian crew and wounding all of *Northern Spray's* men. At length, however, a rating managed to turn the puffer away from the hail of fire, but those who had already disembarked were taken prisoner. The puffer having made contact with *Northern Spray* that evening, her decks awash with blood and crowded with the wounded, Jewitt organised their evacuation to the flagship *Resolution*, embarked a party of 150 Royal Marines and set-off to locate the enemy and his captured crew, an ambitious plan that ultimately met with success.

Northern Spray also won praise for the skilful use of her wireless communication, one of her telegraphists regularly intercepting enemy messages - thus the occasion a party was sent ashore after a "fix" had been obtained and a Norwegian fifth columnist apprehended.

Removing to the destroyer *Winchester* in January 1941, Jewitt served on convoy escort and patrol duties in the North Sea until being given his own command, the newly launched destroyer *Meteor*, in June 1942. And it was in this latter capacity that he was awarded the D.S.C. and another "Mention" (*London Gazette* 9 May 1944 refers), *Meteor* being actively engaged on the Arctic run, including QP-18 in the wake of the disastrous PQ-17 operation, and sharing in the destruction of the U-314 in the Barents Sea on 30 January 1944. Richard Woodman's *Arctic Convoys 1941-1945* takes up the story:

'Then out on the starboard advanced flank of the convoy at 19.17, *Meteor's* lookouts spotted torpedo tracks, dull white smears in the gloom, as her asdic operators gained a contact. Combing the tracks, Lieutenant-Commander Jewitt reported his situation and Campbell ordered the adjacent elderly and much-modified *Whitehall* to her assistance. Twenty minutes later *Whitehall* made and then quickly lost contact, while *Meteor* pressed on in the darkness. At 20.00 *Whitehall's* radar picked up a new echo three miles south of *Meteor* and her asdic operators heard the noise of torpedoes being fired: the quarry appeared to be attempting a surface retreat, so Jewitt and Lieutenant-Commander Cowell in *Whitehall* continued south in pursuit.

Kapitanleutnant Basse in U-314, aware of their approach and the fact that, being destroyers, he could not outrun them on the surface, fired his stern tubes and then submerged. As the U-boat dived, *Whitehall* regained contact and informed *Meteor*, whereupon both ships dropped depth charges. Neither Jewitt or Cowell were convinced they had been successful, even after combing the area for four hours. Their quarry, they assumed, had escaped their questing sonar beams, hidden by a layer of denser water. Breaking off their hunt at midnight, they headed back for the convoy, signalling their results as inconclusive.

In fact they had sunk U-314. She had been built at Flenderwerft's Lubeck yard, a Type VIIC boat commanded by Kapitanleutnant Georg-Wilhelm Basse who, because he trained in 1936, the year of the Berlin Olympics, bore the Olympic rings on his conning tower. His submarine had been in commission just six weeks.'

Jewitt departed *Meteor* in October 1944, having also in the interim been present at the North Africa landings and at the defence of convoy JW-55B in December 1943, when under threat of attack from the ill-fated *Scharnhorst*, and ended the War employed in the Admiralty's Plans Division. He was placed on the Retired List as a Commander in 1953.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. and Bar group of four awarded to Second Lieutenant W. N. Roe, Coldstream Guards

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, unnamed; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut.); DEFENCE MEDAL, unnamed, mounted for display; together with a mounted set of three miniature dress medals (lacking Victory Medal), *good very fine* (7) *£2000-2500*



M.C. *London Gazette* 2 December 1918. '2nd Lt., C. Gds., Spec. Res., attd. 1st Bn.' 'For conspicuous gallantry and initiative in leading his platoon to the objective through a thick fog, and again in another attack, when he was on the right flank which was in the air. An intense hostile barrage came down just as the battalion started. He led on through the barrage with the utmost skill, and by his sound tactics overcame the determined resistance put up by the enemy machine guns which opposed his advance the whole way.'

Bar to M.C. *London Gazette* 1 February 1919. '2nd Lt., M.C., C. Gds. Spec. Res. attd. 1st Bn.' 'On the night 17th-18th September 1918, he reconnoitred the crossings of the Canal du Nord with great skill and resolute courage, getting within three yards of an enemy post in spite of the bright moonlight. The enemy were in strength and bombed the patrol heavily, 2nd Lt Roe being three times knocked over by the concussion of grenades. On retiring to our lines he found one of his men missing and immediately went out with another patrol and brought him in wounded from close to the enemy line, in spite of their being on the alert. His example to his men was admirable, and the information he brought back from his patrol was of great importance.'

Williams Nicholls Roe was born in Elstree, Hertfordshire on 30 September 1898. Educated at Stanmore Park and Eton College, serving in the O.T.C. at the latter school. On 14 August 1917, Roe a member of the Household Brigade, Officer Cadet Battalion, was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Special Reserve of Officers, Coldstream Guards. Posted to France, his bravery in action was to result in the award of the M.C. and Bar. Roe was invalided to England on 31 December 1918 as a result of wounds - having suffered a 'gunshot wound to the right thigh with compound fracture of the upper third of the femur, 27 September 1918. Bullet lodged and some of it remains.' Still convalescing in July 1919, Roe was demobilised with effect from 1 November 1919, receiving a £250 gratuity for his war wound. He relinquished his commission in the Special reserve on 1 April 1920, retaining the rank of Lieutenant. Post-war he gained a B.A. (Oxon) in 1921 and became a Schoolmaster at Eton and applied for a Territorial Force Commission in June 1922. This was granted in July 1922 with precedence as Lieutenant from 1 October 1920 for service with Eton College Contingent, Junior Division, O.T.C. Promoted to Captain in June 1925 but resigned in October 1927. Roe applied for a commission in the T.A. in December 1940 and became a Lieutenant and Acting Captain of the Eton College Contingent. With copied service notes, citations and photograph.

There are believed to be eight 'double M.C.'s. to the Coldstream Guards for the Great War.



A rare and impressive Great War pilot's Western Front M.C., North Russia D.F.C. group of seven awarded to Major F. S. Moller, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, an American who was twice wounded in combats over France

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major F. S. Moller, R.A.F.); RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, 2nd Class neck badge, with swords, by Albert Keibel, St. Petersburg, 43 x 43 mm., gold and enamel, with manufacturer's mark on reverse, and '56' zolotnik and kokoshnik mark for 1896-1908 on eyelet; ROUMANIA, ORDER OF THE STAR, Knight's breast badge, with swords, silver and enamel; ROUMANIA, ORDER OF THE CROWN, Officer's breast badge, with swords, silver-gilt and enamel, *obverse centre-piece of the St. Anne somewhat off-centre and one inter-arm fitment loose, and reverse centre-piece of the last lacking, otherwise generally good very fine (7)* *£6000-8000*



M.C. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. During a raid he dived to 1500 feet and dropped his bombs on an ammunition train. He then chased three other trains and attacked them with great courage and skill.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 5 April 1919:

'A Wing Commander of outstanding merit who, by his fine leadership, personal disregard of danger, and splendid example has, since he took over command of his Wing (composed of one British and two Russian Squadrons) worked marvels in raising its morale and efficiency. His personal influence was very marked on a recent occasion when, owing to heavy casualties, the morale of the pilots had suffered; he took charge, and by his example and leadership restored confidence, and successfully reduced the enemy's artillery fire.'

Francis Steele Moller, who was born in Sioux City, Iowa, in November 1891, was commissioned in the Royal Fusiliers in September 1915, but shortly thereafter transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, with whom he qualified as a pilot in January 1916 (Aviator's Certificate No. 2259). Posted to No. 4 Squadron out in France that May, he returned to the U.K. a few weeks later and was re-mustered on the strength of No. 25 Squadron back out in France in July, taking part in his first operational patrol on the 22nd, with Corporal W. F. Paul as his Observer - among his fellow pilots was a future Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Arthur Tedder. And thus ensued a busy tour of bombing and reconnaissance missions up until 23 November 1916, when Moller was shot in the back during a combat over Brebieres, when piloting F.E. 2b 7683 with Sergeant C. Butler as his Observer - the same day that Hawker, V.C. was downed by von Richthofen. Moller, however, somehow managed to get back to St. Eloi, even though his aircraft's radiator was hit and the engine seized (*R.F.C. Communiques 1915-16* refers).

But it was for his earlier part in a notable railway strike on Somain on 22 September that Moller was awarded the M.C., an action described in detail in *Thrilling Deeds of British Airmen*, by Eric Wood:

'2nd Lieutenant F. S. Moller is another hero of the air whose Military Cross was awarded for bombing a train. Together with several other airmen he took part in a raid with the object of harassing enemy communications and effecting as much damage as possible to the dumps containing accumulated stores of ammunition. Each man knew what he was expected to do, and when, in due course, the raiders arrived over the scene of their proposed activities, Lieutenant Moller set to work. Far below he could see a train on the move, heading towards the British lines, and he knew that there was a fair chance of it being well laden.

Through his binoculars, Lieutenant Moller, as he dived to the attack, made out certain things which convinced him that the train was carrying ammunition, and continuing his descent until he was only about 300 yards up, he began to loose his bombs. The angry "Archies" barked out their protests at the daring aviator, who, however, took little notice of them, and the ammunition train soon felt the destructive power of British explosives. Lieutenant Moller had noted in pursuit three other similarly laden trains, the drivers of which were obviously attempting to put as much space as possible between their freights and the airman. No doubt there was not a man on those trains who did not know that if a bomb from the raider with the tricoloured targets should fall upon the swaying line of cars there would be an explosion from which few, if any, of them would escape. But a railway train is at a disadvantage as regards speed when compared with an aeroplane, and Lieutenant Moller had no trouble in catching up with his foes; shells burst around him as he flew, and shrapnel clattered upon the body of his machine. Undeterred, he came up with the rearmost train, swooped, sighted, and his bombs fell with a resounding crash. Spending no further time on the crippled train, the airman caught up with the first one and then the other train, treating them with similar severity.

It was a very satisfied British airman who now returned to his base, and not even the incessant fire of the anti-aircraft guns which battered his machine spoiled his enjoyment.'

Moller, who was also mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 14 November 1916 refers), returned to the U.K. in February 1917, but was once more ordered to France, with an appointment in No. 55 Squadron, that April. On 4 May, however, he was wounded again, when hit in the left arm by shrapnel while piloting D.H. 4 A-7422 on a photographic reconnaissance over Valenciennes - but he managed to nurse his crippled aircraft back to base, a subsequent damage report stating, 'Bottom part of main longeron and reinforcement beam shot through, also main spar of bottom port plane. Three ply sides of fuselage damaged by shrapnel.'

In September 1917, on recovering from his wound, Moller was posted to Roumania, adding the Orders of the Star and Crown to his accolades (*London Gazette* 23 August 1919 refers), and, in October 1918, after a short period on the Home Establishment, was embarked for service in the Russian Expeditionary Force as a Temporary Major - and Wing Commander - in the Elope Squadron, which unit saw action in the Archangel expedition, including the River Dvina operations. And a glimpse of Moller's successful leadership at work in this campaign is to be found in *An Air Fighter's Scrap Book*, by Wing Commander I. R. A. "Taffy" Jones, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.:

'Within 24 hours of leaving the Gulf of Kola they were in sight of the now notorious Modyuski Island which guards the entrance to the mouth of the Dvina River on which Archangel stands. It had been reported that there were several guns on the island and as the armada drew nearer to its shores, the hearts of the personnel palpitated in expectation of the screech of the first shell. Its arrival was at first mistaken for the bumping of the ship's side against another piece of ice, but when one of the funnels of the *Attentive* had been badly perforated, it was realised that the war had begun. It was to an airman, Major Francis Moller, M.C., D.F.C., of the *Narvana*, an aircraft carrier which accompanied the expedition, that the credit of vanquishing the enemy and causing him to withdraw from the strategic island, was mainly due. This was effected by means of a simple process of taking off at leisure from the motherly *Narvana*, flying over the enemy artillery, and dropping a few 20-pound Cooper bombs in close proximity to the brave gunners! This auxiliary method of attack was too unconventional and took the enemy by surprise, with the result that the war for the time being ended with dramatic suddenness, and the armada steamed slowly forward triumphant and unmolested to take possession of the chief Russian port in the north.'

In addition to I. R. A. Jones's *An Air Fighter's Scrap Book*, a good deal of information regarding the Archangel aerial operations is to be found in Frank Shrive's *The Diary of a P.B.O. (Poor Bloody Observer)*, which includes several mentions of Moller and a photograph taken in the Officer's Mess on the barge *Bereznik* in February 1919. Awarded the Russian Order of St. Anne, 2nd class, with swords (confirmed in Brough's *White Russian Awards*), and advanced to substantive Major in May 1919, he was placed on the Unemployed List in July 1919.

Moller, who was credited with assisting Wing Commander I. R. A. "Taffy" Jones, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., M.M., in the compilation of his book, *King of Air Fighters*, the story of "Mick" Mannock, V.C., died in January 1948.



A rare Great War Mesopotamia operations M.C., A.F.C. group of six awarded to Major J. O.C. Orton, Royal Air Force, late Norfolk Regiment and Royal Flying Corps

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse privately inscribed, 'Major J. O. C. Orton, 2/Norfolk R. & R.F.C., Mesopotamia 1918'; AIR FORCE CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse privately inscribed, 'Major J. O. Orton, Buckingham Palace, 1919'; 1914-15 STAR (Lieut. J. O. C. Orton), an official replacement; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major J. O. C. Orton, R. A.F.); SERBIA, ORDER OF KARAGEORGE, Fourth Class breast badge, with swords, silver-gilt and enamel, *slight enamel damage to the last, otherwise generally good very fine* (6) *£2000-2500*



M.C. *London Gazette* 2 December 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during three months' operations. He showed splendid qualities as an Observer and rendered most valuable service. His intimate knowledge of the country enabled his reports to be most accurate throughout. He was three times in action against enemy aircraft, and on the last occasion returned with twenty bullet holes in his machine, after one and a half drums of ammunition from the Lewis gun had been emptied at the adversary.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

John Overton Cone Orton, who was born in St. John's Wood, London in August 1889, was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Norfolk Regiment in November 1909 and was serving out in India with the 2nd Battalion at the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. Subsequently engaged in the Mesopotamia operations, he was present in operations on the Tigris and was wounded at Shaiba in the following year, and evacuated to Bombay.

Seconded for service with the Royal Flying Corps in December 1915, Orton served as an Observer in No. 30 Squadron out in Mesopotamia until September 1916, gaining the M.C. and a mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 19 October 1916 refers), in addition to the 4th Class of the Serbian Order of Karageorge (*London Gazette* 15 February 1917 refers): accompanying extracts from No. 30's war diary reveal a number of reconnaissance sorties and a supply drop to the beleaguered garrison at Kut.

Appointed to No. 39 (Home Defence) Squadron on his return to the U.K., and having qualified as a pilot in April 1917, Orton was "scrambled" on at least one occasion, namely a Goths raid on London on 13 June 1917. Subsequently employed at the Air Ministry from April 1918, he returned to regimental employ with the 1st Battalion, the Norfolks in Ireland in January 1920, but shortly thereafter was posted to the regimental depot in England and thence as Adjutant to the 5th (Territorial) Battalion. He was placed on the Retired List in January 1925.

Sold with copied service record and MIC entry, the latter confirming that his 1914-15 Star was replaced in January 1955.



An extremely rare and interesting Great War M.C. group of twelve awarded to Major T. S. Laycock, Secret Intelligence Service, late Royal Artillery, who served as right hand man to the founder of the British S.I.S., Captain Sir Mansfield 'C' Cumming from 1912-15, prior to undertaking secret missions to Russia and Roumania

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., privately inscribed, 'Captain T. S. Laycock, 1918'; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2476 Sgt. T. Laycock, R.F.A.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2476 Serjt. T. Laycock, R.F.A.); 1914-15 STAR (Captain T.S. Laycock), renamed; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. T. S. Laycock); CORONATION 1911, privately inscribed, '2476 Q. M.S. T. S. Laycock, R.G.A.'; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (2476 Q.M. Sjt. T. Laycock, R.G.A.); ROUMANIA, ORDER OF THE CROWN, Officer's breast badge, with swords, silver-gilt and enamel; ROUMANIA, ORDER OF THE STAR, Chevalier's breast badge, with swords, silver and enamel; RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR, Fourth Class breast badge, with swords, 35 x 35mm., gold and enamel, by *Eduard, St. Petersburg*, manufacturer's name on reverse, kokoshnik marks on sword hilts and '56' gold mark on eyelet; WAR CROSS OF ROUMANIA, mounted as worn, *minor enamel damage in places, including obverse centre of the St. Vladimir badge, otherwise generally good very fine* (12) £4000-5000

M.C. *London Gazette* 4 September 1918:

'For distinguished service rendered in connection with military operations in Russia and Roumania.'

Thomas Spencer Laycock was born in Leeds in December 1875 and enlisted in the Royal Artillery in February 1894. A Sergeant by the time of the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa, he was present at the defence of Ladysmith and in operations in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony and Transvaal, and was severely wounded in the left hip at Onwerwacht on 4 January 1902 (Queen's Medal & 4 clasps; King's Medal & 2 clasps). Having then added the Coronation Medal to his accolades as a Quarter-Master Sergeant in 1911, he was discharged at his own request in November 1912, in order to take up a post in Department M.I. 1C under Captain Sir Mansfield Cumming, the founder of the British Secret Intelligence Service.

Laycock was similarly employed on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Cumming getting him a commission on the General List in the following month and increasingly relying on him as a right-hand-man - thus Laycock was left in charge of the department when Cumming went abroad in October, and conducted interviews on his behalf of in November. In fact, up until his departure for Russia and Roumania in November 1915, Laycock was more or less running C's office; according to his *MIC* entry, Laycock entered the French theatre of war on 26 October 1914 on the staff of G.H.Q., but he was never issued with the 1914 Star, a further annotation stating, 'No trace on 1914 Star Staff roll'.

Of subsequent events overseas, one can only speculate, though fortuitously his services in Roumania are the subject of occasional mention in Queen Marie's autobiography:

Thus a meeting at Jassy at the end of 1917:

'After lunch I received a certain Captain Laycock of the English Intelligence Service. He came to tell me that if I wanted to send the younger members of my family away he was at my disposal to help me, and had an English officer who knew several languages, who could accompany them. He was a simple, cold-blooded, unemotional little man, who ended by telling me that I and my eldest daughters ought to fly to Salonica in aeroplanes, a journey which in no ways tempts me in this cold, and into the bargain without a scrap of luggage. An adventurous exit no doubt, but one for which I have no taste. Curiously enough I was never one of those who had much wish to fly, in any sense of the word. Laycock finished by declaring in a very business-like sort of way that he was a royalist and therefore entirely at my disposal, and that he had risen from the ranks and was very much impressed by being in the presence of a queen.'

And a further meeting in January 1918:

'When we came home from a theatrical performance, Laycock of the English Secret Service asked to see me. He brought me bad news, amongst other things the news that there were Russians coming to Jassy to try and murder the King and his two sons. He gave me letters to read, which he had received from his agents in Russia - ugly news. In the south of Russia, however, the state of affairs is not yet so desperate; the Entente could still do something if only they were clever enough, but they are too undecided, too hesitating, whilst Lenin knows how to speak to the masses which are looking for a leader.

I sent for Prince Stirbey, and, with Laycock, we examined the situation, a serious, anxious, tragic conversation. This was another of those days when I felt nearly at the end of my tether, but I grind my teeth and will *not* break down.'

We also learn from Alan Judd's *The Quest for C* - in which Laycock receives frequent mention - that 'Laycock donned uniform on Roumania's entry into the war and declared himself a military mission, attached to the military attache. He now ran his office openly from his flat and gathered assistants including a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent.'

In addition to his M.C., he was also awarded the Roumanian Orders of the Crown and Star (*London Gazette* 24 October 1919 refers), and the War Cross, together with the 4th Class Russian St. Vladimir and the 2nd Class Order of St. Anne, 2nd Class, both with with swords (*London Gazette* 24 January 1919 refers).

Returning home in March 1918, Laycock went out to France as a Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal in June, and remained similarly employed until the War's end, and he was demobilised in the rank of Major in November 1919. Thereafter, up until his death in March 1927, he fought an unsuccessful campaign to get his pension raised as a result of his time in the Secret Service. One of the final letters entered on his file was from Dr. M. N. Ferguson of Eltham, London:

'I knew the late Major T. S. Laycock for the last 16 years both before the war of 1914 and afterwards. The change in his disposition and character in the latter period was most marked. He had become nervous, irritable and very "moody", whereas previous to 1914 he was perfectly calm and even-tempered. I am of opinion that this change which culminated in his final act, must be attributed to his experiences in the War of 1914-1918.'

Laycock's widow was awarded £200 by the British Legion.



A Great War M.C. group of eight awarded to Brigadier C. M. Vallentin, Royal Artillery, who made a successful bid for freedom from captivity in Italy in late 1943, travelling in disguise as a local peasant, a ruse ably enhanced by his fellow escaper and batman, Lance-Corporal W. Snailum - as related to M.I. 9 on his return to the U.K., the Brigadier had instructed Snailum 'to look like a half-wit - and he acted the part admirably'

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (2 Lieut. C. M. Vallentin, R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major C. M. Vallentin); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf, these four privately inscribed, 'Brig. C. M. Vallentin', mounted court-style as worn, contact marks, otherwise generally very fine or better (8)

£2500-3000



M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

Claude Max Vallentin was born in Woolwich, Kent in April 1896, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Vallentin, D.S.O., O.B.E., and was educated at Wellington College and the R.M.A. Woolwich.

Commissioned in the Royal Artillery in September 1914, he was embarked for France that November, where he joined 27th Battery, R.F.A., then under the command of his father, and, other than a stint of duty as Adjutant to 32nd Brigade, R.F.A., remained similarly employed until the War's end, latterly as the Battery's C.O. in the acting rank of Major. He was awarded the Military Cross - and witnessed further active service in Russia in August-October 1919.

Gaining steady advancement between the Wars, Vallentin's appointments included a period of attachment on Air Staff duties with the Royal Air Force in 1935-36, and time at the R.N. College, Greenwich in the following year, and on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939 he was serving in the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Gibraltar. But more senior command now beckoned and in November 1940, as an Acting Brigadier, he was embarked for the Middle East as C.O. of a Support Group in 1st Armoured Division, in which capacity he remained actively employed until being appointed C.R.A. 5th Indian Division in April 1942. However, Vallentin was subsequently taken P.O.W. in a counter-attack on the "Cauldron" at Bir Harmat on 5 June.

Handed over to the Italians, he was incarcerated in Campo 35 at Padula from June-September 1942, where he was Senior British Officer, and thence the Villa Orsini, outside Campo 78 at Sulmona, from which latter place he made his successful bid for freedom a few days later.

Fortunately for posterity's sake, the Brigadier's account of his escape survives not just in M.I. 9 records but also in more colourful form in *The Royal Artillery Commemoration Book 1939-45*. The first source, however, takes up the story at the time of the Italian capitulation:

'After the Italian armistice had been concluded on 8 September 1943, all the inmates of the Villa Orsini organised themselves into parties of five for quick dispersal should there appear any danger of the Germans arriving. Italian officers and guards cut gaps in the wire fences to aid this dispersal. On 11 September, owing to German transport appearing on the roads about 300 yards away, which we had never observed before, parties dispersed to the fields ... On 12 September the Germans arrived at the main camp and said that their troops would be arriving the following day to take over all P.O.Ws. My party went up to the hills that night, still being based on Sulmona area for water and food. On the night of 16-17 September, as the Germans were beginning to make their presence felt in Sulmona, we moved south to a new hide-out in the hills west of Pettorano, basing ourselves on that village for food. We remained together in that area, changing hide-outs periodically, until 23 October. On that date our party split, quite amicably. We had all agreed that five was too big a party to get through. Brigadier S. Williams and Brigadier A. Anderson wished to remain a little longer in the area in the hope of our troops arriving; they also preferred the idea of moving S.E. towards the 8th Army front, should they move, rather than south, which I favoured. Lance-Corporal W. Snailum, myself and a guide therefore started at 0630 hours on 23 October. We had a story arranged that we were charcoal burners from Pescara and that my son (Snailum) was stone-deaf ...'

The same source goes on to describe an encounter with a German N.C.O. east of Settefrati on the 26th:

'Here we were stopped by the German N.C.O. in command of a pack train and asked for our documents. I told him in my best Italian that we had no papers and trotted out the charcoal-burner story. He opened my coat. I had a British water bottle which he fortunately did not recognise, merely asking if it contained coffee. When I said, "water only", he turned away. A few minutes later I caught his eye, gave a timid Fascist salute, and said, "Good evening". He waved us off impatiently, and we walked slowly away. I had instructed Snailum to look like a half-wit, and he acted the part admirably ...'



Vallentin (left) on the move in Italy, with Lance-Corporal Snailum (centre) and their guide Umberto Venuti

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Nor was this the Brigadier's only close encounter with the enemy. He takes up the story in *The Royal Artillery Commemoration Book*, as he and Snailum were lying up on a hilltop four miles east of Cassino:

'We had come south slowly, mainly owing to the bad condition of my feet and stomach. We were disguised in old Italian plain clothes, felt hats and beards, while I carried a shepherd's crook. Our story, in broken Italian, had been that we were charcoal burners moving south from Pescara, that I was "a poor old man" - my beard helped in this, as it grew white - and that Snailum was my dear son. This had already worked more than once, in particular with a German Feldwebel who had his hands on me.

Close to our hide were the most wonderful O.Ps over the Rapido valley. We could see German battery and mortar positions, tank leaguers and transport spread out below us - if only we had had a wireless set! We spent a month watching the fighting in the valley. At first we hoped that an Allied attack would sweep up the valley; later the weather broke badly, the Rapido burst its banks and it seemed obvious that no successful attack was likely until the spring. During this period we lived as beggars among shepherds and peasants who had taken refuge in the hills, and I shall never forget their kindness. Apart from the fact that they were running great risks in helping us at all - for the Germans sent patrols into the hills - many of them had lost practically all they had; speaking generally, the poorer they were the more in proportion they gave us.

By early December we were getting no stronger, and we decided that we must make a serious effort to get through in the hills. With the good wishes of our friends we set out on the afternoon of December 9th, accompanied by Umberto Venuti, an 18-year-old Italian student who joined up with us in spite of our warnings as to what might happen to him if we were caught. At first all went well. We avoided two German patrols and some American shelling, and in alternate showers of rain and patches of moonlight felt we had every chance. But at two o'clock on the morning of December 10th we bumped into the back of a German post about two miles east of Viticuso. An enormous N.C.O. with a pistol and another with a tommy-gun stood over us in the moonlight while Umberto spun our tale in Italian, backed up by my explaining that I was "molto molto vecchio". To our amazement it worked, and without any search we were told to go to hell out of it, or words to that effect. We shambled off, followed by the N.C.O. for about half a mile, then side-stepped north and got into cover.

After being delayed by a very noisy German patrol, we decided to cross a road by going through a single-arch bridge spanning a dry watercourse. Not a sound until we were under the arch, when a single rifle shot rang out very close, probably a trip-wire. We lay down six feet from the bridge on the slope of the watercourse. As we did so "all the works" were let loose. A machine gun started up above us and only ten yards away; a small trench mortar joined in lobbing its bombs over the bridge.

This infernal din went on for about five minutes, broken only by short pauses in which we could distinctly hear magazines being changed. An American battery then put down two extremely accurate concentrations on the bridge. They did not hit it, but they stopped the German fire. We lay without making a sound for two and a half hours. Then, just when the edge of a cloud was touching the moon, we crawled out, taking ten minutes for the first 30 yards, until we were in dead ground; after that we moved east, feeling that we had had a definite let-off!

About four o'clock in the morning I came to the conclusion that we were through the Germans, for both American and German shells arrived on the hillside where we were. We moved on, and followed a mule track which later led into a narrow gorge. Soon we saw a telephone wire which looked different from the red German wire we knew, later a small dump of shell and cased cartridges with the magic word LOT stencilled on them, and then some boxes of rations. As we picked up an opened tin and helped ourselves to excellent cold M. & V. with our fingers, we heard voices from some bushes, and they were talking American! Hoping to find someone who was not too quick on the draw, we moved round the bend and found ourselves covered by three rifles. It was then that I got my last blinding shock – I had never seen American steel helmets before.

But I was soon set at ease by "Advance one and be recognised". I advanced – one – followed afterwards by Snailum and Umberto. " Say, you mustn't mind if we seem slow, but we have to be careful." We didn't mind how long they took, for cigarettes had been pressed into our mouths. That night the three of us dined in the Royal Palace of Caserta – Fifth Army Headquarters!

Vallentin, who was mentioned in despatches for his earlier services in North Africa (*London Gazette* 15 December 1942 refers), but who received no recognition for his Italian escapade, was placed on the Retired List in June 1948, and afterwards served for many years as Under-Sheriff of the City of London. He died in July 1961; sold with a quantity of original obituary notices, a photocopy of the recipient's *Short History of the 27th Battery R.F.A.*, and some related research.



(Part Lot)

Family group:

A Great War M.C. group of six awarded to Captain A. H. Ayscough, Royal Fusiliers, late Honourable Artillery Company and onetime attached the South Nottinghamshire Hussars

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (751 L. Cpl. A. H. Ayscough, H.A.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. A. H. Ayscough); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, the first four mounted as worn, *generally good very fine or better*

The Boer War Medal awarded to Lieutenant C. H. Ayscough, Royal Engineers (Militia)

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. H. C. Ayscough, R.E. Mil.), *good very fine (7)* *£1200-1500*

M.C. London Gazette 17 September 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when out on patrol in No Man's Land. A sap head about 150 yards away was suddenly attacked on both flanks by the enemy. He returned to the sap head through a very heavy trench mortar barrage, and so disposed his Lewis guns as to enfilade both parties of the enemy, afterwards taking personal charge of the bombing section and inflicting such casualties upon the enemy that they were dispersed. His prompt and gallant action inspired all ranks with the greatest confidence.'

Alan Harvey Ayscough was born in March 1893 and was educated at Christ's Hospital School, Hershaw, where he enlisted in the 1st Battalion, Honourable Artillery Company, in February 1913. Subsequently embarked for France in the 1st Battalion in August 1914, he remained actively employed in the same capacity until March 1915, when he was commissioned in the 17th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. Having then won his M.C. for the above cited deeds, he served as Adjutant to the South Nottinghamshire Hussars from March-October 1918 and was released in the rank of Captain in March 1919.

Returning to civilian life as an employee of his family's travel agency business, Ayscough once more donned uniform as a Military Administrative Officer on the R.E. and Signals Board in November 1939, and rose to the rank of Major in the War Office before being released in June 1945.

Cyril Henry Ayscough, who was born in Worcestershire in July 1873, was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Thames Militia Division of the Royal Engineers in July 1897, and had recently attained the rank of Lieutenant by the time of his active service out in South Africa in Cape Colony between April-May 1902. He resigned his commission in March of the following year.

737 A Great War 'Egypt' M.C. group of five awarded to Captain G. G. Hills, Indian Army Reserve of Officers

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed, in case of issue; 1914-15 STAR (2 Lieut., I.A.R.O.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.); VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (INDIA & THE COLONIES), G.V.R. (Trooper, Surma V. Lt. Horse) engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£1000-1200*

M.C. London Gazette 16 September 1918. 'Lt., I.A.R.O., attd. Rif. I.A.'. 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an advance. His platoon came under very heavy cross fire from machine guns, and after going about 150 yards was unable to advance or retire. He got the survivors back to the top of a hill, which was then counter-attacked by the enemy, who advanced under an extremely heavy machine-gun barrage to within 25 yards of the top. With great gallantry and steadiness he beat off the attack with Lewis guns and bombs. The enemy then tried to capture the hill by coming in on his left flank, and was again beaten back. Owing to his courage and example the hill was retained.'

George Gregory Hills was born on 4 March 1882, the son of Colonel George Scott Hills, Bengal Engineers. In 1900 he enlisted into the Surma Valley Light Horse and was subsequently awarded the long service medal. He was commissioned on 23 April 1915 into the Indian Army Reserve of Officers (Infantry) and was attached to 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force) from 18 January 1916. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 23 April 1916 and Captain on 23 April 1919. At some time he was also attached to the 3/151st Punjabis. He was awarded the M.C. for his leadership and bravery at El Kefr, Egypt, 30 March 1918. His release address after the war was Cadogan House, Shrewsbury. He died at the Ranger Lodge, near Machunllek, Montgomeryshire, on 22 September 1955.

With copied m.i.c., gazette and war diary extracts and other research.



An interesting Great War Italy operations M.C. group of eight awarded to Colonel E. H. M. Clifford, Royal Engineers, who was Senior Commissioner on the British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission 1931-36 and directly involved in the Walwal crisis that 'set the chancelleries of Europe alight': subsequently appointed Chief Engineer China, he was taken P.O.W. at Hong Kong in 1941

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (2 Lieut. E. H. M. Clifford, R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major E. H. M. Clifford); 1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; CORONATION 1953, mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (8) £1200-1500



M.C. *London Gazette* 2 April 1919:

'During the bridging operations of 26-28 October 1918, at Salettuo, he rendered extremely valuable services and showed great devotion to duty under difficult and dangerous circumstances. He personally took part in the preliminary reconnaissance of the river-bed which the strength of the current rendered extremely dangerous. Later in the day, in spite of heavy enemy shelling, his company, inspired by his personal coolness and utter disregard of danger, completed the footbridge, by which the infantry crossed that night. Throughout the two succeeding days he set the same fine example to his men, though subjected to heavy shell fire and bombing.'

Esmond Humphrey Miller Clifford was born in March 1895 and was educated at Clifton College and the R.M.A. Woolwich.

Gazetted as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he went out to France with 54th Field Company in April 1915, but was wounded in his back and thighs in the Ypres salient in the following month and evacuated to the U.K. Returning to France on his recovery that August, he remained actively engaged in that theatre of war until transferring to the Italian front in November 1917, where he remained employed until the end of the War and added the M.C. to his two "mentions" for services in 95th Field Company (*London Gazettes* 18 May 1917 and 6 January 1919 refer).

Employed by the Colonial Office as Assistant British Commissioner on the Anglo-Italian Jubaland Boundary Commission from July 1925 to June 1928, he was awarded the O.B.E. in the latter year and advanced to substantive Major in July 1929. Next employed by M.I. 4 at the War Office, Clifford returned to Foreign Office employ as Senior British Commissioner on the Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission in November 1931, in which capacity, in November 1934, he and the Ethiopian commissioners were subjected to Italian aggression, an episode summarised in his *R.E. Journal* obituary:

'During the study on the ground of the trans-frontier grazing rights of the nomadic British and Ethiopian Somalis the Commission were confronted at Walwal by armed Italian native levies. Clifford's calm and sound advice were instrumental in getting the Ethiopian Section to agree to withdraw along with the British Section from the immediate area. Later when the Italians attacked the Ethiopian escort with armoured cars and light aircraft, he ordered all the transport resources and medical facilities of the British Section to evacuate the Ethiopian wounded and stragglers across the waterless region to the nearest waterhole, where an emergency hospital was set up.'

No less than 107 Ethiopians were killed and a further 45 wounded - see *Lion by the Tail*, by Thomas M. Coffey, for a full account of the incident and frequent mention of Clifford (copy included). Awarded the C.B.E., Clifford returned to the U.K. at the end of 1936 and took up appointment as C.R.E. of Welsh Area, Western Command. Similarly employed at the renewal of hostilities in 1939, he was advanced to Colonel and sent out to the Far East as Chief Engineer China in 1940, but was taken P.O.W. by the Japanese at the fall of Hong Kong in the following year. Interned variously at Kowloon, Formosa, Shen Shim Tung on the edge of the Gobi Desert, and finally Mukden, he weighed just nine stone on being liberated by the Russians in August 1945. Having then served as C.R.E. Salisbury Plain District, Clifford was placed on the Retired List in 1948.

Finally, before retiring to Chichester in Sussex, Clifford served as British Commissioner of the Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Commission 1950-57, where he earned the respect of his own staff and that of his Ethiopian counterpart as well as that of the local chiefs and headmen with whom he had to deal. He died in November 1970.



A fine Great War M.C. group of six awarded to Wing Commander F. C. Farrington, Royal Air Force, late Royal Artillery and Royal Flying Corps, who flew as Observer-Gunner to the famous Canadian ace Captain F. R. McCall, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (63116 Bmbr. F. C. Farrington, R.H.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut. F. C. Farrington, R.A.F.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *contact marks, generally very fine or better (6)*
 £3000-3500



M.C. *London Gazette* 26 July 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On several occasions during heavy hostile attacks, he has sent down calls to the artillery to engage hostile infantry forming up to attack. Thanks to his skill in discovering enemy formations, and to his speed in communicating the requisite information to the artillery, the most severe casualties were inflicted on the enemy, the failure of their attacks being largely due to his splendid work. On numerous other occasions his work has proved of exceptional value, and he has at all times set a magnificent example to all ranks of his squadron.'

The original recommendation - the fifth such submission made by his C.O. in the period January to March 1918 - states:

'I wish to bring to your notice the name of 2nd Lieutenant F. C. Farrington, R.F.A. and R.F.C., for exceedingly good work carried out on 28 March 1918. His name has already been brought to your notice in my 3/55 dated 7.3.18, in my 3/99 dated 12.3.18, my 3/192 of 31.3.18, and previous to these reports, in a letter dated 7.1.18.

On 28 March 1918, the day of a heavy hostile attack on this Corps front, 2nd Lieutenant Farrington was flying with Lieutenant McCall, and sent several G.F. calls on parties of infantry massing for the attack. One of these calls was on infantry in column and in artillery formation advancing north-west of Monchy. About 2000 of the enemy were observed and in response to the call sent down by 2nd Lieutenant Farrington, the artillery fired on this body with good effect.

In the same flight, this officer sent a G.F. call on a party of 400 infantry in a number of groups collecting for the attack. This call was answered with good effect. On the third occasion this officer saw 100 infantry standing in groups east of Gaurrelle, and in response to his G.F. call the artillery fire was accurate, one shell falling in the centre of the group being seen to kill twenty men. In addition to this, the Observer attacked these parties from the air and fired a drum into them from his Lewis gun.

The enemy made a very determined attack on this Corps front on 28 March 1918. The fact that this attack met with so slight a measure of success is largely due to the accurate information promptly sent down to the artillery by 2nd Lieutenant Farrington and other Observers from this Squadron. From all accounts it appears that the enemy losses while they were massing for the attack were extremely high.

In view of his extremely good work on this occasion, I wish to recommend 2nd Lieutenant Farrington for the immediate award of the Military Cross.'

Frank Cecil Farrington, who was born in September 1892, first went out to France as a Sergeant in the Royal Horse Artillery in December 1914. Commissioned in the Royal Field Artillery in March 1917, he shortly thereafter transferred to the Royal Flying Corps and, on completing his training as an Observer and Gunner, was posted to No. 13 Squadron, an R.E. 8 unit, out in France in late 1917.

Teaming up with pilot Frederick McCall, he shared in the Canadian ace's very first victories, namely Albatross D.Vs downed over Jigsaw Wood and Monchy le Preux in January and March 1918. An account of the latter victory appears in one of the earlier M.C. recommendations submitted by Farrington's C.O.:

'I wish to bring to your notice the conspicuous gallantry displayed by Lieutenant F. R. McCall, M.C., Canadian Infantry and R.F.C., and 2nd Lieutenant F. C. Farrington, R.F.A. and R.F.C..

Observing a hostile scout while engaged on photographic duty over Monchy, Lieutenant McCall dived on the machine, using the front gun. The E.A. turned under the R.E. 8, allowing the Observer to get a burst with his gun. The E.A. went down as if hit in a steep dive, with smoke sawing from the engine. Lieutenant McCall and 2nd Lieutenant Farrington followed the E.A. down to 4000 feet over Square P. 2 sheet Sl.B., firing with the front gun. A.A. confirm the fact that this hostile machine went down out of control.

These two officers have continuously done good work, and confidential reports have been forwarded on their work on 7.1.18 and 7.3.18. Lieutenant McCall has been awarded the Military Cross and I wish to recommend 2nd Lieutenant Farrington for the immediate award of the Military Cross, in view of his consistent gallantry and good work.'

McCall departed No. 13 Squadron for No. 41 Squadron in April 1918, about the time Farrington completed his operational tour, and went on to raise his score to the 35-mark, in addition to adding the D.S.O. and D.F.C. to his earlier M.C. For his own part, Farrington remained a regular after the War, serving in No. 4 Squadron in the Constantinople Wing in 1922 and in No. 6 Squadron in Iraq in the mid-1920s, and was placed on the Reserve of Officers in August 1933. Having then in the interim acted as a Civil Assistant in the R.A. F.O., he was mobilised on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939 and posted to the Directorate of Fighter Operations. Later still, he served at the Air Ministry, and he was granted the honorary rank of Wing Commander at the War's end.

740



A rare Great War Serbia operations M.C. group of six awarded to Captain E. V. Mason, Royal Artillery, late South Irish Horse

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse privately inscribed, 'Capt. E. Vance Mason, R.F.A., 'P' Ridge, Serbia, 19th Sept. 1918'; 1914-15 STAR (1138 Cpl. E. V. Mason, S. Ir. H.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut. E. V. Mason); FRANCE, CROIX DE GUERRE 1914-1916, with silver star riband fitment; RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, Second Class badge, with swords, by *Albert Kiebel, St. Petersburg, 42 x 42mm., gold and enamel, manufacturer's marks on reverse, '56' gold mark on eyelet, mounted as worn, enamel reverse centre of the last chipped in places, otherwise generally good very fine (6)*

£1600-1800

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 February 1919:

'For gallant conduct and forcefulness and the valuable information sent back under circumstances of extreme danger. When acting as F.L.O. on 'P' Ridge on 19 September 1918, though wounded three times, and placed continuously under heavy enemy barrage, he continued to report information of vital importance, showing great courage and devotion to duty.'

Ernest Vance Mason was born in Boyle, Co. Roscommon in January 1890 and enlisted in the South Irish Horse in Dublin in September 1914. Having then served out in France in 'C' Squadron from the end of 1915 until October 1916, he returned to the U.K. and was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery in June 1917, and again witnessed active service in France and Flanders in August-September of the same year, when he sustained mustard gas poisoning at Ypres and was evacuated home.

Next actively employed on the Salonica front, Mason was, as cited above, thrice wounded in his M.C.-winning exploits on 'P' Ridge, Serbia on 19 September 1918, and remained employed in that theatre of war until March 1919, when he was embarked for South Russia. Re-embarked at Novorossisk that August, he was finally demobilised in May 1920.

Sold with hand written service details.

741 A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of three awarded to Major C. R. Polhill-Drabble, Coldstream Guards

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., reverse inscribed, 'C. R. Polhill-Drabble', in its case of issue; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut. C. R. Polhill-Drabble) *very fine* (3) £900-1000

M.C. *London Gazette* 10 December 1919. '2nd Lt., C. Gds. (Spec. Res.), attd. 2nd Bn.' 'For conspicuous gallantry and leadership at La Flaque on 4th November, 1918. Seeing that there was a gap between the leading companies in the orchards near the farm, he led his platoon up to fill it, and enveloping the farm caused the surrender of five officers and forty-five men. Later, he organised his men and formed a defensive flank on the left, which was exposed. His prompt action materially assisted the general advance and saved many casualties'.

Charles Robert Polhill-Drabble was born in Sundridge, Kent, on 17 March 1899, and was educated at Parkside, Ewell and Eton. He was gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards (Special Reserve) on 28 November 1917. After a spell in the Reserve Battalion, he was posted to France on 15 August 1918 to serve with the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards. For his gallantry during the last days of the war he was awarded the Military Cross. He was promoted to Lieutenant in May 1919 and demobilised in November 1919. After the war he applied for a regular commission and was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards on 30 June 1920. He was promoted to Lieutenant in November 1920, appointed Adjutant in January 1924 and advanced to Captain in June 1928. Captain Polhill-Drabble retired on 22 March 1933. Then with the R.A.R.O. in November 1933 he was appointed a Brigade Major in the 140th (4th London) Infantry Brigade. Appointed a Staff Captain in May 1939 and in November 1939 was appointed Acting Major as Deputy Assistant Director of Movement and Components at the Ministry of Supply. Appointed a Temporary Major in February 1940, he reverted to Captain in the R.A.R.O. in February 1942. Having reached the age limit, he ceased to belong to the R.A.R.O. and retired with the rank of Major on 17 March 1949.

With copied service papers and m.i.c.

742**A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Colonel R. Dickie, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, who was afterwards awarded a "mention" and the Order of St. Anne for services in South Russia in 1919-20**

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, with its case of issue; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. R. Dickie); RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, breast badge, with swords, by *Eduard, St. Petersburg*, 44 x 44mm., gold and enamel, manufacturer's name on reverse, '56' gold mark on eyelet, *the last with signs of restoration to sword fittings and elsewhere, and hairline cracks to enamel, otherwise generally good very fine* (4) £1600-1800



Dickie (left) in Russia

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

Robert Dickie was born in June 1884, the son of one of Glasgow's leading ministers, the Rev. David Dickie, and completed his education at Glasgow University before entering the legal profession.

Enlisting in the Cameron Highlanders in September 1914, he remained employed in the U.K. and was commissioned in the 8th Battalion in February 1915. Transferring to the 14th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders as a Captain (and later Adjutant) in March 1916, he served out in France and Flanders from June of that year until the War's end, being wounded and awarded the M. C., in addition to gaining a mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 25 May 1917 refers).

Appointed D.A.Q.M.G. to General Denikin's mission to South Russia in October 1919, he was awarded another "mention" (*London Gazette* 16 July 1920 refers), and afterwards acted as a Liaison and Intelligence Officer with the Greek Army in Asia Minor from December 1920 until April 1921. Attached to Brigadier H. N. H. Williamson's staff during his time in South Russia, Dickie was among the last to evacuate the mission's H.Q. at Novocherkassk - and receives frequent mentions in the former's account of those operations, *Farewell to the Don*.

Having then served back in the U.K., Dickie went out to the Sudan with the 1st Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, in September 1924, where he took part in the action against Egyptian Army mutineers at Khartoum that November.

As Adjutant, he accompanied his C.O. to parley with the mutineers, negotiations seemingly going well until they requested that the Magazine be handed over to the care of the Argylls - at which point, 'the Egyptians got out of hand and in a herd rushed for their arms.' Having made a hasty exit, Adjutant and C.O. went on to participate in the regiment's response to the emergency, namely three assaults mounted against the mutineers positions in the military hospital - the third attempt succeeded but at a loss of five men killed and eight wounded.

Following further appointments in Egypt, Dickie was placed on the Retired List in the rank of Major in February 1932, but was recalled on the renewal of hostilities and was awarded the O.B.E. for his services as a Staff Officer at the War Office (*London Gazette* 2 June 1943 refers), in addition to being awarded the Defence and War Medals and the Efficiency Decoration. Granted the rank of Colonel on ceasing to be actively employed in August 1944, he died in July 1954.

Sold with copied service record.

743



A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Captain C. S. Dyer, Gloucestershire Regiment, onetime attached North Staffordshire Regiment, who was awarded the Order of St. Anne for services in North Russia in 1919

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt. C. S. Dyer); RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, Third Class breast badge, with swords, 35 x 35mm., bronze-gilt and enamel, unmarked, *slight enamel damage to the last, otherwise good very fine or better and the last a unique award to the regiment (4)* *£1000-1200*

M.C. *London Gazette* 8 March 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and initiative near Sweveghem on 20 October 1918 when the Battalion was forming up in the assembly position, Battalion Headquarters was fired on by machine-guns from the left rear. Battalion Headquarters immediately took up a fire position and engaged the enemy with rifle and machine-gun fire. He dashed out and forced the survivors of the enemy to surrender, accounting for one of them personally.'

Captain Cecil Spencer Dyer was born in Brighton in September 1887 and enlisted in the Gloucestershire Regiment December 1915, when he was posted to the 3/4th Battalion. Remaining in the U.K., he was discharged to a commission in the same unit in August 1916, went out to France in October 1917, and was attached to the 4th Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment at the time of winning his M. C. at Sweveghem in Belgium in October 1918.

In common with other officers, Dyer subsequently volunteered for further active service with the British Mission to Russia, and he served in his old unit, the 4th Battalion, Gloucesters, in Archangel Command, being awarded Order of St. Anne, 3rd class, with swords (War Office statement, dated 16 July 1921 refers). He died in London in January 1934.



A rare North Russia 1919 operations M.C. group of seven awarded to Colonel W. S. C. Curtis, Somerset Light Infantry, onetime attached Dorsetshire Regiment and Royal Fusiliers

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut. W. S. C. Curtis); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *the second and third polished, thus good fine, the remainder very fine and better* (7) *£1600-1800*



M.C. *London Gazette* 21 January 1920:

'For gallant and determined leadership. He led his platoon in the attack on Borok on 10 August 1919. He organised an attack on a strong enemy position on the banks of the Teda River, and outflanked it. He was wounded whilst leading the final assault up the hill, but his platoon captured the position, enabling the remainder of the company to proceed towards the first objective.'

Walter Stopford Constable Curtis, who was born in August 1899, the son of Edward Curtis, a J.P. for Somerset, was educated at Marlborough and was commissioned in the Somerset Light Infantry in April 1918. Ordered to France on attachment to the 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, in early October, he subsequently volunteered for service in North Russia after the War, and was embarked with the 46th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, seeing action with Jackson's Brigade in the operations on the North Dvina in the summer of 1919 - he was wounded in the face during his M.C.-winning exploits, in addition to developing malaria, and was evacuated to the U.K. that August.

Back on duty with the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry in Ireland by 1920, Curtis held a variety of appointments in the U.K. until being embarked for India in early 1936, where he was advanced to Major and served as Adjutant of the Nilgiri Malabar Battalion from April 1938 until March 1940.

Returning to the U.K., he served as 2nd-in-command of No. 8 Commando from July 1940 until July 1941, when he was appointed to the command of the 4th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and by D-Day 'had produced a battalion trained to the last inch and fit in every way to meet the stern task that lay in front of it'. In the process, however, he had twice been admitted to hospital with injuries, namely a damaged leg sustained during a landing craft exercise and phosphorous burns received after a grenade exploded in a street fighting exercise. Taking the Battalion out to Normandy in late June 1944, he was again admitted to hospital, suffering from exposure, the unit's history stating 'his departure at this critical stage was a great blow to everybody, but his name has remained a by-word in the Battalion amongst all those who knew him'. Curtis returned to 21 Army Group in North-West Europe in late 1944, and served as C.O. of assorted Reinforcement Groups, and was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 8 November 1945).

The Colonel, who was placed on the Retired List in March 1949, and who settled in Battle, Sussex, died in January 1962; sold with hand written service details and other research.



A rare Second World War Somaliland operations M.C. group of six awarded to Major A. G. Molison, Royal Artillery, late Honourable Artillery Company, attached East African Artillery, who was decorated for his gallantry in the "V.C. action" fought in the Tug Argan Pass in August 1940

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1940' and privately inscribed, 'Major A. G. Molison, 1st E.A. Light Bty.'; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with 2 Bars on H.A.C. riband (Lt. A. G. Milison, R.A.), *good very fine and better* (6) £1600-1800

M.C. *London Gazette* 29 November 1940. The original recommendation states:

'For continuous gallantry in controlling and directing the fire of his section during the Tug Argan engagement on 11-12 August 1940. By his example when under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire, he kept his native gun detachments perfectly steady. He organised rifle sections from his spare gun numbers to help the infantry in the defence of the position and when the position was abandoned he destroyed his guns and withdrew his men in complete control covering the withdrawal by Lewis gun and rifle fire. During the whole engagement the fire of this officer's section was conspicuous for its accuracy due to the example and courage he inspired in his native detachments.'

Arthur Grahame Molison, who was born in March 1910, served in the Honourable Artillery Company in May 1928 until January 1938, when he would appear to have moved to East Africa and enlisted as a Private in the Kenya Defence Force. Mobilised on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, he was commissioned in the East African Artillery and posted to the 1st E.A. Light Battery, in which unit he won his M.C.

When the Italians, with 350,000 troops in Abyssinia and Eritrea, invaded British Somaliland in August 1940, the local defence force comprised just 1500 men. Due to the flat nature of much of the colony's terrain, it was decided to make a stand in the Golis Hills and, more precisely, in the 8000 ft. Tug Argan Pass, and it was here that two battalions of Blackshirts, with three brigades of colonial troops and artillery, appeared on all sides on the morning of 11 August. Thus ensued what the *Daily Sketch* hailed as 'Another Rorke's Drift' - a bitter, costly and hotly contested action in the face of overwhelming odds, and one that witnessed many acts of gallantry, among them those of Captain Eric Wilson of the Somaliland Camel Corps, who was awarded the V.C. for his defence of "Observation Hill", and Molison for his work in the vicinity of "Knobbly Hill", where his battery fired over 1000 rounds in 18 hours. Malcolm Page's *A History of the King's African Rifles* takes up the story:

'The East African gunners were in action for the first time; they sent an Italian pack battery into hiding with their first shots. Thereafter they were busy for five days and nights, often firing at short range over open sights. The guns were in pits so they could fire all round the compass. During the attack on Knobbly Hill by 2,000 enemy, they broke up the force of the attack and, spotting an Italian general on a white charger trying to reform his men some two miles away, disposed of him and about fifty of the enemy with a single shell. Staff Sergeant Thom from Nivasha crouched for hours behind a three-foot-high parapet, dismantling, repairing and reassembling a jammed gun. An Italian attack led by eight tanks was dealt with by the gunners in the same afternoon ...'

Molison, who rose to the acting rank of Major before the War's end and was demobilised in March 1946, applied for his Efficiency Medal from Kenya in October 1948 - an award duly approved with 2 Bars (*London Gazette* 13 June 1950 refers); sold with handwritten service details.



An unusual Second World War D.F.C. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant A. Beale (formerly Weinberg), Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, late Manchester Regiment, who completed a tour of operations as an Air Gunner in No. 50 Squadron in 1943-44, including six trips to the "Big City", the Peenemunde raid and no less than four combats

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1944'; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (3519463 Pte. A. Weinberg, Manch. R.); 1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, mounted as worn, *the second with an edge bruise, otherwise good very fine and better (6)* *£1800-2200*

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 21 April 1944. The original recommendation states:

'Pilot Officer Beale is an outstanding gunner in his Squadron. He is exceptionally efficient and extremely enthusiastic about his job. Out of the seventeen successful sorties which he has completed, six were to Berlin, four to the Ruhr, two to Leipzig, and he also took part in the raid on Peenemunde. Pilot Officer Beale who is a qualified Gunnery Leader, has taken part in four combats and on the 20-21 October 1943, on returning from Leipzig, was instrumental in shooting down a twin engined enemy aircraft which was claimed as probably destroyed.

On the 23-24th December, the electric circuit of his Taylor suit became unserviceable immediately after take-off. Pilot Officer Beale, in spite of the intense cold, did not mention this to his pilot until after the target had been successfully bombed. The temperature was then -27 degrees. The aircraft climbed to 24,000 feet where the temperature dropped to -35 degrees. Pilot Officer Beale remained in his turret, however and had to be assisted out of it when within a few miles of the English Coast. He was suffering from extreme cold and had also been frost-bitten on the body. When approaching the target, this Officer sighted an enemy aircraft and continued to give correct directions to his pilot, thus enabling his captain to make the appropriate defensive manoeuvres, to avoid the fighter, and press home his attack.

For the great keenness and enthusiasm which Pilot Officer Beale has shown for his work, and his exemplary courage in action, he is strongly recommended for the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

Alter Beale (previously Weinberg), who was born in Liverpool in July 1908, enlisted in the Manchester Regiment as a boy recruit in March 1924 and was embarked for India in September of the same year, where he served in the 2nd Battalion, latterly as a Bandsman, and was present in the Burma operations during his unit's deployment to Mandalay in 1931.

Discharged in February 1934, he enlisted in the Royal Air Force as an A.C. 2 in November 1941, in the name of Alter Beale, and was recommended for training as an Air Gunner in October 1942. Having then obtained his Air Gunner's Badge in January 1943, he joined No. 50 Squadron, a Lancaster unit operating out of Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire, that June, and went operational in the following month with sorties to Hamburg and Essen, the former as part of the famous "firestorm" raids. As stated above, he was subsequently involved four combats, most memorably on the night of 20-21 October in a strike against Leipzig, when he shot down an enemy nightfighter - his Lancaster was holed in several places in the fuselage, but his pilot managed to effect a forced-landing back at Foulsham.

Having then been commissioned as a Pilot Officer and attended a refresher C.G.S. course at Sutton Bridge, Beale returned to No. 50, and completed sorties against Dusseldorf and Modane in November, and Berlin (twice) and Leipzig in December. Returning four more times to the "Big City" in January, in addition to sorties against Magdenburg, Beale and his crew also attacked heavily defended Schweinfurt in February and Nurnberg in March. But with the looming Normandy invasion, No. 50 turned its attention to targets of a French nature in the period April-June 1944, Beale's sorties including attacks on the marshalling yards at Juvigny, Lille and Tours (twice).

His tour expired, he was posted to No. 53 Base in 5 Group as a Gunnery leader, in which capacity he served for much of the remainder of the War and attained the acting rank of Squadron Leader before being released in January 1946; sold with copied service record and O.R.B. entries for his operational tour with No. 50 Squadron.

747



A Crimean War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private John Todd, 46th Regiment

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (John Todd, 46th Regt.) officially impressed naming, signs of brooch mounting, claw refixed, sometime gilded; CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (John Todd, 46th Regt.); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (John Todd, 46th Regt.) pierced with ring suspension, last two with old re-engraved naming, mounted for wear, edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine (3) £1800-2200

John Todd was born in Sarbey, Lancashire. A Labourer by occupation, he attested for the 46th Regiment at Bolton on 3 January 1837, aged 20 years. Prior to serving in the Crimea War he served in Gibraltar, the West Indies and South America. Serving in the Crimea, he was awarded the D.C.M. and a gratuity of £5 under the recommendation of 15 January 1855; it being noted that he was invalided. He was discharged at his own request in December 1859, his intended place of residence being Preston, Lancashire.

With copied service papers.

748



The Defence of Lucknow D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant Major John Kelly, 32nd Light Infantry, one of only two 'Original Defenders' to be so honoured; Kelly was probably the only Australian-born defender at Lucknow

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (Serjt. Major John Kelly, 32nd Foot); PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (John Kelly, 32nd Foot); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-94, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (2763 Corpl. J. Kelly, 32nd Foot) edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and very rare (3) £7000-9000

Ex Brian Ritchie Collection, September 1904.

D.C.M. and Annuity of £10, recommendation submitted to the Queen on 19 April 1866, approved by authority dated, Horse Guards, 28 April 1866. The only award of the D.C.M. to the 32nd Light Infantry for the defence of Lucknow. One other original defender, Sergeant-Major Henry Jenkins, 84th Foot, received the D.C.M. for Lucknow. Only seventeen awards were made for services exclusively during the Mutiny, and a further five awards for combined services in the Mutiny other campaigns.

John Kelly was born in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, and attested for the 32nd Foot at Athlone, Roscommon, on 21 February 1846, aged 18 years. He served in the Punjab with the Mooltan Field Force under Major-General Whish, and was present at the siege of Mooltan, the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote, and the battle of Goojerat. Kelly was promoted to Corporal in April 1850, to Sergeant in June 1853, and to Colour-Sergeant in February 1856. In this rank he served throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857-59, including the defence of Lucknow, 1 July to 22 November 1857. He was severely wounded in the left leg on 17th July, but had recovered sufficiently to take part in the battle of Cawnpore, 6 December 1857. Kelly subsequently took part in the campaign in the Oudh, at the capture of forts Detreign and Tyrhool, 13-18 July 1858; and at the action of Doadpore and the defeat of the Nusserabad Brigade of mutineers, 20 October 1858.

Arriving back in England in August 1859, the regiment was met at Portsmouth Harbour by Queen Victoria who inspected them and addressed the gallant survivors of the memorable defence. In common with all other defenders, Kelly was allowed to reckon one year additional service for Lucknow. He was promoted to Sergeant-Major on 1 January 1860, and held that most senior of ranks until his final discharge at Gibraltar on 23 May 1867, at his own request on completion of 21 years service. Kelly settled down in Staffordshire where he served as a Sergeant Instructor in the 2nd Stafford Militia from January 1868 till May 1872, and then on the Permanent Staff of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, until his final discharge on 24 June 1884. John Kelly died as a pensioner at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on 22 May 1907. The whereabouts of Kelly's Mutiny medal is sadly unknown.



A Second Boer War D.C.M. group of six awarded to Pioneer Serjeant T. W. Ward, Coldstream Guards

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (4670 Pr. Serjt. T. W. Ward, 2nd Coldstream Gds.); EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (... T Ward, 2/C....); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (4670 Pnr. Sejt. T. W. Ward, Cldstm. [G]ds.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (... Pionr Sgt. T. W. Ward, Coldm. Gds.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (Sjt., C. Gds.); KHEDIVÉ'S STAR 1882, reverse impressed, '4670 C.G.', mounted court style for wear, naming worn or faint, edge bruising, contact marks, fine and better (6) £2000-2400



Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 September 1901.

Thomas William Ward was born in Kingsteignton, Newton Abbott, Devon. A Blacksmith by occupation, he attested for the Coldstream Guards at Newton Abbott on 17 June 1879, aged 19 years 7 months. With them he served as a Pioneer Serjeant in Egypt, August-November 1882 and South Africa, October 1899-May 1901. For service in the latter war he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.C.M. Awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1897. With copied service papers and other research and a fine copied portrait photograph of the recipient wearing his medals in 1902.



A unique Great War D.C.M., long distance flight A.F.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant-Major 1st Class H. A. Gamon, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (723 Fl. Sjt. H. A. Gamon, R.F.C.); AIR FORCE MEDAL, G.V.R. (723 S.M. 1 H. A. Gamon, R.A.F.); 1914 STAR (723 2 A.M. H. A. Gamon, R.F.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (723 T.S.M. H. A. Gamon, R.A.F.); DEFENCE MEDAL 1939-45, contact marks, very fine and better (6) *£5000-6000*



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917. The original recommendation states:

'From February 1916 until the present date he has been employed as N.C.O. in charge of rotary engine testing. He has worked extremely long hours under arduous conditions and has maintained throughout a high standard.'

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 12 July 1920. The original joint recommendation states:

'For excellent work carried out under very difficult circumstances, during their flight from England to Egypt in July and August 1919. It was largely owing to their keenness and devotion to duty that made the flight so successful.'

Herbert Alfred Gamon was born in Gravesend, Kent in February 1895 and enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps in May 1913. Embarked for France in August 1914, he remained employed there until February 1918, and was awarded his D.C.M. while serving at No. 1 Aircraft Depot. Posted to No. 216 Squadron in November 1918, Gamon was awarded the A.F.M. for his good work in the Squadron's long distance flight to Egypt in the summer of 1919, and afterwards transferred to No. 14 Squadron, another unit of the Palestine Brigade. Returning to the U.K. as a substantive Sergeant-Major 1st Class in July 1920, he was discharged in June 1921.

Retaining his interest in aviation post-R.A.F. career, Gamon was for many years a member of the Aeronautical Inspection Department, served in a Home Guard anti-aircraft battery at South Yardley in the last war, and died at New Milton in August 1976; sold with copied service record and two or three original Great War portrait photographs.

751 A Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Serjeant W. H. Fenton, Coldstream Guards, who was granted the King's Pardon for desertion in 1914

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (7303 L. Sjt., 2/C. Gds.); 1914 STAR, with clasp (7303 Pte., C. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (7303 Cpl., C. Gds.) *good very fine (4)* *£1400-1800*

Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 April 1917. 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He went forward alone under the most intense fire, and obtained information of the utmost importance. Later, he assumed command of his platoon, and led them forward in a most gallant manner. He has on many previous occasions done fine work.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 May 1917.

William Henry Fenton was born in Smithwick, Birmingham. A Labourer by occupation, he attested for the Coldstream Guards in June 1907, aged 18 years, 6 months. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he was soon in trouble, awaiting trial, being absent without leave, in December 1907. Found guilty he was detained for 1 week. With the battalion he served in Egypt, January 1909-March 1911. Returning to England and posted to the 3rd Battalion, he deserted on 14 July 1912. Fenton returned to service on 14 August 1914 - thereby gaining the King's Pardon for his desertion. By Army Orders September 1914, published on 7 August 1914, pardons were to be granted to all those who were in a state of desertion from regular forces on 5 August 1914, who then surrendered themselves on or before 4 September 1914 in the U.K. or 4 October 1914 if overseas.

Having returned to service, Fenton was posted to the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards. With the battalion he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 30 August 1914. Appointed Lance-Serjeant in October 1916, he was subsequently mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.C.M. for his conspicuous gallantry and leadership in action. Fenton returned home on 10 July 1917. Later awarded the Silver War Badge.

With copied service papers and m.i.c. and other research.

752 A Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private F. Richardson, Coldstream Guards

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (4796 Pte., 2/C.G.); 1914 STAR, with copy clasp (4796 Pte., C. Gds.); together with a loose original clasp; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4796 Pte., C. Gds.) *very fine and better (4)* *£1200-1500*

Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 10 March 1915; citation 1 April 1915.

'For gallant conduct on 1st February 1915, at Cuinchy, when he was one of the bombing party in the successful counter-attack on the enemy's position. This work demanded great coolness and skill.'

With some copied research.

753 A Great War 'Portuguese East Africa' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Corporal Chapotera, 1/2nd King's African Rifles

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (1851 Cpl. Chapotera, 1/2 K.A.R.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (1851 Cpl. Chabotela, 2/K.A.R.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (1851 Cpl., Cherotela, 2/K.A.R.) note variation in spelling of name, *good fine, rare (3)* *£800-1000*

D.C.M. approved on 21 September 1918.

'For the display of gallantry and devotion to duty in the field, particularly on 10/5/18 when the Company was opposed by a large force of the enemy. Although the only European in the section of the line had been wounded he showed great courage and determination in the handling of his Lewis gun displaying undaunted courage throughout the engagement.'



A fine African D.C.M. group of six awarded to Company Quarter-Master Sergeant Masauri, 2/1 King's African Rifles

KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (28 C.Q.M. Sjt. Masauri, 2/1 K.A.R.); ASHANTI 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi (92 Pte. Masouri, K.A.R.C.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 3 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Somaliland 1908-10, Nyasaland 1915 (92 L. Corpl. Masauri, 1st K. African R.); 1914-15 STAR (BR 28 Sjt. Masauri, 1/K.A.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (BR 28 C.Q.M.S. Masauri, 1/K.A.R.), *the second and third polished, fine, otherwise good very fine and rare (6)* *£3500-4000*

D.C.M. *Nyasaland Gazette* 31 May 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry during a patrol action on Lureko River, Portuguese East Africa, on 9 April 1918. With three men he held off a strong enemy attack on the convoy until reinforced, when he again engaged the enemy and saved the baggage. Though severely wounded he bravely continued to direct his party until he fell and was carried out of action.'

Masauri was a member of the Yao tribe from the Mlanje district who attested for the King's African Rifles in October 1899, aged 19 years. He served in the Ashanti Expedition of 1900, including actions at Kumassi on 6 August and at Abuassi on 30 September (Medal & clasp); in the Somaliland Expedition 1902-04 (Medal & clasp); the Somaliland Expedition of 1908-10, from 6 January 1909 to 23 January 1910 (clasp); and in the Native Rebellion in Nyasaland in 1915 (clasp).

During the Great War, as cited above, he was dangerously wounded in Portuguese East Africa in April 1918, and awarded the African D.C.M. Masauri was finally discharged as medically unfit due to his wounds and was in receipt of a pension and gratuity.

Sold with full service record.



The Second World War “self-made spy’s” D.C.M. group of four awarded to Battery Quarter-Master Sergeant J. H. O. Brown, Royal Artillery, who, as a P.O.W., fooled the Germans into believing he was a staunch supporter of the “British Free Corps”, thereby obtaining freedom of movement in Berlin and elsewhere - in point of fact he had established contact with British Military Intelligence and, at the risk of discovery by the Gestapo, regularly sent back important information to London: one of his coded messages was hidden in the costume of an opera singer who performed before Hitler at the Berlin Opera House

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.VI.R. (1445560 B.Q.M. Sjt. J. H. O. Brown, R.A.); 1939-45 STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (1445560 B.Q.M.S. J. H. O. Brown, D.C.M., R.A.), together with his identity discs (2), good very fine (6) £6000-7000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1945. The original recommendation states:

‘This N.C.O. was serving with the B.E.F. in France when he was captured on 29 May 1940, at Caestre. After a few weeks at Stalag VIII B at Lamsdorf, he was sent to Blechammer, E. 3 Kommando, where he devoted his energies to the welfare of the men and general escape work until he was returned to the main camp in January 1942. Shortly afterwards he was transferred to a working camp in Berlin (No. 806 attached to Stalag IIID). Five months later he was again sent to Blechammer and in June 1943, he was appointed Camp Leader to Genshagen holiday camp.

Realising that the Germans intended to use this camp subversively for their own ends he determined to thwart them. Despite the very real danger involved, he pretended to be working for the Germans, whilst at the same time he was really using the comparative freedom accorded him to further the cause of the Allies. Even when the Gestapo became suspicious B.Q.M.S. Brown did not hesitate to continue work. Acting as he did entirely on his own initiative, he fully realised that in all probability he might be suspected of betraying his own country. This did in fact happen, but it has now been established without question that he did acquire and transmit to this country valuable information.

Through his continuous efforts the British Free Corps, which the Germans hoped to expand from the men sent to Genshagen, gained few recruits and eventually the project became a complete failure. In addition B.Q.M.S. Brown used the frequent change of personnel at the camp to establish inter-camp communication, passing on information and escape aids. It is remarkable that whilst busy with all these activities, he did not neglect his duties as senior N.C.O. Genshagen which was excellently run and men who had been there have shown marked respect and esteem for B.Q.M.S. Brown.

When the camp closed in December 1944, B.Q.M.S. Brown was again sent to Lamsdorf, and with the other personnel was later evacuated to Hehenfels (Stalag 383). On 22 April 1945, this camp was liberated by an American unit.’

John Henry Owen Brown’s extraordinary wartime story is recounted at length in his memoirs, *In Durance Vile* (London, 1981), but for a more succinct and independent assessment of his activities it is best to turn to Adrian Weale’s fascinating history, *Renegades, Hitler’s Englishmen* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London 1994). Weale uncovers a number of important errors that appear in Brown’s own account, not least that his coded messages were being delivered to M.I.9, not M.I.6 as he thought, and that he did not in fact get involved in such clandestine exchanges until 1942. He was, too, as a result of his work as a “self-made spy”, the beneficiary of better rations, living conditions and even a girlfriend in Berlin, all of which point to a certain degree of “opportunism” but which, nonetheless, take nothing away from the highly dangerous nature of his chosen course - namely to hoodwink the Germans into believing he was a genuine fascist and to pump them (and real British traitors) for all they were worth for the benefit of British intelligence, whilst also providing, via a black market racket, vital supplies for his fellow P.O.Ws.

Brown, an Oxford graduate, was taken P.O.W. in late May 1940, while serving in 226/57th Anti-Tank Regiment, R.A., and, in common with thousands of other British prisoners, was marched to Trier on the German border, and thence - by cattle truck - transported to Stalag VIII B at Lamsdorf.

A few weeks later, he was moved to E.3 Kommando at Blechammer, to work on the construction of a factory for artificial oil and rubber, and it was here, via the camp interpreter, that he began to ingratiate himself with the Germans, a task no doubt assisted by his pre-war membership of Mosley’s British Union of Fascists (B.U.P.). In truth, however, Brown used his apparent liking for the Nazi cause to establish a profitable black market racket for the benefit of his fellow P.O.Ws, a highly dangerous enterprise that resulted in the acquisition of a radio set, extra clothing and rations, and, at a later date, vital surgical equipment for the camp medical officer, a New Zealander.



B.Q.M.S. John Brown, D.C.M., (left) being interviewed at Genshagen by Lydia Oswald, a reporter on the "Swiss Illustrated"

By early 1942, he had established sufficient confidence in the Germans for them to summon him to an interview in Berlin, at which they intended to assess his promise as a full-blown renegade. Shortly afterwards, he had his first meeting with William Joyce (a.k.a. "Lord Haw-Haw"), whom he had known by sight from before the war. Such introductions gained him the freedom to "see the sights", albeit in the company of a guard, and he was therefore disappointed to be returned to Blechammer that August without means of passing on his newly acquired knowledge to British intelligence. Fortuitously, however, on his return, he made the acquaintance of a newly arrived inmate, Captain Julius Green, a Jewish Glaswegian who had concealed his religion from the Germans and was an M.I.9 operative, and he taught Brown a series of M.I.9 codes that could be used in letters he wrote home - the door was now open for the regular transmittal of intelligence to London and Brown engineered his way back to the Berlin area by enacting a serious row with his fellow senior N.C.Os, and seeking the assistance of the commandant, Prinz zu Hohenlohe, with whom he was on good terms.

His ruse succeeded and in the summer of 1943 he was moved to a small hutted "holidaying" complex near Gross Buren railway station, Genshagen, where he found he was to be appointed the British camp leader. He also discovered that this was the establishment where the Germans intended to "work-up" the nucleus for a British Free Corps (B.F.C.) for service on the Russian front - his subsequent coded report to London, which was forwarded by M.I.9 to M.I.5, sent shockwaves through the corridors of power, the implication of British troops being engaged against Stalin's forces causing obvious alarm. Amazingly, the edict announcing the formation of the B.F.C. was read out for the first time in Brown's quarters, by Thomas Cooper, a genuine traitor who had fought in a Totenkopf unit of the S.S. - Cooper made the error of confessing to Brown that he had committed assorted atrocities in Poland while in the S.S., information that the latter was pleased to divulge at the end of the War, when he gave evidence at the Old Bailey Treason Trials - Brown also accumulated evidence against William Joyce and John Amery, in addition to less well-known traitors such as Roy Purdy, a Sub. Lieutenant, R.N.V.R., who had made anti-Semitic broadcasts from Berlin.

Meanwhile, and more importantly in terms of supporting the immediate Allied cause, Brown used his relative freedom to move around to gather valuable information regarding enemy airfields, barracks, A.A. defences, and other camouflaged sites, on one occasion discovering the whereabouts of an underground tank factory - it was successfully bombed by the Allies. By and large his intelligence reports were despatched in coded form in his correspondence home, but from time to time he made use of other avenues of delivery, thus a Dutch civilian or a Swedish sea captain, or for that matter the British-born opera singer, Margery Booth, who on one occasion hid one of his messages in her costume prior to appearing on stage in front of Hitler at the Berlin Opera House.

Genshagen remained in use until December 1944, when, because of the obvious failure of the British Free Corps plan, it was closed down. Yet so well had Brown ingratiated himself into the enemy's camp that even the Gestapo were unable to bring him to account for the undoubted sabotage he had inflicted on the formation of this renegade corps, let alone for being a regular M.I.9 contact. Indeed he was virtually allowed to roam Berlin at will over the coming months, acquiring a girlfriend and meeting with the likes of traitor John Amery. Eventually returned to Lamsdorf as the Allies closed the net in North-West Europe, he was liberated after further adventures in April 1945 - taking possession of a fleeing S.S. Colonel's staff car, he used it to motor 300 miles of his homeward bound trip.

Yet his deliverance into the hands of the Americans, and even his safe arrival back in the U.K., were moments of celebration marred by accusations of treachery from his fellow P.O.Ws, and his remarkable bravery was not really made common knowledge until he appeared as a prosecution witness at the Old Bailey Treason Trials: thereafter, he was quickly recognised as one of the most successful British agents of the War.

Brown, who described his wartime exploits in a fascinating series of articles published in the *Sunday Sun* in 1950, died at Poole in September 1965, aged 56 years. Fortunately for posterity's sake, he had earlier completed the manuscript for his more detailed memoir *In Durance Vile*, which was posthumously published in 1981.

Sold with a large file of original documentation, including a printed "British Free Corps" statement of intention, a mass of newspaper cuttings and several wartime photographs from Brown's time as a P.O.W., together with assorted letters, including correspondence between the recipient and Swiss Y.M.C.A. in August 1943, with Kommandantur Stalag III D stamps, a typewritten note to Brown, dated at Berlin 23 December 1944, in which the writer states that some confiscated wine would be returned to him and his fellow inmates, three letters (1949-50) addressed to him from an ex-P.O.W. camp commandant, Prinz zu Hohenlohe (who was eventually removed from his post), a copy of Brown's statement, on behalf of Margery Booth, to be reinstated to British citizenship, and War Office (Room 055) reply, dated 8 May 1950; together with copies of his memoirs, *In Durance Vile* (London, 1981), *Renegades, Hitler's Englishmen*, by Adrian Weale (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London 1994), and a privately bound copy of Brown's typescript for his memoirs, with presentation inscription from his widow and daughter.

Provenance: Ex Sotheby's 8 July 1982 (Lot 521), when consigned by the recipient's widow; Dix Noonan Webb, 22 September 2006 (Lot 69), as part of the Ron Penhall Collection.



A very rare Second World War Commando operations D.C.M. awarded to Lance-Corporal F. S. Houseman, Royal Army Service Corps, a very gallant German-Jew who served in the "Palestine Brigade" prior to winning his decoration and being twice wounded in No. 2 Commando

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.VI.R. (PAL. 1344 L. Cpl. F. S. Houseman, R.A.S.C.), *minor official correction to unit, edge bruise, good very fine*
 £6000-7000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 20 July 1944. The original recommendation - submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. T. F. "Mad Jack" Churchill, D.S.O., M.C. - states:

'In the Commando raid on Brac Island on the night of 5 March 1944, Driver Hausmann was the leading scout of the section which carried out this raid. The section was seen approaching and two sentries opened fire with schmeiser automatics which pinned them to the ground. Driver Hausmann dashed forward firing his T.S.M.G. and killed one sentry, but the other ran into the house. Hausmann followed, kicked open the door and threw in a hand grenade. When it exploded, he dashed in shouting to the Germans to surrender, and having killed one and wounded two more, the remaining five men gave themselves up.

On the morning of 19 March during the Commando attack on Solta Island, the behaviour of this man was exemplary. In the forefront of the final assault on the village, he led a small group of men in house-clearing in an area where the German garrison was holding out, and during this operation severely wounded a German who was holding up the advance with a Spandau M.G. which was mounted in an upper window.

Driver Hausmann is a Palestinian of German origin serving in the Commando. He has taken part in three Commando raids in these islands during the last six weeks, and in each of these his behaviour has been outstandingly bold and aggressive. He insists on being the leading scout on all approaches by day or night and is not content to await his turn for this duty. He has set a magnificent example and his conduct under fire is in the highest traditions of the Army.'

Fritz Sigmund Hausmann (a.k.a. Fred Stanley Houseman) was born in Germany, the son of a Wehrmacht officer. His mother was Jewish and, like her husband, detested the Nazi movement, sentiments that would ultimately result in their arrest by the Gestapo and early demise in a concentration camp. Their son, however, managed to escape the net and make his way to Palestine, where he joined the Haganah organisation, which guarded Jewish settlements against the Arabs.

A well-educated man, who was fluent in English, German, Italian and Yiddish, Houseman made no secret of the fact he hated the British, but since he 'hated the Germans a hell of a lot more', he enlisted in No. 650 Company, R.A.S.C., a component of the "Palestine Brigade", around its formation in November 1942 - a unit whose members openly wore "Star of David" uniform insignia and were accordingly executed on the spot if captured. He did, however, change his name by deed poll to 'Houseman' and adopted a cover story that he was British and from Manchester, facts that appear to have been lost on those responsible for the publication of his name in the *London Gazette* at the time of his D.C.M. - in the name of Hausmann - an error compounded by the fact the accompanying recommendation had clearly been endorsed, 'No publicity to be given to this citation'.

Having served in North Africa, and survived the sinking of his troop ship, he went on to participate in the Salerno landings in September 1943, but in early 1944 he transferred to No. 2 Commando, a unit of Force 133, charged with holding the island of Vis in the Adriatic, and with mounting regular raids against neighbouring islands off the coast of Yugoslavia.

Thereafter, as vividly outlined in the recommendation for his D.C.M., he displayed notable gallantry in several such Commando raids, his transparent aggression probably only being matched by the likes of his C.O., Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. T. F. "Mad Jack" Churchill, D.S.O., M.C., the sword brandishing, bow and arrow marksman who had recently been recommended for the V.C. in the Sicily operations, or for that matter the Commando's adopted figurehead, 71-year-old Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., a very ferocious character indeed. A good summary of the events surrounding the raid on the Island of Solta on 19 March 1944, in which Houseman excelled himself again in "house-clearance duties", is to be found in the recommendation for the Bar to "Mad Jack" Churchill's D.S.O.:

'On 19 March 1944, Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill, who commands No. 2 Commando, lead a combined force of Commandos and U.S. Operation Groups in an attack on the German Garrison of Solta Island. The sea approach was made in darkness and disembarkation was completed by 0200 hours. Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill led his heavily laden H.Q. in its rendezvous overlooking the town of Grohote where the enemy garrison was known to be located. The advance was difficult and slow, over rocky ground intersected by walls and piles of stones, and the guides called many halts because of suspected enemy machine-gun posts on the route. Whenever necessary, Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill went forward alone to investigate and when necessary to pick an alternative route. Enemy fire was opened at 0530 hours, by which time the Commandos had surrounded the town. An air bombing attack had been arranged at 0630 hours and the Commandos assault on the town was to follow this bombing ... At 0630 hours the bombing attack by aircraft was carried out, and immediately it was completed the Colonel gave the order to fix bayonets and enter the town. He himself led the advance and directed the house to house searches and street clearance in the face of enemy automatic fire and hand grenades which were thrown from windows and doors. The entire German garrison, consisting of an officer and 108 ranks, was either killed or captured, the Commando party led by the Colonel himself capturing 34 Germans including the Garrison Commander.'

Nor was the last of Houseman's operational outings with No. 2 Commando, his service record revealing that he was wounded by a Spandau bullet in Yugoslavia in April 1944 and by shell and grenade fragments in Albania in August 1944.

Described by one contemporary as something of a loner - and more of the guerilla fighter mould than a regular team-player - Houseman was not very popular with his fellow Commandos, although his courage in battle was undoubtedly appreciated by his C.O. Perhaps as a result of this ongoing unpopularity with his fellow ranks, Houseman returned to duty with the "Palestine Brigade" in August 1944, this time as a despatch rider. Taking his discharge in Italy after the War, he briefly returned to Palestine before settling back 'among dubious friends' in the former country. Little more is known of him, although the fact his D.C.M. first appeared for sale in Los Angeles many years ago suggests he may have emigrated to the U.S.A.

Sold with several letters from ex-members of No. 2 Commando, one of these correspondents adding a great deal of background to Houseman's wartime career, together with hand written service details.



The unique Ashantee War C.G.M. awarded to Coloured Seaman Tom Dollar for gallantry whilst serving with Lord Gifford's Scouts

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL, V.R., 2nd issue (Tom Dollar, Able Seaman R.N. Ordashu) minor official correction to final two letters of 'Ordashu', mounted for display with erased East & West Africa medal with Coomassie clasp, *good very fine* £7000-8000

Ex Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, October 1996.

The circumstances surrounding approval for this award and the manner in which it was earned can only be described as bizarre. The citation which led ultimately to the award of this naval gallantry medal was written, not by a naval officer commenting on a sailor, but by an army officer in praise of an irregular army scout who, Sir Garnet Wolseley personally confirmed, was worthy of receiving an army decoration, the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Lieutenant (later Captain) Lord Gifford, V.C., of the 24th Foot was the persistent instigator of events which finally led to the deserved recognition of one of his men. Gifford had raised and commanded a party of sixty eight non-Europeans who crossed the Prah River, and who were sometimes referred to later as his "plucky scouts", a party which by 7 March 1874 suffered four men killed and the high proportion of twenty eight men wounded. This small group included Tom Dollar, a seafaring Krooman who, in 1873, volunteered to serve with the army whilst on leave in the Gold Coast, having been unfairly severed a year earlier from his avowed career in the Royal Navy. The twenty four year old, noble and gallant Gifford stated:

"When appointed to the command of the Scouts in the second phase of the Ashantee Campaign of 1874, I asked for this man's service as a scout in consequence of the gallantry I had personally seen him display at Abrakrampa on 5 November 1873. He served throughout the remainder of the late war as a Scout, particularly distinguishing himself at Becquah and in the advance guard engagements near the River Ordah, where he was severely wounded whilst pluckily leading the Scouts against the ambushade. Although suffering from the wound he received the day previous, he took part in the action before entering Coomassie until ordered to desist. In all the skirmishes the Scouts had, Dollar was the first man to volunteer to lead against the Ashantee fire." (Signed by Captain Lord Gifford V.C. on 9 January 1875).

Tom Dollar was born on 12 July 1831 in Gambia, West Coast of Africa, his first entry into the service occurring on 28 November 1853 when he signed aboard H.M. Sloop *Arab* at the anchorage off Freetown, Sierra Leone. Twelve Kroomen were entered as supernumeraries at this time inclusive of a Head Krooman and Tom Dollar rated as the 2nd Head Krooman. To have been rated in this supervisory capacity, Dollar must have produced convincing evidence of many years spent formerly as a mariner and leader. In June 1854 he was made a member of Arab's ship's company in the prime rate of Able Seaman, which he held for the next thirteen years before being advanced to Petty Officer status. During October 1859 he had signed on to serve ten years as a continuous service man in the Navy whilst aboard H.M.S. *Arrogant*, then undergoing a refit in Portsmouth Dockyard. After earning the campaign medal for the Second New Zealand War whilst serving aboard H.M.S. *Curacoa*, he was subsequently paid off as Captain of the Hold from H.M.S. *Jumna* on 16 May 1872, but instead of being sent aboard H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington* (Flag Ship at Portsmouth) to await his next draft, he was discharged to shore. The practical consequence of this directive meant that he was no longer considered to be a member of the R.N., despite the fact that his re-engaging agreement with the service was not due to be completed before April 1876, a year beyond his pensionable time. The Admiralty remained blissfully ignorant of this mis-judgement until they received a letter from Lord Gifford in March 1874 which praised Tom Dollar's "gallant conduct" in the War, commenting additionally that Dollar "had [also] saved a boy from drowning". By an Admiralty Order dated 2 June 1874, their Lordships graciously rectified the former injustice inflicted on the Krooman in this manner: "This man was erroneously discharged to shore on the paying off of *Jumna* and sent out to the Gold Coast where he served as a Volunteer in the Ashantee War. Their Lordships direct his reinstatement in the *Duke of Wellington* from the date of such discharge so as to cover the whole of the time and enable him to continue under his original engagement." However, they were unable to honour the man with a decoration because none existed beyond the Victoria Cross for sailors at this time. The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal in its new form was not approved until a month later on 7 July 1874.

Admiral Milne forwarded Gifford's citation to General Wolseley which led to a formal letter from the Horse Guards, War Office, to the Admiralty dated 13 January 1875: "... application from Admiral Milne and Captain Lord Gifford V.C. late 24th Foot on behalf of Tom Dollar, coloured seaman H.M.S. *Monarch*, who is recommended for the Distinguished Conduct Medal on account of his services during the late Ashanti Campaign, and to acquaint you that Major General Sir Garnet Wolseley fully corroborates what Lord Gifford states regarding this man, and considers him well worthy of any reward or distinction which it may be in the power of the Lords Commissioners to confer upon him." This application merited one comment by an Admiralty clerk: "The claims of this man are quite equal to those of several of the men to whom the Conspicuous Gallantry Medals were given". The First Lord approved its award on 19 January 1875, but there was an annoying sting in the tail when another clerk pointed out that "As he was not a Petty Officer he cannot be given any money reward as well."

After being made a pensioner in May 1875 Tom Dollar remained in the service until finally discharged to shore as a Petty Officer 1st Class, not unexpectedly being then aboard H.M.S. *Flora*, the base vessel lying at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope. Twenty two C.G. M.'s were awarded for gallantry during the Ashantee Campaign of 1873-74. Sold with copies of the four-part article *Kroomen and Seedies*, by the late Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, which includes a lengthy biography of Tom Dollar.



The outstanding Second World War C.G.M., D.F.M. group of six awarded to Pilot Officer G. F. Dove, Royal Air Force, who, having been decorated for a tour of operations in Whitleys of No. 10 Squadron, was recommended for the V.C. for his extraordinary courage as a Mid-Upper Gunner in a Lancaster of No. 101 Squadron after it was attacked and set on fire by an enemy night fighter in February 1943 - so, too, his pilot: in the event, in a unique chapter in the annals of awards for gallantry in the air, his pilot received a D.S.O. and the remainder of the crew C.G.Ms

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL (FLYING), G.V.I.R. (621162 F./Sgt. G. F. Dove, R.A.F.); DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (621162 Sgt. G. F. Dove, R.A.F.); 1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *good very fine or better* (6) *£18000-22000*



One of around just 30 aircrew to be recommended for the V.C. in the entire 1939-45 War, Dove was also one of only 11 men to be awarded the combination of the C.G.M. and D.F.M.

C.G.M. *London Gazette* 23 March 1943. The original recommendation - for the Victoria Cross - states:

'On the night of 14 February 1943, the Lancaster aircraft in which Flight Sergeant Dove was the Mid-Upper Gunner, took part in an operational sortie to Milan. Shortly after bombing had been carried out this aircraft was attacked at 200 yards range by an enemy night fighter which opened fire and ignited 4 x 30lb. incendiaries still in the bomb bay of the Lancaster.

The Rear-Gunner, although wounded in the leg, had replied and succeeded in setting the engine of the enemy fighter on fire. The Lancaster was already on fire amidships and the flames had rapidly risen up to the mid-upper turret where Flight Sergeant Dove remained at his post although burnt about the face and hands. In spite of this he handled his gun with cool determination and got in a good burst as the enemy aircraft turned away in a climbing turn to starboard, as a result of which it dived in flames and was destroyed.

Hearing over the inter-com that the Rear-Gunner was wounded, Flight Sergeant Dove got down from his turret into the flames which were exploding ammunition in the ducts, and made his way to the rear turret. Despite his own injuries, and the flaming inferno behind him, and the fact that his inter-com and oxygen was unplugged, he succeeded in extricating the Rear-Gunner.

Flight Sergeant Dove did not leave his comrade to attend to his own injuries until the fire was subdued and he was relieved by another member of the crew. Nothing was known of Flight Sergeant Dove's injuries of which he made no mention until after landing at base.

By his determination, courageous action and fearless disregard for danger this N.C.O. displayed gallantry of the highest order.'

Remarks of Station Commander:

By his cool, calm and determined valour, Flight Sergeant Dove has added yet another act of heroism to the epic of the Royal Air Force.

In spite of flames, which were roaring through the mid-upper turret, he displayed a complete disregard of his own safety in a perilous situation and continued to man his guns with such grim determination, and to handle them with such accuracy, that the enemy fighter burst into flames and undoubtedly was destroyed. Thereafter, he descended from his turret into the flames which must, by now, have seemed to him inextinguishable, to attend to the Rear-Gunner.

Despite the fact that to attach his parachute and bale out through the aft door of the fuselage was a simple matter and a ready escape from the raging fire, he deliberately abandoned this chance of saving his own life and proceeded past the door to extricate the Rear-Gunner from his turret. This he did successfully regardless of his own suffering from second degree burns about his face and hands. His object achieved, he rendered valiant assistance to the remainder of the crew in subduing the flames.

Thence onwards, Flight Sergeant Dove displayed fortitude of the highest order by making no mention of his injuries to his Captain or crew, so that their attention should not be distracted from their duties, but remained quietly unattended on the rest bed until a safe landing had been completed.

I regard Flight Sergeant Dove's indomitable courage, skill and fortitude as exceptional, and one worthy of the award of the Victoria Cross.'

In his covering remarks the A.O.C. of No. 1 Group also recommended Dove for the Victoria Cross, but ultimately the award was reduced to a C.G.M. by the C.-in-C. Bomber Command.

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 18 April 1941. The original recommendation states:

'Prior to being posted from this unit this Wireless Operator / Air Gunner had completed a total of 31 operational missions. Of these missions, 26 were successfully completed and eight were carried out in the capacity of 1st Wireless Operator. Details of the successful missions are give here under [by way of example]:

23.9.1940. Captain of aircraft - P./O. Bridson. Invasion barges and shipping at Boulogne were successfully attacked on this occasion. Bursts were seen in the No. 3 basin and fires broke out. Heavy and accurate flak from A.A. guns was experienced and the aircraft was hit several times but no casualties were sustained. Searchlights were operating in fair numbers.'

29.10.1940. Captain of aircraft - P./O. Peers. A successful attack was made on the docks and shipping at Wilhelmshaven. All bombs were dropped in one stick from 10,000 feet and bursts were seen in the target area. Intense opposition from A.A. guns and searchlights was encountered but no damage or casualties were sustained. On returning to base, the aircraft circled the aerodrome, received permission to land but flew on and finally crashed at Slaggyford. The aircraft was completely wrecked but the crew escaped with superficial injuries.'

This N.C.O., though a slow starter, eventually achieved a high degree of efficiency as a 1st Wireless Operator. He possesses a quiet personality and has proved himself sound and completely reliable. His conduct on all operations has been in accordance with the highest traditions of the Service.'

George Frederick Dove commenced his operational career in No. 10 Squadron, a Whitley unit operating out of Dishforth, in May 1940, with a strike against bridges on the River Oise, one of 26 sorties listed in detail in the original recommendation for his subsequent award of the D.F.M. (copy included). Tour expired in October 1940, he went on to hone his skills as an Air Gunner, and became an instructor at R.A.F. Warmwell before commencing a second tour of operations in No. 101 Squadron, a Lancaster unit operating out of Stradishall, in early 1943. And it was on returning from his fifth sortie, on the night of 14-15 February, that his aircraft was seriously damaged by an Italian night fighter. Alan Cooper's *In Action with the Enemy* takes up the story:

'The target that night was Milan, in northern Italy. Sergeant Ivan Henry Hazard was a pilot with 101 Squadron and this night would be the occasion for a unique record in the annals of awards for gallantry. Hazard and his crew took off from Holme-on-Spalding at 6.50 p. m. in Lancaster ED377 SR-X. After successfully bombing the target from 11,000 feet at 10.41 p.m., they were attacked by a fighter - a CR. 42 biplane - six minutes later. The Fiat got in a burst of fire from about 100 yards, but as it turned away was seen to be hit by return fire from the Rear Gunner, Sergeant Airey, and the Mid-Upper Gunner, Flight Sergeant George Dove, D.F.M. The Fiat went down in flames and was claimed as destroyed. In all, the gunners fired over 300 rounds between them.

The Lancaster, however, had been severely damaged. Machine gun bullets had exploded incendiaries still in the bomb bay which had failed to release and there were numerous bullet holes in the starboard centre petrol tank. The intercom had been damaged and fire had broken out in the rear part of the fuselage; then the burning incendiaries had exploded, leaving a large hole in the fuselage floor. Sergeant Leslie Airey had been hit in the legs during the attack and received facial burns. Flight Sergeant Dove recalled:

'The fighter's first burst hit the petrol tank and wounded Airey, the Rear Gunner. Another set the incendiaries alight. Airey replied and set the enemy plane on fire. Then I gave a burst and saw it fall away blazing. While I was firing, flames and smoke rolled into my turret. My window was burned and ammunition began to explode. I scrambled down and picked Airey out of his turret, but owing to the fire and a hole blown in the bottom of the aircraft, I couldn't carry him forward.'

In the meantime, Pilot Officer Moffatt, the Bomb Aimer, had mistaken the pilot's orders to prepare to bale out, and went out by parachute. Pilot Officer F. W. Gates, the Wireless Operator, Sergeant J. F. Bain, the Engineer, and Sergeant W. E. Williams, the Navigator, all set about extinguishing the flames, while Sergeant Airey, lying on the floor at the rear of the aircraft, continued to try and beat out the flames about him. Then the port engine caught fire so the pilot put the aircraft into a dive to blow it out, levelling out at 800 feet. With the Rear Gunner being wounded, abandoning the Lancaster was out, so Hazard would have to try and make a forced landing somewhere. By now the starboard outer engine was failing. All the escape hatches had been jettisoned in preparation for instant escape, the intercom was now totally dead and the oxygen had gone. But then Gates, Bain and Williams, succeeded in putting out the fuselage fire, and as Hazard had blown out the engine fire, he decided to try and get the aircraft and themselves home.

Hazard managed to haul the crippled bomber up to 15,500 feet to cross the alps, but then had to feather the starboard outer engine which now failed and he was compelled to make a detour and steer through the peaks rather than fly over them. The Navigator, Sergeant William Ernest Williams, taking the course the pilot had been steering, worked on his dead reckoning, until he obtained an astro-fix. All his navigation was above 10/10ths cloud and his work was instrumental in Hazard getting them back to England. Williams did not receive any wireless aid until he reached the English Channel and for a period of over five hours he navigated solely by D.R. and astro readings. So as not to violate Swiss territory, he deliberately overshot his estimated time at the turning point in France by five minutes.

After leaving his position to help with the fires, Sergeant James Fortune Bain, the Engineer, returned to find his starboard tank holed and leaking. He turned on the balance cocks and manipulated the petrol system throughout the return flight with the greatest skill, and on landing only some fifteen gallons of petrol were still in the port inner tank.

*(part lot)*

Pilot Officer Frederick William Gates, the W./Op., having done his share in putting out the fires, had then, with the light of a torch, rendered first aid and applied a tourniquet to Sergeant Airey's leg and given him morphine. Later he re-established intercom contact with the forward part of the aircraft by shortening the wiring, despite having to negotiate the gaping hole in the fuselage floor on several occasions. On reaching the French coast Gates returned to his set and sent out S.O.S. signals and in making contact, was able to direct Sergeant Hazard towards the fighter field at Tangmere, in Sussex, where they landed safely in spite of having no hydraulics and only 10 degree of flaps.

It was only after landing that George Dove mentioned that he had been burned on the face and hands when the flames had risen to his upper turret. He had been awarded the D.F.M. for a previous tour of operations with 10 Squadron, during which time he had flown with no less than eight different pilots.

Sergeants Bain, Airey and Williams were all recommended on 16 February for awards of the C.G.M., Pilot Officer Gates the D.S.O., while Hazard and Dove were recommended for the Victoria Cross. These two latter recommendations went as far as the A.O.C. of No. 1 Group, Bomber Command, who approved them, but upon reaching the C.-in-C., were changed on 11 March to immediate awards of the C.G.M. All five C.G.Ms and the D.S.O. to Gates, were gazetted on 23 March. A report on their Lancaster by the A.V.Roe Company stated, 'It was the severest fire damage ever seen to one of our aircraft, and the Skipper had to be praised on his skill in getting it back.'

On returning after special leave, Sergeant Hazard was assigned a new bomber and on 20 March, he took it up on an air test. He made a low pass over Hornsea beach, but on pulling up at the end of his run, the tail wheel struck a concrete pill-box on the beach. The impact caused the Lancaster to break up. The forward section crashed into the cliffs and blew up. The tail section fell on the beach below. There were ten men aboard including Hazard, Bain and Williams. All died instantly and Hazard was buried in Oxford (Wolvercote) Cemetery.

Dove was not among them, still being treated for his burns as a member of the Guinea Pig Club and, though he was keen to continue his tour of operations on returning to No. 101, he was quickly grounded and posted out to non-operational duties as a newly commissioned Pilot Officer. Post-war, he served for 10 years as a Flight Lieutenant and C.O. of the Scarborough Squadron in the Air Training Corps.

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book, covering the period July 1939 until February 1943, together with a burnt flying glove as worn by him on the occasion of winning his C.G.M., and a quantity of copied photographs and newspaper cuttings.



An unusual Second World War G.M. awarded to Flight Lieutenant J. P. Lewin, Royal Air Force Reserve of Officers, for saving life after the largest ever ordnance explosion in the United Kingdom - namely that which occurred at the R.A.F.'s underground bomb store at Fauld, near Burton-on-Trent in November 1944 and resulted in over 60 fatalities

GEORGE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Flt. Lieut. John P. Lewin, R.A.F.O.), in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine*

£2400-2800

G.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1945. The original recommendation states:

'On Monday 27 November 1944, an explosion on an immense scale occurred in a mine forming the R.A.F. bomb storage depot near Burton-on-Trent. The depot, which consisted of tunnelled workings into low hills, was divided into two parts, known as the Old and New Mines, by a solid wall partly of native rock and partly of artificial construction. The explosion occurred in the small New Mine where some 4,000 tons of bombs and other explosives were stored, including over 1,500 four-thousand pound bombs. This part of the depot was completely obliterated, a crater 350 yards by 600 yards being formed with an enormous open rent in continuation to the north-west. Serious damage was also done to the Old Mine, alongside where some 8,000 to 10,000 tons of bombs were stored. Here blast caused dangerous roof falls and cracks and scattered bombs and other explosives over the floors whilst poisonous fumes generated by the explosion percolated from the New Mine. Apart from the damage to the depot, a nearby commercial mine was completely wrecked by huge quantities of rock and sodden earth thrown up by the explosion and by escaping waters of a small lake which had burst open. Over 60 people lost their lives. Flight Lieutenant Lewin on his own initiative, and alone, entered the mine some 20 minutes after the explosion and carried out a prolonged search in the underground workings. He later entered a second time with Foreman Coker and remained underground for about an hour searching most of the roads in an endeavour to find the missing persons. The fumes had by this time become more dangerous and while Foreman Coker persisted as long as he could, he had in the end to be carried out by Flight Lieutenant Lewin, who then re-entered the mine alone to continue his endeavours. He did not abandon his search until the arrival of teams of the Mines Rescue Organisation with oxygen apparatus. Flight Lieutenant Lewin then went to the nearby commercial mine and descended the air shaft several times to a dangerous gas-filled area to remove casualties. Finally, he assisted Wing Commander Kings in organising over ground relief measures. Throughout he acted with gallantry, initiative and complete disregard for his own safety.'

John Preston Lewin was born in Plymouth, Devon in September 1916 and was working as a clerk in Cardiff at the time of applying for a commission in Equipment Branch of the Royal Air Force in April 1939. Appointed a Pilot Officer that July, he served out in the Middle East before attending an explosives course back in the U.K. in January-March 1942, and was advanced to Flying Officer prior to being placed on the Reserve in April 1943. He was, however, retained on the Active List for the duration of hostilities, and was serving as a Flight Lieutenant in 21 Maintenance Unit at the time of the above cited incident at the R.A.F.'s underground bomb store at Fauld, near Burton-on-Trent. Lewin relinquished his commission on the Reserve in July 1959.

Sold with a substantial amount of related research and newspaper articles, a copy of the book *The Day the Dump Went Up*, by Mark Rowe, and a hand drawn sketch which outlines the course taken by the recipient in the ruins following the explosion.



A fine K.P.M. for gallantry to Sub. Inspector William Bryant, City of London Police, whose close encounter with armed burglars in Houndsditch led to him being seriously wounded and thereafter to the famous Sidney Street Siege

KING'S POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (William Bryant, Sub.-Inspector), in its case of issue, with gallantry riband, *good very fine* £2200-2500

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 2 January 1911:

'The King has been graciously pleased to award the King's Police Medal to the following Officers of the City of London Police Force who took part in the attempted capture of armed burglars at Houndsditch on 16 December 1910.'

Police Gallantry by J. Peter Farmery states:

'As a result of information received from a member of the public who heard suspicious noises coming from the rear of H. W. Harris, the jewellers, in Houndsditch, London, late at night on 16th December 1910, police were called from the nearby station. A number of officers under the charge of Sergeant Bentley went into Exchange Buildings, at the rear of Houndsditch. Sergeant Bentley posted the others to keep watch, whilst he went to the door of No. 11, Exchange Buildings, where a man answered the knock, but did not speak English. The door was closed in the officer's face. Sergeant Bentley opened the door and went inside. Suddenly several shots were heard, and Sergeant Bentley fell out of the door mortally wounded. Sergeant Bryant, who was standing close behind, was also struck in the chest and arm, and fell seriously wounded. As the other officers rushed up, an automatic pistol was fired from the doorway, and Sergeant Tucker was hit just above the heart. He died instantly. Constable Woodhams, who was on the opposite side of the street, was also struck by flying bullets in both legs, his left femur being shattered to such a degree that he was subsequently invalided out of the Force. Constable Choat, who had been posted to keep watch at the end of the street some thirty yards away, ran up on hearing the shooting, and grabbed one of the murderers, who was trying to make his escape. This man, named Gardstein, was the leader of the gang, and one of his compatriots, in trying to shoot Constable Choat, also shot Gardstein in the back. Constable Choat was shot eight times, and soon collapsed and died. Gardstein was later found in nearby Grove Street, having died from wounds. The search for the escaped murderers led to the infamous Sidney Street Siege, on 3 January 1911.'

Bryant's personal recommendation survives in the P.R.O., accompanied by Winston Churchill's covering letter to the King - Winston was then Home Secretary:

'Bryant also went to assist in the investigation of the noise and was a little distance behind Sergeant Bentley when the latter went to the door of No. 11 Exchange Buildings. On Bryant's arrival at the door Bentley had stepped just inside and said "the man (whom Bryant had not seen) I have seen cannot speak English; he has gone to fetch somebody who can." A few seconds elapsed when a man came from the back of the ground floor room and discharged a firearm four times. Bryant was struck in the chest and left arm, and fell heavily to the ground, and at the same time Bentley fell. Bryant says he scrambled to his feet, felt dazed, and his left arm was useless, and on recovering himself he saw Bentley, Choat and P.C. Woodhams lying on the ground, and their assailants had escaped. Bryant was removed to hospital and he is progressing satisfactorily.'

Constable Woodhams also received the K.P.M. in the same *London Gazette* announcement as Bryant. More unusually, so did Bentley, Choat and Tucker, the King consenting to their awards being 'handed to their nearest relatives', since they 'would have received the decoration had they survived'; portrait photographs of all five officers appear in *Police Gallantry*.

As the subsequent investigation proceeded, it transpired that the dead burglar, George Gardstein, was a hard line anarchist, known in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Vienna and Paris, but in the name of Oloski Morountzeff. It was his accomplices, Fritz Svaars and Josef "Yoshka" Solokoff, both of whom were present at the murder of Bentley, Choat and Tucker, who brought about the famous Sidney Street Siege, having made their way to that address after the shooting. They were probably accompanied by a third party, Peter Piakoff (a.k.a. "Peter the Painter"). And the rest, as they say, is history, the whole meeting a violent end, but not before exchanging further shots with the police and attracting the keen attention of Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, whose top-hatted figure memorably appeared for the cameras at the height of the siege.

William John Bryant joined the City of London Police in December 1898 and was 36 years old at the time of the above incident. His gallantry on that occasion also won him special promotion from Sergeant to Sub. Inspector, and a pension for the wounds. He retired in April 1911.

Sold with a copy of Colin Rogers' *The Battle of Stepney*, and related research.

761 A King's Police Medal awarded to Foot Constable 4th Grade Zabta Khan, North West Frontier Province Police

KING'S POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (Zabta Khan, Foot Const. 4th Gde. No. 1099 Peshawar Dist. N.W. Front. Prov. Pol.), in its case of issue, *scratch to obverse, otherwise very fine* £300-350

K.P.M. *Gazette of India* 1 January 1920. 'On the night of 11th-12th June 1919, a large gang of armed dacoits attacked the village of Badober in the Peshawar District. On the alarm being raised, Foot Constable Zabta Khan and Foot Constable Gul Ahmed, who were in the village on recruiting duty, raised a small party of villagers armed with lathis and attacked one of the picquets posted by the raiders. This picquet was on the main road and had been causing severe casualties among the villagers. In spite of the heavy fire directed on the party, the rush was successful and the dacoits composing the picquet were put to flight. Foot Constable Zabta Khan struck one of the raiders on the head with a lathi and capturing his rifle and bandolier of cartridges opened fire on the gang. The courage and enterprise shown by this small party in rushing and putting to flight the picquet undoubtedly improved the situation and resulted in more villagers turning out and driving off the raiders.'

762 A Great War 'Arabian' Indian Distinguished Service Medal awarded to Jemadar Diwan Ali Khan, Aden Troop

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (Jemadar Diwan Ali Khan, Aden Troop) *edge bruising, very fine, rare to unit* £500-600

Honours and Awards Indian Army 1914-21 shows just five I.D.S.M.'s. awarded to this unit.

The Aden Troop was a small composite force consisting of a Camel Company and an Infantry Company, each of which in peacetime had as few as two British officers and fifty or sixty sowars and sepoy on their strengths. All ranks were volunteers from a variety of Indian Army regiments who chose to serve a term of duty in Aden. The Troop was engaged in operations against the Turks in 1915-16 when they made a determined effort to occupy Aden and Perim Island until, in 1917, Lawrence and his 'Arab Army' obliged the Turks to withdraw from most of Arabia. The Troop was disbanded in 1919 (Ref *Regiments and Corps of the British Empire and Commonwealth 1758-1993* by Roger Perkins).

Jemadar Diwan Ali Khan entered the Indian Army on 7 October 1894 and attained his rank in June 1908. Awarded the I.D.S.M. for service at Aden. Died sometime prior to April 1919. With a quantity of copied research including *A Summary of the War Diary of the Aden Troop War 1914-1918*.

763**A rare Burma Gallantry Medal awarded to Naik Tun Nyunt, Burma Rifles, who served behind enemy lines with a G.S.I.(Z) unit**

BURMA GALLANTRY MEDAL, G.VI.R. (50460 Naik, The Burma Rifles) *good very fine* £3000-3500

B.G.M. *London Gazette* 19 July 1945.

Recommendation reads, 'He has served since August 1942 till the present time in a G.S.I.(Z) patrol for which work he specially volunteered. This has involved long periods of hardship living concealed in close proximity to the enemy, in constant danger and without respite, often short of rations and doing long marches in difficult enemy occupied country with heavy loads. In spite of all this he has always been cheerful and has shown much courage and initiative in every emergency.'

He has volunteered again each year for a further patrolling season and has contributed much to the success that has been achieved in providing intelligence regarding enemy movements and dispositions.' 'Area of operations East of Tiddim up to the Chindwin River.'

'G.S.I.(Z)' = General Staff Intelligence Branch. Their dangerous and arduous work involved operating behind enemy lines in Burma, gathering information and passing it back to British headquarters. With copied recommendation and other research.

764**A rare Burma Gallantry Medal awarded to Company Havildar-Major Fateh Khan, 1st Battalion, The Burma Regiment**

BURMA GALLANTRY MEDAL, G.VI.R. (51038 A./Coy. Havildar-Major Fateh Khan. The Burma Regt.) *old lacquer, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £3000-3500

B.G.M. *London Gazette* 2 August 1945: 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Burma.'

The original recommendation for the immediate award of the I.D.S.M. states:

'TAUNGTHA area. Coy Havildar Major Fateh Khan was wounded during the mopping up operation after the seizure of Pt.1788. Despite his wound he personally killed three more Japanese who were survivors and still defending a strongly built building.'

During the day the Company on the position were subjected to constant enemy sniping and fire from Grenade Dischargers. Coy Hav. Major Fateh Khan was indefatigable in encouraging those who were digging the defences and in keeping up morale generally. During the night 14/15 March 1945 the position was heavily counter-attacked in considerable strength. It was imperative to ascertain the situation and despite his wound Coy Hav. Major Fateh Khan volunteered to leave his trench and through a hail of enemy Grenade Discharger and Small Arms fire he visited every post on the position. Later it was feared that the enemy had penetrated a part of the Perimeter. Coy Hav. Major Fateh Khan went forward to confirm, he found that this was unfortunately so and personally killed two of the Japanese who had already infiltrated. He exhorted his men to hang on and returned to report the situation to his Coy Commander.

Throughout the 36 hours during which the action lasted and although his wound warranted it, Coy Hav. Major Fateh Khan steadfastly refused that any particular attention be paid to it and displayed a very high degree of initiative, endurance, tenacity and courage of a very high order. Strongly recommended for the immediate award of the I.D.S.M.'

Fateh Khan was a Punjabi Muslim Awan from the village of Khandowa, in the Pind Dadan Khan tehsil, Jhelum district.



A fine Great War Dardanelles picket boat action D.S.M. group of five awarded to Petty Officer 1st Class J. McElligott, Royal Navy

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (148265 J. McElligott, Ldg. Sean., H.M.S. Majestic); 1914-15 STAR (148265 J. Elligott, D.S.M., P.O., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (148265 J. McElligott, P.O.1, R.N.); NAVAL GOOD SHOOTING MEDAL, G.V.R. (148265 J. Elligott, P.O. 1Cl., H.M.S. Berwick, 1913, 6 In. B.L.), *good very fine* (5) £1800-2200



A shell from Turkish shore batteries explodes in the stern of the "Majestic's" picket boat (from "Deeds That Thrill the Empire")

Ex Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection (Part II), 12 February 1997 (Lot 608).

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1915:

'For services in picket boats of H.M.S. *Majestic* and *Triumph* 18th April 1915.'

James McElligott was born in Devon in February 1874 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in March 1889. Having then been pensioned ashore as a Leading Seaman in March 1914, he was recalled on the outbreak of hostilities and joined H.M.S. *Majestic*, in which ship he was to win his D.S.M. for gallant deeds in the Dardanelles.

The splendid work of our submarines in the Sea of Marmora was carried out in the teeth of great and incessant dangers, and both we and our Allies the French lost a number of boats in the narrow and closely guarded passage of the Dardanelles. And it was the loss of one of these vessels, the *E. 15*, which led to a most brilliant exploit on the part of the two little steam picket boats belonging to the Royal Navy.

On the night of 16 April 1915, the *E. 15* (Lieutenant Commander T. S. Brodie, R.N.) was detached from the flotilla lying at Tenedos and sent into the Straits to reconnoitre a newly laid minefield about eleven miles up. The Turks, however, were keeping a very vigilant watch, and it was not long before the submarine was compelled to dive in order to escape their searchlights. Thus submerged, she continued to creep steadily up the Straits, but the strong head current gradually threw her off her course, and just off Kephez Point, where the land shelves out and the navigable channel is greatly reduced in width, she unfortunately ran aground. The water shallowed so imperceptibly that she was hard and fast, with her conning tower well out of the water, almost before her danger was realised, and the forts ashore at once opened fire demolishing the conning tower, killing the Commanding Officer and a number of men, and leaving the survivors no alternative but to surrender.

When it became apparent that the Turks were attempting to refloat the submarine, steps were immediately taken to frustrate this intention. Aircraft tried to drop bombs on the stranded vessel; submarines went in and endeavoured to torpedo her; battleships entered the Straits and fired two score rounds from their heavy guns, but all to no purpose. When darkness fell, destroyers were sent in to see if they could get within range, but they were discovered and driven out by the heavy fire that was concentrated on them.

Next morning Vice-Admiral de Robeck made a signal to the effect that two small steamboats, one from the *Triumph* and one from the *Majestic*, were to be fitted with outrigger torpedoes, manned by volunteer crews, and sent in that night to accomplish what aircraft, submarines, battleships and destroyers had failed to do. Throughout the fleet there was very little expectation that those who ventured out on this exploit would ever return, but there was no lack of volunteers and lots had to be cast to choose the boats' crews from among them.

By nightfall all was ready, and at 2200 the little boats, with sides easily penetrable by a rifle bullet, got underway. The whole enterprise was fraught with the greatest danger, seeing that the boats had to steam ten or eleven miles through a narrow channel dominated by the Turks on both sides, and that the enemy had been well warned the previous day of our intention to destroy the submarine by some means or another. For some time, however, all went well; and then, while they were still three or four miles from their goal, they were suddenly lit up by the glare of a searchlight. Instantly a torrent of fire was opened on them, and the sea, now brilliantly lit, seemed as though it were lashed by a terrific hailstorm. As if by a miracle the boats remained unscathed, forging their perilous way ahead against the strong current, the centre always of a dazzling blaze of light and the target of guns that increased in number as they advanced. As they got nearer and nearer to the stranded submarine, fresh searchlights came into action from directly ahead, the enemy hoping by this means to blind the helmsmen and conceal the whereabouts of the *E. 15*.

Presently however one of the Turks made a slip and threw his light full on to the submarine. It was all our men wanted. The *Majestic's* boat was then no more than three hundred yards distant from it, and Lieutenant Godwin put her end on to the target, slowed her down, and dropped his first torpedo. Unfortunately the glare of the search lights confused his aim, and the weapon missed, and a few seconds afterwards the Turkish gunners scored their one and only hit of the night with a shot that carried away part of the boat's stern. She instantly began to fill, but Lieutenant Godwin still had another torpedo in its slings, and he was determined to use it. Putting on steam he again approached the submarine, and taking careful aim, was rewarded after a few seconds by a great explosion which occurred well under water, just forward of her conning tower. After such an attack no submarine would have any remaining value save as waste metal.

In the meantime the *Triumph's* boat had observed the misfortune of her consort and hurriedly steamed up alongside. All the men of the damaged craft were taken aboard, including one, the only casualty, who had been mortally wounded. The forts and batteries ashore had redoubled their efforts when the torpedo struck home, but not another shot found its intended billet, and when the *Triumph*, now doubly loaded, set off down stream, the enemy gunners, for some reason best known to themselves, concentrated their fire on the drifting and tenantless wreck of the *Majestic's* boat.

Vice-Admiral de Robeck congratulated those concerned in a general signal, and the Admiralty telegraphed Lieutenant Commander Robinson's promotion to Commander for his services. The D.S.O. was awarded to Lieutenant Godwin, and the D.S.C. to Lieutenant Brooke-Webb and Midshipman Woolley, while the boats' crews all received the D.S.M., including McElligott - whose service record actually states he was recommended for a D.C.M. Commander Robinson had already performed in Gallipoli a deed of gallantry for which he was later awarded the Victoria Cross.

Advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class in November 1915, while serving ashore at *Vivid I*, McElligott returned to sea in the armed merchant cruiser *Avenger* in March 1916, and was still aboard her on the occasion she was torpedoed in the North Atlantic on the night of 13-14 June 1917 - just one man was killed in the explosion and all of her crew rescued. He was demobilised in March 1919.



The unique Great War D.S.M. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant C. A. Pearce, Royal Marines, for service in Serbia at the defence of Belgrade and subsequent retreat of the Serbian Army in 1915

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (9294 Sergt., R.M.A. Service in Serbia); 1914-15 STAR (R.M.A. 9294 Sgt.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut., R.M.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (9294 Sergeant, R.M.A.); SERBIA, OBLITCH BRAVERY MEDAL, gilt; SERBIA, MEDAL FOR MILITARY VIRTUE, gilt, incorrect ribbon; BELGIUM, CROIX DE GUERRE, 'A' cypher, mounted court style as worn, *very fine and better* (8) £2000-2500

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 21 January 1916.

Charles Arthur Pearce was born on 22 May 1882 and enlisted as a Private in the Royal Marines on 23 January 1901. Ranked as a Gunner in November 1901, he became a Sergeant in September 1913 and Colour Sergeant in February 1916. During the early months of the war he served aboard H.M.S. *Audacious*; in February 1915 he was posted to the British Naval Mission in Serbia.

The purpose of the Naval mission to Serbia was to prevent the Austrian monitors and patrol launches from using the Danube. As the Serbians had no floating forces and were weak in artillery, the Austrian monitors were free to bombard Serbian positions at will. Directly after the re-occupation of Belgrade by the Serbians in December 1914, a party of R.M.L.I. and seamen were sent hither from Malta. This mission was strengthened in February 1915 by the arrival from England of eight 4.7-in. guns, accompanied by eight R.M.A. ratings under Sergeant C. A. Pearce. The eight 4.7's were organised in four batteries of two guns each, the R.M.A. providing the higher numbers of No. 1 Battery, and seamen those of the remainder. The 4.7 batteries were widely separated to command the rivers, only the R.M.A. No. 1 Battery, under Sergeant Pearce, being close to Belgrade itself, its position being on Veliki Vrchar Hill, on the south-east of the city. By 1 October the Austro-Germans had effected a great concentration opposite Belgrade, and on the morning of the 3rd a terrible bombardment was opened. It was estimated that in the first 24 hours some forty-eight thousand shells fell upon the doomed city.

No one had better cause to appreciate the magnitude of Belgrade's bombardment than the occupants of No. 1 Battery on Veliki Vrchar Hill. Commanded by a Serbian artillery officer, with another Serbian officer as second-in command, the battery was composed of Sergeant Pearce with a Corporal and four gunners of the Royal Marines, and a small crew of Serbian soldiers to assist with the heavy work. Of the latter Sergeant Pearce said he could not speak too highly. For the first four days the battery reserved its fire, waiting for the first sign of the enemy to attempt to cross the river. On the 7th they could wait no longer, but opened fire on the batteries along the river front, and for the rest of that day carried on an engagement with no less than 24 Austrian guns. The inevitable happened. As soon as the battery opened fire the aeroplanes corrected the range, and the enemy shells, instead of passing overhead, began to fall upon it. They managed to keep up the unequal contest all day long, and most of the next day, until those two guns were all that was left of Belgrade's defences, and nearly the whole of the Austrian artillery was concentrated upon them. Inevitably, on the night of the 7th, the No. 1 gun was put out of action, and on the following day the No. 2 gun suffered a similar fate. In face of heavy fire, the breech blocks and carriers of both guns were stripped, and under cover of darkness the gun detachments retired to a small village a few miles from Belgrade. In all two were killed and fourteen wounded, these remarkably small casualties being attributed to the excellent construction of the battery.

Sergeant Pearce and his gallant little team now joined the rapid retreat of the Serbian army which began on the 12th November, in the face of the advancing Austrians and Bulgarians. Reaching Ipek in Montenegro in late November the most difficult part of the journey remained to be made. The way was across the mountains of Albania to Scutari. Winter had set in, the tracks were so bad and so congested with the debris of the Serbian army that all wheeled transport had to be abandoned, and there was in consequence a great shortage of food. On 13 December the men of the batteries reached Podgaritza, on the 15th Scutari, and on the 19th San Giovanni di Medua. Sergeant Pearce was by now ill with dysentery but the remainder of the party were embarked on H.M.S. *Dartmouth* and proceeded to England.

Sergeant Pearce and Corporal A. H. Turner were each awarded the D.S.M., the six Gunners all being mentioned in despatches. Pearce was uniquely awarded the Gold Medal for Bravery and the Gold Medal for Military Virtue, the other members of the battery between them being awarded a further 14 Serbian decorations, probably making them the most highly decorated battery in the history of the Royal Marine Artillery. Colour Sergeant Pearce was awarded the R.N. Long Service medal in October 1916 and was commissioned in September 1917. He was further decorated with the Belgian Croix de Guerre for his services with the R.M.A. Siege Guns in 1917. Temporary Lieutenant Pearce was placed on the Retired List in July 1919; appointed to the Special Reserve of Officer in November 1920, this being cancelled on 4 February 1921 on his being granted a permanent commission in the Army Educational Corps. Pearce died on 16 September 1966.

With copied service papers which confirm all his medals and copied research, and with the book: *By Sea and Land, Some Naval Doings*, by E. Hilton Young, M.P.

767 A Great War 'Jutland' D.S.M. group of five awarded to Chief Petty Officer J. Saddler, Royal Navy

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (211444 P.O. H.M.S. Duke of Edinburgh, 31 May-1 June 1916); 1914-15 STAR (211444 P.O., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (211444 P.O., R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (211444 Joseph Saddler, P.O., H.M.S. Duke of Edinburgh) mounted for wear, *some contact marks, very fine (5)*

£800-1000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 September 1916.

Joseph Saddler was born in Bristol on 8 December 1883. A Billiard Marker by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in December 1901. Progressing through the ranks, he became a Petty Officer in September 1912 when serving on the battleship *Orion*. Petty Officer Saddler served throughout the war aboard the armoured cruiser *Duke of Edinburgh*. As such he was present aboard the ship during the pursuit of the *Goeben* at the outbreak of war and was at the battle of Jutland, 31 May-1 June 1916 for which he was awarded the D.S.M. The ship, part of the 1st Cruiser Squadron, fared better than her sister ships in the squadron - the *Defence*, *Warrior* and *Black Prince* were all sunk; the *Duke of Edinburgh* escaped unscathed. After the war he attained the rank of Chief Petty Officer in April 1920 whilst serving on the battlecruiser *New Zealand*. Chief Petty Officer Saddler was pensioned ashore on 7 December 1923.

With copied service paper.

768**A rare Great War East Africa operations D.S.M. group of five awarded to Able Seaman F. W. Bull, Royal Navy, who was recommended for his decoration by Lieutenant-General Van Deventer**

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (SS. 447 F. W. Bull, A.B., "Thistle", East Africa, 2-3 July 1918); 1914-15 STAR (SS. 447 F. W. Bull, A.B., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (SS. 447 F. W. Bull, A.B., R.N.); ROYAL FLEET RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G. V.R., Admiral's bust (SS. 447 Dev. B 2616 F. W. Bull, A.B., R.F.R.), *good very fine or better (5)*

£1600-1800

Ex Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris collection, 12 February 1997 (Lot 633).

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 29 October 1918. The original recommendation states:

'I have the honour to forward No.3 /26 from the Liaison Officer Quelimane, and to strongly recommend Able Seaman Frederick W. Bull for the Distinguished Service Medal. The service he voluntarily undertook was one of great danger for the enemy was closely investing the post at Nhamacurra on the night of the 2-3 July 1918, and the motor boat had practically to go right past the enemy's line, both going and returning.'

Frederick William Bull was born in Chelsea, London in January 1886 and entered the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman in March 1904. Advanced to Able Seaman in October 1906, he transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in March 1909 and was mobilised in August 1914, when he joined the cruiser H.M.S. *Charybdis*. Remaining similarly employed until June 1915, he next went to sea in August of the latter year, when he joined the *Thistle*. And it was as a member of the ship's small Naval Brigade, landed for service in East Africa in June-July 1918, that he was awarded his D.S.M., as per the recommendation cited above, submitted by Lieutenant-General J. L. Van Deventer, Commander in Chief, East African Forces, and addressed to the Naval Commander in Chief, East Africa. A little more information is included in the accompanying letter written by the local Liaison Officer:

'I desire to bring for the favourable consideration of the Commander in Chief the name of Frederick W. Bull, Able Seaman R.F.R. (Devonport) SS. 447 B 2616 for prompt reward. This man volunteered and carried important despatches from here (Quelimane) through enemy lines to Nhamacurra on the night of 2-3 July 1918. He displayed great coolness and gallantry and returned with other important despatches from Lieutenant Colonel Gore-Brown. This man serves in H.M.S. *Thistle*.'

Returning to the U.K. in October 1918, Bull was finally discharged in June 1921.

769



A rare Great War “sub-on-sub” action D.S.M. awarded to Engine Room Artificer 1st Class W. Hudson, Royal Navy

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (271688 W. Hudson, E.R.A. 1 Cl., H. M.S. “C. 15”, English Channel, 3 Nov. 1917), *good very fine* £800-1000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 February 1918:

‘For services in action with enemy submarines.’

William Hudson was born in Keighley, Yorkshire in June 1877 and entered the Royal Navy as an Engine Room Artificer 4th Class in July 1904. Advanced to E.R. A. 2nd Class in July 1911, he joined the fledgling submarine branch with an appointment in the depot ship *Forth* in September of the same year, and in which capacity he was still serving on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914.

He subsequently served in the *C. 15* from January 1915 until the end of the War, with occasional time ashore or in depot ships, was advanced to E.R.A. 1st Class in July 1916 and was awarded the D.S.M. for *C. 15*’s successful “sub-on-sub” encounter with the *UC-65* on 3 November 1917. *The German Submarine War*, by Gibson and Prendergast takes up the story

‘Two days after *E.52*’s success, one of the British submarines allocated to the Channel Patrol, *C. 15*, was south of Beachy Head. It was afternoon, and Kapitän Leutnant Klaus Lafrenz, of *UC-65*, was homeward bound, sighted the British boat. Being anxious to finish his trip, he took the risk of dodging his opponent’s torpedoes. Indeed, just as he was propounding to his second-in-command the doctrine of a quick turn of the helm, he saw the surface air-boat of the expected torpedo. He endeavoured to carry his teaching into effect. The submarine swerved sharply off her course, only to receive, full and square amidships, a hit from the second torpedo. The commanding officer of *C. 15* had fired a double bow shot, slightly spread, to hit the enemy whichever way he turned. Five survivors were picked up.’

Lafrenz was among the survivors, though badly bruised; so, too, Leutnant Diedrich Braue, described in *C. 15*’s captain’s report as ‘a typical middle class Hun. He was brutal to the crew whom he ill-treated and offensive when he was being interrogated.’

Hudson, who was also awarded the French *Medaille Militaire* (*London Gazette* 21 June 1918 refers), was demobilised in February 1919.

770



A rare Second World War armed merchant cruiser operations D.S.M. group of eleven awarded to Leading Seaman L. R. V. White, Royal Fleet Reserve, late Mercantile Marine and Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallant deeds in the famous South Atlantic clash between the “Carnarvon Castle” and enemy raider “Thor”

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (P.J. 49705 L. R. V. White, L/S., H.M.S. Carnarvon Castle); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (J. 49705 L. R. V. White, A.B., R.N.); MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDAL 1914-18 (Leonard R. V. White); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (J. 49705 L. R. V. White, A.B., R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf; ROYAL FLEET RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., coinage bust (J. 49705 (PO. B. 17439) L. R. V. White, L.S., R.F.R.), *minor official corrections to naming on the first and last, the three Great War awards with edge bruising and polished, thus fine, the remainder good very fine and better* (11) £1800-2200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 6 June 1941:

‘For great courage and devotion to duty in action against an armed merchant raider.’

Leonard Richard Vincent White was born in Southampton, Hampshire in February 1900 and entered the Mercantile Marine as boy seaman in 1915, in which year he served in the *Essequibo*, *Soudan* and *Walmer Castle*. Transferring to the Royal Navy in February 1916, he served as a Boy 1st Class in H.M.S. *Patia* from May 1917 until January 1918, and, with the exception of three months ashore in early 1918, as an Able Seaman in H.M. Yacht *Vanessa* until the end of hostilities, his service record noting that he shared in the prize bounty for the destruction of a U-Boat - most probably the *U-107* which fell victim to a depth-charge attack delivered by the *Vanessa* off the Yorkshire coast on 27 July 1918, confirmation of her “kill” including the headless body of a German sailor.

Transferring to the Royal Fleet Reserve as a Leading Seaman in February 1930, White was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in April 1933 and mobilised in his old rate on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, when he joined the armed merchant cruiser *Carnarvon Castle*, in which capacity he was still serving at the time of her famous clash with the German raider *Thor* in the South Atlantic on 5 December 1940. Kenneth Poolman’s *Armed Merchant Cruisers* takes up the story:

‘Twenty minutes after the first shots had been fired the range was down to 14,000 yards, which gave *Carnarvon Castle*’s old guns a chance. Soon both ships were within range of each other. The German turned to port. *Carnarvon Castle*’s electrical fire control communications were badly shot up, making salvo firing difficult, but her gunners thought they had made hits on the enemy’s stern. The raider turned to starboard, made smoke and retired behind it, then reappeared again and opened fire with her starboard battery in four-gun salvos.



At 8.38 p.m. *Carnarvon Castle* was rapidly closing the range when two torpedoes were sighted from the bridge, their white tracks on slightly diverging courses. Hardy turned the big A.M.C. under full helm to starboard and steered between them, and they passed harmlessly fifty yards away on either beam.

Four minutes later the range was down to 8,000 yards. *Thor*, with the British shells going over her, turned right round to bring her port battery to bear once more, and hit *Carnarvon Castle's* upperworks repeatedly, setting her on fire in several places. At ten minutes past nine Hardy decided to open the range and get the fires under control behind a smoke screen.

All his fire control circuits were disabled and his guns in individual control. The haze had increased, and the enemy was continually turning smoke on and off, making spotting through the splashes of her shots very difficult and hitting a matter of luck, but from *Carnarvon Castle* they saw a shell burst under the enemy's bridge at the extreme range of 14,000 yards. After that the A.M.C.s shells were falling short, while the German 5.9s were pitching round her. The raider continued firing until the range had opened to 18,000 yards. Hardy altered course to try and keep in touch, but the enemy disappeared behind his smokescreen and the ever increasing haze, steaming at 18 knots towards the north-east.

Thor's old guns were giving trouble with leaking recoil cylinders and barrels that would not train properly, but the *Carnarvon Castle* was in a far worse condition. It was 11.15 before she had put out all her fires. In view of her extensive damage Captain Hardy decided to steer for Montevideo. Commodore Pegram, who had succeeded Harwood in command of the South American Division at the end of August, met *Carnarvon Castle* on 6 December in the cruiser *Enterprise*, inspected her damage and ordered her into Montevideo for repair, then sent *Enterprise* north to look for her opponent, but the raider had disappeared. *Carnarvon Castle* buried her six dead and reached Montevideo at 7 p.m. on 7 December with her sick bay full of wounded. *Asturias* returned to the South American Division once more, as her relief.

The ship was too badly damaged to go into action again immediately, though there was no immediate need to dock her. The Uruguayan authorities granted her seventy-two hours to make immediate essential repairs. In contrast to the cold reception given to the *Graf Spee* a year previously when she had sought refuge from Admiral Harwood's squadron, local repair firms were eager to offer their services to the British A.M.C., and some of the plates cut from the pocket battleship's scuttled hulk out in the estuary were actually used to patch up *Carnarvon Castle's* shell holes. With temporary repairs completed, *Carnarvon Castle* left for Table Bay, Cape Town. She was saluted by a special guard of honour as she passed through the harbour entrance.'

White, whose actions prevented the magazine blowing-up, was awarded the D.S.M., one of five ratings from *Carnarvon Castle* to be gazetted for the same distinction in June 1941, and he received his decoration at a Buckingham Palace investiture in April 1942. Departing the armed merchant cruiser in the following month, he served at the gunnery establishment *Vernon* and the Greenock base *Orlando* prior to joining the Landing Ships Tank (L.S.T.) Pool in January 1943 and, that April, L.S.T. 422. And it was aboard the same vessel that he won a "mention" (*London Gazette* 1 August 1944 refers) for gallantry in the Anzio landings, when it was hit by shore batteries and sank before reaching the beach. The following commendation from the C.-in-C. takes up the story:

'It has been brought to my notice that on 26 January 1944, when L.S.T. 422 was lost by enemy action, the officers and ratings named above displayed great courage and devotion to duty in remaining aboard their ship, endeavouring to save her although she was heavily on fire and known to be carrying petrol and ammunition. The officers and ratings concerned are to be commended on their behaviour which was in accordance with the highest traditions of the Service.'

Many of those aboard were drowned, but White was fortunate to be picked up by another vessel, and went on to serve in L.S.T. 421 until April 1944. He appears to have remained employed ashore thereafter, and was released from the Service in September 1945; sold with a quantity of photocopied certificates, in addition to one or two original letters from the recipient.



The "Bolton Castle's" demise as captured by a German press reporter - and end likened to 'a giant Roman candle'

A very rare Second World War P.Q. 17 D.S.M. awarded to Lance-Sergeant A. Moir, Maritime Regiment, Royal Artillery

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (1548681 A. Moir, L./Sgt.), *one or two edge bruises, otherwise good very fine*

£2000-2500

Just 51 Distinguished Service Medals were awarded to Gunners of the Royal Artillery for services in Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 27 October 1942:

'For fortitude, seamanship and endurance in taking merchantmen to North Russia through heavy seas and in the face of relentless attacks by enemy aircraft.'

His captain's original recommendation states:

'Sergeant Moir, in charge of the Bofors gun, was outstanding and the crew of his gun were all excellent. They stuck to it through all attacks, also during the fire from our own ships, mostly American, who often fired at random at anything they could see, irrespective of any ships being in their line of fire.'

Alexander Moir was born at Inch, Huntly, Aberdeenshire in December 1914 and enlisted in the Royal Artillery (Territorials) in January 1940. Posted to 4th Maritime Anti-Aircraft Regiment as a Lance-Bombardier in May 1941, he was serving as a Sergeant in the S.S. *Bolton Castle* at the time of the disastrous P.Q. 17 operation in the summer of 1942.

The fate of P.Q. 17 has been graphically described by such historians as David Irving (*The Destruction of Convoy P.Q. 17*), and by Richard Woodman (*Arctic Convoys*), but in terms of more immediate statistics it is worth recording that the convoy originally assembled at Reykjavik on 27 June 1942, a formidable gathering that in addition to the naval escort comprised 22 American, eight British, two Russian, two Panamanian and one Dutch merchantmen. In their holds they carried sufficient supplies to re-arm a good portion of the Stalin's forces - 297 aircraft, 594 tanks, 4246 military vehicles and over 150,000 tons of other vital military stores and cargo: but most of this equipment never reached Russia, for just a few days later, following Sir Dudley Pound's fateful order for the convoy to scatter, no less than 23 of these merchantmen were lost to enemy action, including the *Bolton Castle*.

The Destruction of Convoy P.Q. 17, by David Irving, takes up the story on 5 July 1942:

'At five o'clock, the lookouts sighted a lone Junkers 88 flying high above them at some 13,000 feet. *Bolton Castle's* gunners prepared to man their Bofors guns, but held their fire when it seemed that the aircraft had not noticed the three ships. But the Junkers went into a dive, and swooped down on the *Washington*, its machine-guns rattling. A row of holes was drilled in the ship's superstructure; dents appeared in the pill-box only a few inches from the Armed Guard officer's head. The bombs landed about fifteen yards off the ship's starboard quarter; the ship was shaken but undamaged. *Washington* transmitted an 'air attack' signal and gave her position.

Pascoe knew that it would not be long before more German aircraft arrived, called up by the first one. He ordered *Bolton Castle's* four lifeboats to be swung out but not lowered; if the worst came to the worst, he would have perhaps only a few minutes to supervise getting seventy seamen and gunners safely into the lifeboats. He also summoned his boatswain and carpenter, and confided in them that he expected the ship to be sunk within the next few hours; they were able to make an unobtrusive additional check that the lifeboats were properly provisioned with food and water.

Half an hour later, it was obvious that his forethought had been justified; a starboard lookout reported that several more Junkers 88s were approaching. The aircraft were from Captain Hajo Herrmann's notorious third squadron of *KG.30*, specially bought up from Bardufoss to Banak, the most northerly air base in Europe. One aircraft swooped on the *Washington*, its bombs lifting her hull partly out of the water. Several other aircraft followed at once. The ship's crew counted twenty-one bombs hitting the sea near them. *Washington's* steering gear was knocked out, the ship began to take water and Captain Richert gave orders to abandon ship. A wireless signal was transmitted to this effect, repeating their position.

Captain Pascoe resigned himself to his fate; he made no attempt to take evasive action when the bombers next came in. The aircraft were attacking not from one direction but from several, and from different altitudes. An aircraft dived out of the sun at them, and dropped a stick of bombs right on the ship. The second of the three bombs penetrated No. 2 hold, containing hundreds of tons of cordite. For a moment *Bolton Castle* forged on, ignoring the direct hits; the ship did not shake, and Pascoe did not even hear the detonation as the bombs exploded in the hold. But as he looked through the bridge windows, the world suddenly went green: a brilliant flash blinded him and he heard a roar lasting some seconds, like a mighty waterfall. The cargo of cordite had ignited – not as an explosive with shattering violence, but ‘like a giant Roman candle’. From *Washington’s* lifeboats, they saw the mushroom cloud where *Boston Castle* had stood, barely a quarter of a mile away; but the prayer died on the men’s lips, for as the cloud drifted away the British ship was still there. The heat had melted the steel hull, and the hatch cover had vanished. ‘The bridge windows buckled, twisted and melted away in the heat.’ Pascoe went forward and leant over the gaping hole where the cordite had been stacked. The hold was empty, but he could hear the sound of water rushing blackly in below.

At the same time, the bombers straddled the third of the ships, the 7,168-ton *Paulus Potter*, disabling her steering gear. Her crew escaped safely in four boats, as did the crew of the *Bolton Castle*. Within a very few minutes, three ships had been lost; but there had been no casualties.

The eight Junkers 88s descended to only a few feet above the waves, and roared in triumphant formation over their three victims, firing incendiary bullets into the abandoned hulks, while German war reporter Benno Wundshammer, crouched in one bomber’s cockpit, took photographs of the scene. As the aircraft disappeared, *Washington* began to burn, and *Bolton Castle* slowly stood up on end and sank; *Paulus Potter* looked unscathed.’

And of the crew’s subsequent journey in the lifeboats:

‘Now once again the story of this convoy is interrupted by one of those almost unbelievable episodes that serve to elevate it above other naval operations of the Second World War. After the yellow wing-tipped aircraft had returned towards Norway, the Masters of *Bolton Castle* and *Paulus Potter* conferred on their next best course of action. Pascoe, the Briton, announced that he intended to row his lifeboats towards the Russian coast, some 400 miles to the south-east; but his Dutch friend, Captain Sissingh, observed that since according to his chart the nearest land was Novaya Zemlya, it made more sense to take his lifeboats there. Pascoe tried to persuade him that the shorter journey was in fact the more dangerous, as it would take them through regions of extreme cold close to the ice-barrier. The Dutchman was adamant. He wanted to find dry land as soon as possible. Pascoe sadly shook hands with the Dutchman and bade the Dutch crew farewell ...’

Refusal of help from the S.S. *Olopana*;

‘Captain Stone concluded that the British crew were equally unenthusiastic about being rescued by his ship; Captain Pascoe has since confirmed that nothing was farther from his mind at that time than the desire to board another merchant ship in those seas. Thus, to the already grim saga of Disaster Convoy PQ.17 was added the story of how one hundred and fifty ship-wrecked seamen elected to drift for weeks across the expanses of the Arctic ocean in open boats rather than once again set foot aboard an unescorted Allied merchantman ...’

Journey’s end:

‘The two *Bolton Castle* lifeboats had drifted apart soon after their ship had sunk, as one had a sail and the other an engine. As the days had turned into weeks, and the water and food ran out, knife-fights broke out between the Arabs and the white seamen in the Captain’s lifeboats, and Pascoe despaired of ever surviving to see land again. Then a seaman in the bows had shouted that they were approaching an empty lifeboat. Across its stern was painted S.S. *El Capitan*, Panama.

There was every sign that its occupants had abandoned it in haste. On its bottom boards were discarded clothes and a half-eaten biscuit. But that was not all, for in the provision lockers the incredulous Pascoe found large stocks of food, liquor and drums of fresh water. There were even compasses, charts, a gun, fishing nets, lines and reels. Marvelling at the munificence of the Panamanian Mercantile Marine, Pascoe transferred the stores to his own lifeboat, and increased the water ration to one cupful per day. Some days later both *Bolton Castle’s* lifeboats independently reached the North Russian coast.’

Moir, who also awarded a “mention” for ‘displaying a high standard of discipline, cheerfulness and willingness under difficult circumstances at Archangel’ (his service record refers), received his D.S.M. at a Buckingham Palace investiture held on 30 February 1943. And he remained actively employed in the Maritime Artillery until the War’s end, service that took him to the U.S.A., Canada, South America, India, the Mediterranean and Africa, in addition to a stint of service off Normandy. He was demobilised in December 1945; sold with hand written service details, a paperback edition of David Irving’s *The Destruction of Convoy P.Q. 17*, and other pertinent research.



A rare Second World War ‘Special Operations’ D.S.M. group of six awarded to Leading Seaman L. J. Marchant, Royal Navy, a member of the African Coastal Flotilla

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (Ldg. Smn. L. J. Marchant, P/JX. 157642); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, *extremely fine* (6) £1800-2200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 August 1944:

‘For special operations.’

The original joint recommendation states:

‘The above named ratings joined the African Coastal Flotilla together in August 1942 and each had taken part in some 15 successful operations as Coxswain of local craft and in charge of surf boats between the mother ship and the shore. They have shared the discomforts, hazards and disappointments already described and have all displayed outstanding ability, initiative, zeal and coolness on operations. In particular, they have each shown remarkable capability in handling difficult situations with a total disregard of personal safety.’

Leonard John Marchant joined the African Coastal Flotilla (A.C.F.) on its formation at Gibraltar in August 1942, a top secret force that went on to carry out hundreds of undercover operations for British Military Intelligence, the Free French Intelligence, the Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.) and the American equivalent O.S.S. Comprising a motley collection of local fishing boats, the flotilla initially operated along the south coast of France, collecting agents (a.k.a. “Joeys”), escaped P.O.Ws and *refracteurs* who were one step ahead of the Gestapo, in addition to delivering agents and equipment for clandestine operations, often venturing under the noses of enemy shore batteries in the process. *Undercover Sailors* by A. Cecil Hampshire takes up the story:

‘The crew, apart from the two officers, consisted of a coxswain, motor mechanic, and two seamen, all volunteers. Navigational equipment included a compass, sextant and charts, and a good two-way radio was also carried. Throughout their clandestine voyages officers and men slopped around in civilian fishermen’s rig of weather-stained jerseys or smocks, trousers and seaboots, although certain items of naval uniform were also taken along in case they should be seized as *francs tireurs*.

The average time taken to reach a pinpoint from Gibraltar was five or six days, but in the face of head seas and strong winds voyages could take much longer, much to the discomfiture of any apprehensive agent due to be ‘exfiltrated’ and on the run from the enemy, to whom a few minutes of waiting could seem a lifetime. An average round trip covered a distance of up to about 1,400 miles, which involved some fourteen to sixteen days at sea. Life on board was very difficult, and in bad weather all hands quickly became soaked through, and they had to remain in their wet clothes since there was not a dry spot on board. During such times hot meals were out of the question and they had to subsist on corned beef.

The weather in the Gulf of Lions, though which their clandestine voyages customarily took them, is notoriously bad. Even in mid-summer when fine weather can normally be expected, gales are apt to blow up without warning and raise heavy seas, while sudden changes in the weather can occur between areas only a few miles apart. In winter, conditions can become as bad as any to be encountered in the North Atlantic.

After embarking her passengers in Gibraltar – known only to the crews of the feluccas as ‘Joeys’ - the vessel would leave harbour unobtrusively, and when about two miles out, all hands were required to set to work to paint the sides and deck structures in the colours normally favoured by local fishing craft, adding as a finishing touch a representation of the Spanish flag. On the last night of the return voyage to Gibraltar, the same procedure had to be gone through in reverse, substituting normal Navy grey paint and hoisting the White Ensign. Even so, on return to harbour, it was difficult to ward off the inquisitive who wanted to know how one had become so sunburnt and weatherbeaten. Questions such as these had to be adroitly parried since absolute secrecy was their only safeguard.’

Following “Operation Torch” at the end of 1942, the A.C.F. moved to Algiers with an advanced base at Bone, thereby allowing the flotilla to extend its sphere of operations to the Italian mainland and islands and, later still, after the Italian capitulation, to Dalmatia in support of Yugoslav partisans. And Marchant remained employed with the A.C.F. throughout this period, finally removing to an appointment in *Hannibal* in late April 1944, when he was recommended for his D.S.M. - all in all the flotilla’s members were awarded two D.S.O.s, six D.S.Cs and 16 D.S.Ms.

- 773 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of seven awarded to Serjeant E. J. Doel, Coldstream Guards**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (7556 Sjt., 2/C. Gds.); 1914 STAR, with clasp (7556 Sjt., C. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (7556 Sjt., C. Gds.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, unnamed; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2646156 Sjt., M.M., C. Gds.) last with correction to naming, mounted as worn, *some edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (7) £500-600

Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.

M.M. *London Gazette* 27 October 1916.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 June 1915.

Ernest James Doel was born in Heywood, Westbury, Wiltshire, on 2 October 1888. A Fitter by occupation, he enlisted into the Coldstream Guards at Devizes on 2 November 1907. He served in France/Flanders, 12 August 1914-12 May 1918 and in the Far East/China, 6 February 1927-21 March 1928. For his services in the Great War he was awarded the M.M. and mentioned in despatches. Awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1926. Discharged at his own request on 9 October 1929. With original Regular Army Certificate of Service booklet and Soldiers' Service and Pay Book; also with copied m.i.c. entries.

- 774 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private J. Ainslie, Coldstream Guards**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (6067 Pte., 4Pr. Bn. C. Gds.); 1914 STAR, with clasp (6067 Pte., C. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6067 Pte., C. Gds.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) £400-450

Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 July 1918.

James Ainslie was born in Rothbury, Northumberland. A Labourer and Groom by occupation, he attested for the Coldstream Guards at London on 30 January 1905 and served in Egypt, September 1906-January 1908. He was transferred to the Army Reserve in 1908. Mobilised in August 1914, he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 12 August 1914 and served there until 15 November 1914. He was posted to 4 Pioneer Battalion Coldstream Guards on 16 November 1914. Returning to France/Flanders, August 1915-March 1919, he latterly won the M.M. for bravery in action. Later posted to Class Z Reserve, he was discharged in March 1920. With copied service papers and other research.

- 775 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of five awarded to Corporal J. W. Patterson, Coldstream Guards**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (8477 Pte., 1/C. Gds.); 1914 STAR, with clasp (8477 Pte., C. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8477 Cpl., C. Gds.); DEFENCE MEDAL, unnamed, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) £400-450

Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 September 1917.

Private John W. Patterson, Coldstream Guards, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 12 August 1914. With copied m.i.c.

- 776 A rare Great War 'Escaper's M.M. group of four awarded to Private W. J. Perry, Coldstream Guards, who provided a vivid account of the harsh conditions endured by German-held Prisoners-of-War**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (12522 Pte., 1/C. Gds.); 1914-15 STAR (12522 Pte., Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (12522 Pte., C. Gds.) *fine and better* (4) £1200-1500

Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.

M.M. *London Gazette* 30 January 1920. 'In recognition of gallant conduct and determination displayed in escaping or trying to escape from captivity, which services have been brought to notice in accordance with terms of Army Order 193 of 1919.'

William John Perry was born in Camberwell, London. A Barman by occupation, he attested for the Coldstream Guards at Caterham on 15 September 1914, aged 34 years. With the 1st Battalion he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 9 January 1915. Private Perry was captured by the Germans at La Basse on 25 January 1915. He was held as a prisoner-of-war in camps at Giessen, 28 January-20 February 1915; then at Merseburg, 20 February-7 April 1915. At this camp, Perry refers to a punishment inflicted on prisoners: 'One of the punishments was to stand a man on two bricks and tie him to a tree, then when he was properly trussed up, kick the bricks away and leaving him with just his toes on the ground for two or three hours'. He was then held at Haselbach, 7 April 1915 -17 January 1916. Here, Perry refers to the guards at that camp as 'very rough and on one occasion when one of them thought I was not working hard enough he dealt me a heavy blow on my back with the butt end of his rifle, causing an abscess to form later'. Perry was then transferred back to Giessen, 17 January-16 February 1916; and then to Quedlinburg, 16 February 1916-18 January 1917. It was at this camp that Perry attempted to escape. A tunnelling attempt was brought to a halt by the presence of water but by sawing through the bars of a window he and six others made a bid for freedom on 18 January. Separating from the others, he was recaptured later in the month near Osnabruck, having walked some 400 miles. For his temerity, he was sentenced to 10 months imprisonment and on 29 January 1917 was taken to Cologne and held in a penal camp in the fortress there. Notwithstanding the extra harsh conditions there, Perry contrived to escape on 10 April 1917 when having volunteered for a work detail, he slipped away from the guards in the midst of a sudden snow storm. Five days later he was able to cross into Dutch territory at Venlo. Then via the British Consul at Rotterdam he was sent to Hull, arriving on 24 April. Perry was discharged as no longer physically fit for war service on 18 Dec. 1917.

The lot is sold with a quantity of copied official papers in which Perry provided vivid details of the conditions at the various camps he was held in. Camp discipline, the behaviour of guards, behaviour of the locals, German moral, prisoner's food, clothing, and food parcels, medical and sanitary conditions are all commented upon.

Food was invariably bad - often little better than bread and water; prisoners walked around in rags; sanitary conditions were shocking and medical attention often non-existent. Conditions were at their worst at the penal camp at Cologne. Perry recalls men suffering months of solitary confinement; men being placed in straight jackets as punishment; others being prodded with bayonets at the slightest provocation, until blood was drawn; others dying of starvation. Perry mentions two men by name who died in this way - one a Private Brooks 'of the Canadians' and another man, named 'Banks', regiment unknown, who had done over 10 months of a 12 month sentence. The Germans gave the cause of his death as 'dying of congestion of the lungs', whereas he had died of cold and privation, having just finished 10 days in the cells on short rations for daring to report sick. These and other issues highlighted by Perry were brought to the Prisoner of War Department at Downing Street and the Secretary to the Army Council, prompting an urgent protest to the German Government.

777

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of eight awarded to Major T. Martin, Royal Signals, late Royal Field Artillery, wounded in action in both wars

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (9715 A. Cpl., B.71/Bde. R.F.A.); 1914-15 STAR (9715 A. Bmbr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, 'W.W.2' M.I.D. oak leaf (9715 Sjt., R.A.); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I. D., oakleaf, these unnamed, mounted for wear; together with a similar mounted set of miniature dress medals, *good very fine* (16) £320-360

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 February 1917 (France).

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 March 1945 (N.W. Europe).

Thomas Martin was born in Guildford, Surrey, on 13 June 1892 and was educated at Charlotteville & Guildford Technical Institute and became a draughtsman. During the Great War he served in France throughout the war. He was wounded (gassed) on 13 July 1917 but was able to return to active duty. For his bravery in action he was awarded the Military Medal (Great War M.I.D. not confirmed). Attaining the rank of Serjeant in the R.F.A. in June 1917, he was transferred to the Army Reserve in February 1919 and discharged in March 1920. In December 1926 he was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Signals Supplementary Reserve and was promoted to Lieutenant in December 1929 and Captain in December 1936. Called up for service in June 1939, he was appointed Acting Major in May 1941. Latterly serving in N.W. Europe, he was wounded in action (shrapnel wound to right shoulder and arm) on 9 June 1944. Martin relinquished his commission in the Reserve of Officers in August 1945 and was granted the honorary rank of Major. Following his discharge he lived at 16 Guildford Park Road, Guildford, Surrey. With copied service papers and other research.

778

**A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Pioneer A. Haydon, No. 4 Special Company (Gas) Royal Engineers, who was himself gassed on 27 July 1918**

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (225029 Pr., 4/Spec. Coy. R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (225029 Pnr., R.E.) *good very fine* (3) £400-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1918.

Archie Haydon, a Master Dairyman, from Kingston-on-Thames, attested for the Royal Engineers in December 1915. Serving in the Army Reserve, December 1915-March 1917, he was mobilised and posted to France on 20 May 1917. He served with the 4th Special Company R.E. This specialist unit handled Stokes Mortars which fired gas shells. Haydon was awarded the M.M. for his bravery in action on 27 June 1918. He was wounded in action (Phosgene Gassed) on 27 July 1918. He recovered and was discharged from hospital on 22 August 1918.

With handwritten letter of congratulations from Lieutenant-General Aylmer Hunter-Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P., Commanding 8th Army Corps. Also with copied service papers and gazette extracts.

779 A rare Great War 'Gas Operations' M.M. group of four awarded to 2nd Corporal R. W. Careswell, 'N' Special Company, Royal Engineers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (129131 2 Cpl., 'N' Spec. Coy. R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (129131 2 Cpl., R.E.); BELGIUM, CROIX DE GUERRE, 'A' cypher, with bronze 'A' palm on ribbon, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £350-400

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 December 1917.

Robert Walter Careswell was born in Kensal Rise, Middlesex, lived at Willesden and enlisted at St. Pancras. Serving initially with the Rifle Brigade, he later served with 'N' Special Company Royal Engineers - with whom he was awarded the Military Medal for bravery in action. 'N' Special Company, R.E. was a unit that used cylinders as means to discharge poison gas. Serving with the unit, Careswell died of wounds on 15 November 1917, having probably been wounded the day before. Aged 21 years at the time of his death, Careswell was buried in the Steenkerke Belgian Military Cemetery. He was the son of Walter and Jessie C. Careswell of 30 Bridge Street, Taylor's Lane, Willesden, London. Croix de Guerre not confirmed. With the book, *'Gas! The Story of the Special Brigade*, by Major-General C. H. Foulkes, a modern reprint. Also with copied m.i.c. and other research.

780 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private J. Paterson, Machine Gun Corps

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (89108 Pte., 25/M.G.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (89108 Pte., M.G.C.) *first with slight edge bruise, good very fine and better* (3) £200-240

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 July 1919.

Awarded to Private John Paterson, 25th Battalion Machine Gun Corps, 'for excellent work with his gun on the 25th October [1918]'. With copied m.i.c. and some other research.

781 A rare Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Flight Sergeant E. Wardell, No. 2 Balloon Section, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (26712 Flt. Sgt., R.A.F.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf (26712 F. Sgt., R.A.F.); DEFENCE MEDAL, unnamed, mounted court style for wear, *good very fine* (4) £1000-1400

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 November 1919. '... for gallantry in numerous actions extending from June 1917 to the close of the War.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 31 December 1918.

Recommendation reads: 'Has carried out his duties, first as a Sergeant, and since January 1917 as Flight Sergeant, with unfailing energy and devotion to duty. His [2nd Balloon] Section has very often been under most heavy shell fire and has had a large number of casualties, especially during the battle of Messines (June 1917), during the retreat on the Second Army front in April 1918, at Poperinghe during May and June 1918, and in the advance in the Autumn of 1918. On all occasions he has carried out his duties with the greatest steadiness and total disregard for his personal safety.'

Edward Wardell was born in 1881 and came from Putney. A Woodworker by occupation, he enlisted in the R.F.C. as an Air Mechanic 2nd Class on 18 April 1916. He attained the rank of Flight Sergeant in May 1917 and was remustered as Chief Mechanic in April 1918. With copied service papers, recommendation and gazette extract.

782 A Great War M.M. awarded to Private A. Preston, Royal Irish Rifles

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (2129 Pte., 11/13 R. Ir. Rif.) *contact marks, about very fine* £250-300

M.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1918.

The recipient came from Ossett, West Yorkshire. With copied m.i.c. and gazette extract.

783 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Driver E. Anderson, Royal Horse Artillery

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (88274 Dvr., 'D' By. R.H.A.) *extremely fine* £200-240

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 November 1917.

The War Diary for 'September - October 1917 records, 'Special mention is due to the telephonists for their gallantry and most conscientious and consistent hard work in keeping all these communications in working order under exceptionally trying circumstances. They often sallied out and renewed cut wires right in the middle of the actual bombardment. Bombardier McArthur, Gr. Kellett and Driver Anderson were awarded Military Medals as "Immediate rewards" for work of this nature on a particularly "noisy" night. On this occasion Anderson was thrown about by successive shell bursts like a tennis ball and induced to go to ground when knocked quite silly.'

Ebenezer Anderson was born in and enlisted at Glasgow. With the Royal Horse Artillery he served in France, 13 March-9 May 1915 and 27 June 1915-9 April 1918. He was wounded at Wimereux, France in May 1915 - suffering a fractured thumb. Awarded the M.M. for bravery in action near Loos when serving with 'D' Battery R.H.A. Wounded a second time on 25 March 1918 - suffering shell wounds to his right buttock. Discharged due to wounds on 4 January 1919. Additionally awarded the 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals and Silver War Badge. With copied war diary extract and service notes.

784 A Great War M.M. awarded to Serjeant W. Lomas, Army Cyclist Corps

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (6176 Sgt., VII C.C. Bn. A.C.C.) *good very fine* £200-240

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 June 1918.

Private William Lomas, Army Cyclist Corps, entered the Gallipoli theatre of war on 6 August 1915. Transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on 8 February 1919. With copied m.i.c.

A rare Second World War escaper's M.M. awarded to Captain J. L. Warner, Reconnaissance Corps, late Queen's Regiment, who made a spirited escape on being captured in the B.E.F. in May 1940, and afterwards served in the Commandos and the Chindits, including time as a Parachute Liaison Officer to H.Q. Special Forces

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (6088621 L. Cpl. J. L. Warner, The Queen's R.), *number officially corrected, good very fine*

£1800-2200



M.M. *London Gazette* 29 November 1940.

John Lee Warner was born in Dundalk, Eire in August 1919, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lee Warner, D.S.O., M.C., and originally attended the R.N.C. Dartmouth but was withdrawn with his parents consent in October 1938, and enlisted in The Queen's Regiment in May 1939. Posted to the B.E.F. in France in April 1940, he was captured just outside Abbeville on 20 May, and made his first bid for freedom just seven days later. *Gallant Deeds of the War*, by Captain J. E. A. Whitman, takes up the story:

'For several days he walked steadily in the direction of the coast, making many detours to avoid various bodies of the enemy, and living mostly on what he could manage to pick up from the fields through which he passed. But at length he could go no farther until some rest had been obtained, and finding an empty hut belonging to a railwayman, he hid there. Although seen by a Frenchman, who rather unwisely spoke about his presence in the village, his luck held, and he remained concealed for six days, while kindly villagers cautiously smuggled food to him. From there he heard of the final evacuation of the British forces from Dunkirk, and he realised that his original hope of rejoining his comrades was now defeated. All he could do was to go on to the coast and trust to luck to find some means of crossing the Channel.

He started rather sooner than he had expected, for a German military railway service-man called on him and mistaking him for the French railwayman, demanded to know where his wife was, as she was wanted at once to operate the level-crossing gates near at hand. The quick-witted corporal assured the German that his wife was at the moment in Arras, and was peremptorily ordered to go and fetch her at once, an order which he lost no time in obeying, so far as his departure was concerned!

His luck held good. Meeting some English civilians, he was provided by one of them with a bicycle, on which he reached Etaples, where he fell in with two officers who were also trying to make their way home. They thereupon planned to seize a smack in the river; the corporal was to bring it to the lighthouse where the officers were hiding and the three would set out together.

But now the luck broke. German sentries would not allow the corporal to cross the bridge, and when he returned to the lighthouse he discovered it was occupied by Germans, and concluded that the officers must have been found by them, although, as it happened, they had managed to escape in time, and eventually reached England. Nothing for it but to continue his lone journey; and he reached first Boulogne and then Calais, and then back to Boulogne; but at neither place was it possible to secure any means of crossing the water. Unluckily, while reconnoitring the railway station, somebody stole the bicycle, together with his small stock of food; and he was once more reduced to the weary tramp in search of safety.

Reaching Le Touquet, he broke into an empty house to sleep; and was awakened by a German shaking his shoulder and demanding to know who he was and what he was doing there. His glib explanations failed to carry conviction, and he was arrested and brought before the Civil Commandant of the town, who promptly threatened to have him shot as a spy. This amiable individual ordered him to be taken to the Military Commandant, assisting his departure with a hearty kick which propelled him down six steps – incidentally, the only actual ill treatment he received at any time. After a brief enquiry he was imprisoned in a neighbouring village.

Needless to say he lost no time in seeking a means of escape; and finding that at one point one of the buildings overlooking the courtyard of his prison abutted on a wall which could not be seen by the German sentries, he managed to slip into the building, climb the wall, and drop down into the garden of an adjoining house, thence gaining the road.

Once again his luck changed. He succeeded in getting a lift in a car as far as Bertin, and although the car was stopped by German sentries who inspected the papers of the two men sitting in front of him, they took no notice of the other occupant. Reaching Etaples, he managed to raise another cycle from a Frenchman in exchange for a promissory note for 1500 francs, payable after the war. It says much for the Frenchman's confidence in ultimate victory, as well as in our corporal, that he agreed to this transaction.

From all information it seemed that the only hope of eventual escape was to get to Spain. Passing through Abbeville, Rouen, and Pacy, he reached Paris; where a sergeant of the Gordon Highlanders agreed to join forces with him. A kindly British resident in that city gave them five hundred francs, and together they crossed into unoccupied territory at Leches. From here there was no difficulty, but at Toulouse the two parted company. They were warned that soldiers escaping into the adjacent neutral country were promptly interned. The sergeant determined to go on and try his luck, but the report proved true, and he was placed in a concentration camp. The cautious corporal, however, pushed on to Marseilles, and after about a fortnight, by various stratagems, managed to get away.

The pluck and endurance of this corporal cannot be too highly commended when it is realised that for six weeks he was wandering about, the greater part of the time alone and in a region where, unhappily, none could be sure whether the inhabitants could be trusted as friends. In his case, Fortune most certainly favoured the brave.'

Warner was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in March 1942, served in the Commandos from November 1942 until March 1944, with whom he qualified as a parachutist, and went on to witness further active service in Burma in the Reconnaissance Corps, where he gained a mention in despatches for his exploits with Wingate's Chindits in the period March to August 1944 and was onetime a Parachute Liaison Officer to H.Q. Special Forces (*London Gazette* 26 April 1945 refers).

He was afterwards sent to the U.S.A. for special 'human pick-up experiments by aircraft' under the sponsorship of H.Q., South-East Asia Command, work that put 'unusual stress on the body'. As a result of this and malaria contracted while with the Chindits, Warner relinquished his commission on account of disability in July 1946, and sometime thereafter joined the Foreign Office.

Sold with an original wartime newspaper cutting, copy M.I. 9 escape debrief (4pp.), hand written service details and a copy of *Gallant Deeds of the War*.



A Second World War B.E.F. 1940 operations M.M. group of three awarded to Private F. Wilson, Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps, who hand carried a time fused UXB into a field in order to save potential loss of life

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (13006518 Pte., Pioneer Corps); 1939-45 STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, *the first with contact wear overall, nearly very fine, the others extremely fine (3)* *£1000-1200*

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 December 1940. The original recommendation - submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Dean, V.C. - states:

'On 21 May 1940 at Lievin, south-west of Lens, northern France, after an enemy raid, a small unexploded (H.E.) bomb was found in the village street - there was a constant stream of refugees passing down this street. Privates Wilson and Kearns volunteered to remove the bomb. They tossed a coin and Private Wilson won the toss. He picked up the bomb, carried it across the street, through a barbed wire fence, and across a field, throwing it in a ditch. Private Wilson was very frightened and he expected to be blown up at any moment.'

Dean's recommendation was submitted on the back of an eye-witness report written by Captain H. J. A. Rea, from which the following extract is taken:

'A force of about 30 German bombers had carried out a raid on Lievin and dropped several bombs. Immediately afterwards I noticed an unexploded Time Fuse Bomb in the middle of the street - I immediately stopped the stream of refugees and I was examining the bomb and considering what to do with it when two Pioneers from 76 Company passed and volunteered to remove it. They were Privates Wilson and Cairns. They tossed a coin and Private Wilson won the toss. He picked up the bomb and carried it across the street, under a barbed wire fence while a Lance-Corporal of the Company lifted the wire, and across a field for approximately 100 yards and threw it into a ditch and returned. He fully realised what he was doing and he was shaking all over when he returned to me. I gave him a drink of Brandy.'

Fred Wilson, who was born in Pontefract in May 1907, served in 76 Company, Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps out in France from March-June 1940 and was discharged as a result of ill-health in July 1941. He received his decoration from the King at Buckingham Palace in September 1942.

787 A good Second World War B.E.F. 1940 operations M.M. awarded to Bombardier F. S. Atherton, Royal Artillery, who was twice wounded in evacuating his Troop under heavy fire in June 1940

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (830118 Bmbr. F. S. Atherton, R.A.), *edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* *£1000-1200*

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 December 1940. The original recommendation states:

'On 15 June 1940, 5th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry withdrew from positions near Ferriere leaving the guns of 'C' Troop, 213 Battery in exposed positions in direct contact with the enemy. Although wounded, Bombardier Atherton covered the safe withdrawal of the remainder of the Troop guns by the small arms fire of his detachment and although again wounded later successfully evacuated his gun and detachment. This N.C.O. showed coolness and courage of a high order.'

Francis Samuel Atherton, who was born near Manchester in December 1906, enlisted in the 52nd Field Brigade, R.A. (Territorials) in May 1933 and rose to the rank of Bombardier before being discharged in May 1938. Recalled on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, he was posted to 54 Anti-Tank Regiment, R.A. in May 1940 and was embarked for France on 7 June. Twice wounded in his subsequent M.M. winning exploits near Ferriere on the 15th, he was evacuated back to the U.K. three days later, his injuries including a gunshot wound to his right lower leg. And although he rejoined another battery at the end of the year, he was discharged as permanently unfit in February 1941.

Sold with hand written service details.

788 A Second World War 'Escapers' M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal T. Owen, Worcestershire Regiment

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (4197320 L/Cpl., Worc. R.); 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these three privately impressed (4197320 L/C. T. Owen, Worc. R.) *good very fine and better (4)* *£1200-1500*

M.M. *London Gazette* 7 January 1943.

Thomas Owen was born on 16 April 1919. A Radio Specialist by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 1 December 1939, being transferred to the Worcestershire Regiment in April 1940.

In an account detailing his capture and various escapes given to M.I.9, he states:

'I landed at Le Havre, France, on 16 Apr 40, and was sent to No 1 Infantry Base Depot, Rouen, from which I was moved about in the district of Pommerval and Torcy during the summer. We evacuated Torcy in Jun 40, and marched to a point about 10 km from Bellencombre (20 miles N.E. of Rouen). One morning at 0600 hrs we awoke to find ourselves without any officers, and our group was therefore split up into two parties by Sgt Major Lewis of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, with instructions to get to the coast in a westerly direction as soon as possible.

Somewhere North of Neufchatel the party in which I had been placed was approached by German tanks and motor-cyclists, and seven of us were taken prisoner. We marched for 2 days in the direction of Amiens, passing through Formerie and Poix. At this point Lewis and myself, together with two others, decided to escape. There were no guards on the right hand side of the road, and when we were close to a village, which I believe to be Soues, three of us (not Sgt Maj Lewis) slipped through a gap in the hedge and down a small bank, where we lay hid until until the column had passed by, finally coming across country to Soues at about 1500 hrs. Here we lay in a small wood until dark, going North at night to Araines (10 miles S.S.E. of Abbeville). At about 0800 hrs the next morning we went into an empty house in the village in search of food, we were discovered by a Belgian who proved friendly. We stayed there for two and a half days, learning during this time of the French armistice, and receiving food, civilian clothes, and 1000 francs from our friend.

We next proceeded Eastwards by mistake ... and came to Flesselles, where we asked a woman the way. She told us that we were making for Arras: we therefore turned back for about 10 km before stopping at a house for food. Here my companions remained, but I tramped on, keeping on the roads for about 5 weeks and sleeping in the open. I went on to Le Havre, where I was stopped by a drunken German officer, but I succeeded in bluffing my way through ... and finally reached Paris in Aug 40.

In Paris I visited the American Embassy, and was helped by a woman. I also met a young Frenchman who was to accompany me into Unoccupied France. ... and boarded a train for Macon. From here I went on to Marseilles and stayed for about 6 months at a third-rate hotel During this time I did not possess any identity card.

In the summer of 41 the American ship "Cold Harbour" came into Marseilles with milk for children. I attempted to board this ship, but was caught in the act by a gendarme. I declared my true identity to him, and although I had no papers, he let me go. I therefore turned my thoughts towards Switzerland.

In Aug 41 I took a train to Annemasse, walked over the frontier from there without difficulty, and finally entered Geneva I slept in a small park outside a large hotel. The next morning I was apprehended by a Swiss plain-clothes policeman while on my way to the British Consulate. I was put into the prison at St. Antoine and remained there for three weeks, receiving very good treatment. At first the Swiss Police would not believe that I was English, and in fact I was interrogated for two hours on one occasion and twice accused of being a spy. However, they finally succeeded in checking up on me, and through the help of the Consul I was put on "residence forcee", and given a civilian passport. I lived at the Hotel de l'Union until November. In November I went to Nyon for 5 days and then returned to Geneva, saw the Consul, and asked for help to get to Spain. At this time I met a Swiss who helped me with my plans to get out of Switzerland. I ended by bolting without any permission or papers across the frontier, and found myself arrested in France, fined 1200 francs, and imprisoned at Annecy for 6 weeks.

On 15 Dec 41 I was escorted to Fort St Hippolyte, and was later moved to Fort de la Revere, near Nice. In Mar 42 I made various attempts to escape from the Fort, and finally succeeded in Aug 42 with the help of an organisation by means of which I was brought back to the UK.'

Owen was in Gibraltar in August 1942 and arrived in Greenock on 5 October 1942. He made the above report of his capture and escape to M.I.9 on 9 October 1942. For his great bravery and tenacity in evading capture Owen was awarded the Military Medal - this being presented by the King. He was later posted to No. 6 Commando and then to the Royal Armoured Corps, serving in the Middle East, September 1944-December 1945. Owen was discharged as permanently unfit on 30 December 1945.

With copied statement of capture and escape; copied letters to his mother from France (via the U.S. Embassy); copied service notes and copied photographs.

789



A good Second World War Anzio beachhead operations M.M. pair awarded to Corporal F. Ashton, Middlesex Regiment, who, as a member of the 2/7th Battalion's Machine-Gun Platoon, held off an enemy offensive for 24 hours - he was severely wounded a few days later

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (6206692 Cpl. F. Ashton, Middx. R.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (6206692 Cpl. F. Ashton, M.M., Mx.), *good very fine or better* (2) *£1000-1200*

M.M. *London Gazette* 15 June 1944. The original recommendation - for an immediate award of the D.C.M. - states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Carroceto in the Anzio beachhead.

Throughout the night of 3-4 February 1944, this N.C.O., who was acting as No. 1 gun number in the Machine-Gun Platoon, continually engaged opportunity targets and by so doing, kept the enemy on the move and prevented his forming up for the attack. On two occasions the skilful way in which he directed his fire halted enemy attempts to advance.

After first light he concentrated on enemy M.G. posts which had been established during darkness, accounting for six, and later for a further two.

From 1030 hours onwards his platoon was isolated from other troops, and his gun was in a very exposed position, and when his section commander became a casualty, he assumed command, at the same time continuing to fire his gun.

By 1400 hours his ammunition was practically exhausted, and he then engaged the enemy with a rifle, and when his platoon was withdrawn at 1830 hours, he was the last man to leave the position.

For about 24 hours he had kept his gun in action under very heavy small arms and artillery fire, and during this time his accurate and skilfully directed fire inflicted severe casualties on the enemy.

His behaviour was exemplary and he showed complete disregard for his personal safety.'

Frank Ashton, who was born in Burnley, Lancashire in December 1920, enlisted in the 2/7th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment (Territorials) in April 1939, was mobilised that September, and remained on duty in the U.K. until being embarked for North Africa in May 1943. Subsequently embarked for Anzio, Ashton was severely wounded by shrapnel on 23 February 1944, a few days after his M. M.-winning exploits, and was evacuated to 93 General Hospital with injuries to his right leg, right arm and left buttock. But he had recovered sufficiently by August to rejoin his Battalion in the Field, and also went on to serve in Egypt and Palestine before being re-embarked for England in March 1946; sold with a somewhat worn regimental boxing medal and a quantity of photocopied wartime photographs featuring the recipient and his comrades, together with handwritten service details.

790



A Second World War Italy operations despatch rider's M.M. group of five awarded to Signalman R. Warburton, Royal Signals

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (2593045 Sgn. R. Warburton, R. Signals); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, *generally extremely fine* (5) *£1000-1200*

M.M. *London Gazette* 24 August 1944. The original recommendation states:

'This Signalman is a Despatch Rider in 57 D.R. Section who has always got through, and his devotion to duty has been an inspiration and example to his fellow D.Rs at all times.

To quote two instances: At the beginning of the assault on Italy, he delivered despatches from Messina to the Reggio area under heavy fire, when other means were impossible. When the road at Motto was blocked by a snowdrift which had buried other vehicles, he, with his co-driver, cleared a path through after an hour's hard digging in a bitter snow storm and effected delivery of his despatches.

Signalman Warburton's work, particularly during the whole Italian campaign, has been definitely outstanding and deserving of recognition.'

Ronald Warburton was born in Bolton in February 1914 and enlisted in the Royal Signals in November 1939. Classified as a Despatch Rider, he was posted to the Middle East in June 1940, where he served in 4 Lines of Communication Signals from April 1941 and in 8th Army Signals from September 1942, and thence in 57 Despatch Rider Section In Italy. Returning to the U.K. in January 1945, Warburton was finally discharged in March 1946.

791 A fine Second World War crossing of the Rhine operations M.M. awarded to Sapper J. W. Angel, Royal Engineers, attached 6th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, a gallant reconnaissance car Bren gunner who had earlier served in 22 Bomb Disposal Company

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (1914153 Sapr. J. W. Angel, R.E.), *good very fine*

£1600-1800

M.M. *London Gazette* 7 June 1945. The original recommendation states:

'On 25 March 1945, Sapper J. W. Angel was Bren gunner in a recce. car accompanying 6/King's Own Scottish Borderers in the advance to gain a bridge on the River Issel north of Hamminkeln. When the leading infantry came under fire, Sapper Angel engaged the enemy and drew their fire thus assisting the infantry to locate and silence them. Later when the infantry were hard pressed by counter-attacks, Sapper Angel moved out in his recce. car in full view of the enemy and by engaging them with his Bren gun forced them to go to ground. After replenishing his ammunition he patrolled round neighbouring farmhouses on foot to deal with enemy parties that had infiltrated and later brought forward under gun and small arms fire his unit's explosives truck which was required for work. Throughout the action Sapper Angel displayed complete disregard for his own safety and his initiative and offensive spirit in co-operating with the infantry were proof of his very fine sense of duty and his determination to carry it out.'

James Walter Angel, who was born in Hamworthy, Devon in April 1906, enlisted in the Royal Engineers in January 1940 and quickly saw action out in France with the B.E.F. Having then served in No. 3 Lines of Communication, he was posted to No. 22 Bomb Disposal Company, based in Colchester, in August 1941, where he served until removing to No. 8 Decks Group in July 1943 and thence, that October, to No. 279 Field Company, R.E. And it was in the latter unit that he went out to France in mid-June 1944, seeing action throughout the North-West Europe operations up until the end of the War. Angel was placed on the Reserve in December 1945, the month after he received a £5 L.S. & G.C. gratuity.

Sold with hand written service details.

792



A fine Second World War North-West Europe operations M.M. group of four awarded to Guardsman R. J. T. Greig, Coldstream Guards, who won an immediate award after storming an enemy machine-gun post at the cost of four leg wounds

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (14402668 Gdmn. R. J. T. Greig, C. Gds.); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, the last three privately inscribed, '14402668 Gdsm. R. J. T. Greig, M.M., 5 C. Gds.', *surname officially corrected on the first, generally good very fine (4)* *£1600-1800*

Ex Sir Torquil Matheson Collection.

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 April 1945. The original recommendation - approved by Montgomery - states:

'On 16 February Guardsman Greig was a member of the right hand section of the right hand company of the battalion attack on the German defences south of Hommersun. After a long advance under heavy enemy artillery fire this section was within a few hundred yards of its final objective when it was temporarily sighted by a smoke screen put down for the benefit of the formation on the right. For this reason they did not see a German machine-gun post in their vicinity until it had opened up at short range, killing the Section Commander and one other man. Guardsman Greig at once assumed command of the section and seized the Bren gun, but while he was doing this two more men in the section had been killed by the same German machine-gun post. Guardsman Greig now single handed charged the enemy post, killed the two men on the machine-gun and put the remainder to flight. He then fell wounded in four places in the leg. As a result of his fine action he allowed the few remaining men of the section to continue the advance, thus covering the right flank of his platoon and incidentally, the whole company.'

Robin James Turnbull Greig, who was born in the British West Indies in July 1924, enlisted in the Coldstream Guards direct from the General Service Corps in March 1944, aged 19 years. A member of the 5th Battalion at the time of winning his M.M. for the above cited deeds at Hommersun on 16 February 1945, he was released from the Service in March 1948.

Sold with copied service record.



An extremely rare Second World War escaper's M.M. group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant W. A. Weaver, Royal Air Force, who, after many previous attempts, finally made a successful bid for freedom in Italy in October 1943 - escape work of a persistent nature that on one occasion resulted in a severe beating from his captors

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (1258218 W.O. W. A. Weaver, R.A.F.); 1939-45 STAR ; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, good very fine or better (5) £3000-3500

Just 121 M.Ms were awarded to Royal Air Force personnel in the 1939-45 War.

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 February 1945.

William Alfred Weaver was born in Swansea in January 1910 and was educated at Swansea Grammar Secondary School 1922-27 and Technical College 1928-30, prior to taking up employment as a clerk for a local colliery proprietor.

Enlisting in the Royal Air Force in July 1940, he qualified as an Air Gunner and was posted to the Middle East in August 1941, where he joined No. 38 Squadron, a Wellington unit operating out of Shalufa in Egypt. Shortly afterwards, however, he was taken P.O.W. when his aircraft developed engine trouble on a raid against Benghazi, and was compelled to make a forced-landing in enemy territory, about 100 miles west of Tobruk.

In February 1942, having obtained an Italian soldier's uniform and some local currency, he made his first bid for freedom from Campo 59 at Chiavari by joining on to a guard patrol and walking out of the camp. Hiding in a quarry overnight, the following day he took a train to Genoa and thence Pietra Ligure, but he was arrested by a suspicious Italian Sergeant-Major while waiting for another train, and his ploy of speaking rapid Welsh to represent his false identity as a Roumanian failed to impress said N.C.O. So, too, the police back at Chiavari, who 'thumped me all over my body and punched me in the face' (Weaver's M.I. 9 debrief refers). He then endured 40 days in solitary confinement before being moved to Campo 52.

Here, after taking part in several abortive tunnel schemes, he joined 16 others in a more successful enterprise in September 1942, a tunnel that ran from a camp hut to a Red Cross parcel hut just outside the wire, from which they broke out in the early morning hours of 22nd, Weaver teaming up with three other R.A.F. N.C.Os and a pair of army parachutists - he had covered for one of the latter at an earlier escape attempt at Bari and been manacled and placed in solitary for his troubles. As it transpired, he was about to spend another 30 days in solitary, for, having reached Civitanova, he was arrested by a Carbinieri and returned to Campo 52.

Having completed his sentence, Weaver was transferred to Campo 53 at Macerata in January 1943, where he obtained two Italian uniforms and enlisted Corporal Westwood, one of the parachutists, to join him in another escape - this time re-enacting his earlier attempt at Campo 59 by simply walking out of the gates. Unfortunately, the following day, they ran into the same Carbinieri who had arrested them at Civitanova - from now on, Weaver's 'presence was checked at half hour intervals day and night.'

But with the Italian capitulation in September, he was able to join swathes of P.O.Ws on another attempt to reach Allied lines, himself remaining at large for three weeks before being captured by the Germans at Montmenero. Weaver takes up the story:

'On 14 October, while we were being transferred to an unknown destination by lorry, the lorry stopped in the roadway to allow another truck to pass. The two drivers got out and lit cigarettes. I noticed that the guard was not paying much attention to us. I jumped out of the lorry, bolted across a road, a vineyard, waist-deep across a river, and hid in some rough growth on the hillside on the other side of the river. At night, I re-crossed the river and after walking for five days, I met the West Kents at Guglionesi.'

Weaver, who had attained the temporary rank of Warrant Officer in May 1943, was awarded the M.M. and commissioned as a Pilot Officer in the R.A.F.V.R. in March 1944, and went on to serve in East Africa and South-East Asia, including an aircrew appointment with No. 265 Squadron, a Catalina unit, from November 1944 until May 1945. Released from the Service in November 1947, he rejoined with a short service commission in October 1949, qualified as an Interpreter in Russian, and was onetime employed on intelligence duties until placed on the Reserve as a Flight Lieutenant in October 1954; sold with copied service record.

794 A Second World War 'North Africa' M.M. awarded to Corporal W. E. Oliver, South African Corps of Military Police, for taking a leading part in a bayonet charge at Gazala, 15 June 1942

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (88653 Cpl. W. E. Oliver, S.A.C.M.P.) very fine

£1000-1200

M.M. recommendation, 'For gallantry and determination in the face of the enemy. On June 15 1942 88653 Cpl. Oliver W.E. of 2 S A Fd Pro Coy took a leading part in the bayonet charge at Gabr el Hameida made by the provost personnel who had been controlling the escarpment passes for the withdrawal of 1 S A Div from the Gazala positions. By this charge, in which Cpl Oliver displayed the greatest gallantry, the provost and their vehicles were enabled to continue their withdrawal. As this was being resumed, a Senussi reported that a British Officer was lying wounded through the thighs in a wadi near the enemy. Cpl. Oliver returned through heavy fire and brought the wounded Officer back safely to the vehicle.'

With copied recommendation and some service details.



The rare 'South Arabia' M.M. pair awarded to Sergeant R. C. 'Bunny' Austin, 79 (Kirkee) Commando Light Battery, 29 Commando Regiment, Royal Artillery, formerly Special Air Service, who gained the award of his Military Medal in Aden whilst supporting 45 Commando, Royal Marines in the night action at Wadi Taym, when due to the elevated position of his battery and with his sangar under heavy fire including sustaining a direct hit from an anti-tank rocket he was forced to depress the muzzle of his gun so low that the shells cleared the parapet by a matter of millimetres

MILITARY MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue (22706578 Sgt., R.A.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 2 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia (22706578 L./Bdr., R.A.); together with an original letter of congratulations from Brigadier J. B. Dye, O.B.E., M.C., South Arabian Army, a copy of the official Army News Release concerning the award, an original newspaper cutting and copies of two further news cuttings, one of which shows Austin in uniform wearing his S.A.S. Wings. *light contact wear and edge bruise to G.S.M., otherwise very fine* (2) £12000-15000

M.M. *London Gazette* 30 May 1967.

The official citation published in the *London Gazette* states:

'On the 13th October 1966, Sergeant Austin was in charge of a 105mm gun crew which was attached to 'X' Company, 45 Commando Royal Marines for an operation in the Wadi Taym area of Qutaibi Province of the South Arabian Federation.

'X' Company's position was on the very open and exposed rocky feature known as 'Table Top'. Through his drive and leadership Sergeant Austin managed to get his gun sangar constructed in the few remaining hours before last light. This was a gruelling task in the heat and dust, but his zeal was rewarded for, when darkness fell, the position immediately came under small arms fire. As the enemy were below them, it was difficult for the gun detachment to engage them without striking the top of the sangar. Well aware of the danger and regardless of the enemy fire, Sergeant Austin calmly controlled accurate fire onto the enemy, the rounds passing only a few millimetres over the sangar lip.

At 23.15 hours the following night, the company was heavily attacked from two directions at once, with mortars and blindicides [anti-tank rockets] from the south and automatic weapons and rifle fire from the west. Although Sergeant Austin's sangar received a direct hit from a blindicide, the building was so sound that there were no casualties. Led by him with complete disregard for his own safety, the crew moved the gun through an arc of 180 degrees under heavy fire, removing the armoured shield and stanchions which were obscuring the night aiming lamps, and engaged the dissident mortars at a range of 500 metres. As a result of this action the enemy lost a most important leader and at least five others were wounded before they withdrew.

Throughout the operation Sergeant Austin's energy, sense of duty and cheerful efficiency were an outstanding example to all. His foresight and professional ability certainly prevented casualties and his courage and determination under fire greatly influenced the successful outcome of this engagement.'

Sold with copy of the Battery War Diary for 14 October 1966 which states: 'Later reports confirmed that two dissidents were killed and five injured that night. One of the dead dissidents was named as Salim Hussein Ghazzali, one of the oldest members of the Barna Gang.'

Sergeant Raymond Charles 'Bunny' Austin was born in March 1934 and educated at Privett's Secondary Modern School, Chatham, Kent. He joined the Army in 1952 serving first in the Royal Artillery before transferring to 'D' Squadron, Special Air Service with whom he served until June 1958 at which time he took up service with 29 Commando Regiment, Royal Artillery.



An early 'Northern Ireland' M.M. pair awarded to Bombardier (later Acting Sergeant) H. A. Barczynski, 25th Light Regiment, Royal Artillery, who was awarded an M.M. in the first Northern Ireland gallantry list and subsequently served as a member of 'Cracker Battery' in the Dhofar War

MILITARY MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue (24113581 Bdr., R.A.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24113581 Bdr., R.A.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) £5000-6000

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 May 1972 (The first gazette containing awards for Northern Ireland).

Sold with two original letters of congratulation, the first from Major General G.T.A. Armitage, CBE, dated 24 May 1972 and the second from Lieutenant General Sir Harry Tuzo, KCB, OBE, MC, which states:

'I am writing to congratulate you on your award of the Military Medal for your outstanding performance while you were serving here with your regiment from July to November last year. Your area was one of the worst in Belfast. I know that you gained the confidence of the Royal Ulster Constabulary when attached to their patrols, and that on two separate occasions you behaved most courageously and with complete disregard for your own safety while under fire. I am delighted that your fearless actions, which established you in the eyes of the local police, have been recognised by this well deserved award.'

Henry Adam Barczynski was born in 1947 and enlisted into the Royal Artillery in March 1967. He completed two tours of Northern Ireland with the 25th Light Regiment, Royal Artillery from July 1971 to November 1971 and from October 1972 to February 1973 and was awarded the M.M. for the former tour. In the early part of 1972 he served during the Dhofar War (additionally entitled to Dhofar clasp) with Cracker Battery, which was a secret and joint operation between the British and Omani Governments and between the Royal Artillery and the Oman Artillery. Barczynski purchased his discharge in September 1974 at which time he held the rank of Acting Sergeant. Sold with copied research, including a copy of an article entitled 'Cracker Battery and The Dhofar War, by Colonel H. E.P. Colley, O.B.E.



A rare Great War D.F.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant H. C. Hunt, Royal Air Force, late Bedfordshire Regiment and Royal Flying Corps, a Gunner/Observer ace who claimed five enemy aircraft destroyed and three out of control

DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL, G.V.R. (P/6434 Sergt. Mech. Hunt, H. C., R.A.F.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (317030 Sgt. C. E. Hunt, R.A.F.), *good very fine* (3) £6000-7000

Approximately 105 George V, uncrowned head D.F.Ms issued 1918-30.

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 2 November 1918.

'A keen and skilful Observer on whose courage and resource pilots place absolute reliance. He has personally shot down and destroyed five enemy machines, two of which he accounted for during one patrol.'

The original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has taken part in numerous offensive patrols, escorts, etc., and on all occasions has shown keenness and real offensive spirit. By his skill and tenacity he has given confidence to his pilot and has set a fine example to other Observers in his squadron. He has personally accounted for enemy aircraft as follows:

On 28 May 1918, when on offensive patrol between Merville and La Bassee, nine small enemy two-seaters were attacked. He fired one and a half drums into one E.A., which nose dived, turned over and fell completely out of control.

On 8 August 1918, when escorting D.H. 4s over Vitry, several enemy scouts were encountered. He fired about 20 rounds into a Pfalz Scout at 80 yards range. The enemy machine burst into flames and went down.

On 16 August 1918, when on offensive patrol, two enemy two-seaters were attacked in the vicinity of Douai. He fired about a drum and a half into one which fell out of control and crashed near Fresnoy. This was confirmed by the pilot.

On 25 August 1918, when escorting a bombing raid to Peronne, about 40 enemy scouts attacked the formation. He fired a burst into a Pfalz Scout which spun down and was seen to crash west of Peronne. A Triplane then attacked the Bristol and he fired a good burst into it. The enemy machine went down in a dive and was seen to crash near Maricourt.'

Herbert Cecil Hunt was born in 1898 and originally enlisted in the Bedfordshire Regiment in February 1917, but transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in October of the same year.

Advanced to Sergeant in April 1918, on qualifying as an Observer, he joined No. 22 Squadron, a Bristol Fighter unit, out in France, and first went into action in May, the relevant combat reports stating:

16 May, with 2nd Lieutenant B. C. Budd as pilot:

'On returning from O.P. the leader (Lieutenant Bulmer) dived on several enemy balloons. I fired about 300 rounds into two balloons, one of which folded up and fell to earth. As ordinary S.A.A. was used no balloon caught fire. All balloons in our vicinity were hauled down. I observed one Observer go down in a parachute. I fired about 200 rounds at enemy transport on roads east of Merville. One lorry hit a tree. My observer fired several drums at balloons and transport.'

28 May, with 2nd Lieutenant C. W. M. Thompson as pilot:

'Whilst on O.P. I saw nine E.A. machines. We dived on same and engaged them in combat. My pilot dived and banked to the right and I fired one and a half magazines into one E.A. I then saw this E.A. go down in a nose-dive and then turn completely over completely out of control. I watched the E.A. for some time then our fuselage cowling covered it but when I last saw it, it was completely out of control. This E.A. had no crosses on its tail but had black streaks. Remarks on hostile machine: new type small two-seater with two guns in front and one if Observer's cockpit.'

Having enjoyed some leave in the last two weeks of July, Hunt was quickly back in action, the following combat reports surviving for the month of August:

8 August 1918, with Lieutenant T. H. Newsome as pilot:

'While on escort duty over Vitry between Arras and Douai a Pfalz scout flew parallel with our machine about 80 yards away. I fired about 20 rounds at the E.A. and it went down in flames. I observed the E.A. fired at by my pilot go down completely out of control.'

16 August 1918, with Lieutenant C. E. Hurst as pilot:

'During O.P. over Douai two machines (two-seaters with yellow elevators) followed us from Douai towards the line under our tail. I fired about a drum and a half at one and it went down and I saw it crash near Fresnoy.'

25 August 1918, with Lieutenant C. E. Hurst as pilot:

'While on escort with D.H. 4s to Peronne at a height of 16,000 feet, the formation was attacked by about 30 or 40 scouts, including a Pfalz Fokker and Triplanes. I fired approximately a drum into a Pfalz Scout which went down in a spin and I saw E.A. crash west of Peronne. A Triplane then dived on us and I fired a burst at about 200 yards range. The E.A. went down in a dive and crashed near Haricourt. I also fired at another Pfalz Scout which went down in an irregular spin but I was unable to see E.A. crash as other E.A. were on my tail at the time.'

Hunt, who was recommended for the D.F.M. five days later, is also credited with another enemy aircraft out of control after a combat fought on 31 August:

'While on escort duty to a D.H. 4 photographic machine over Douai at 9,000 feet, we met a squadron of four Fokker Biplanes. This formation was joined by another formation of Pfalz Scouts. I fired at machines of both formations and one Pfalz was seen in a spin completely out of control. The fight commenced about 5.10 p.m. and lasted for several minutes. The E.A. did not attempt to get above us.'

Admitted to No. 14 Casualty Clearing Station on 4 September, suffering from neurasthenia - a nervous breakdown - he was transferred to Summerdown Convalescent Hospital in Eastbourne and thence to a similar establishment in Grosvenor Square, London. And he was discharged with a disability pension in January 1919.

Sold with the recipient's original Great War map board, complete with three folded maps, and a quantity of research.

798



A rare and unusual E.G.M. awarded to Mr. Adrian Trapman, Vice-Consul at Addis Ababa at the time of the Italian invasion in 1936

EMPIRE GALLANTRY MEDAL, G.VI.R., Civil Division (Adrian S. G. R. Trapman), in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine*
£5000-6000

E.G.M. *London Gazette* 1 February 1937:

'Mr. Trapman played a prominent part in the incidents at Abbis Ababa early in May following upon the flight of the Emperor, and was particularly concerned with the rescue of persons from the city, which was in the hands of a disorderly and uncontrolled mob. On the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th May 1936, he took part in expeditions to rescue British and foreign men, women and children from the town to being them to the safety of the British Legation. Each expedition involved a drive of some ten miles in an open lorry exposed to dangerous rifle fire from the rioters, many of whom made a practice of discharging their firearms at every passing vehicle.'

Adrian Sidney Gilbert Reginald Trapman, who was born in September 1910, held the post of British Vice-Consul in Addis Ababa from 1934 until the Italian occupation in June 1936. Sadly, following his gallant exploits that summer, he was killed in a motoring accident in Greece in September 1937.

A total of 130 Empire Gallantry Medals (E.G.M.) were awarded in the period 1922-40, 62 Military, 64 Civil and four Honorary awards. The E.G.M. was superseded by the George Cross in September 1940 and surviving holders of the E.G.M. became entitled to exchange their award for the G.C. As stated, however, Adrian Trapman had died by this time and his E.G.M. is, therefore, in addition to the four Honorary awards which were not eligible for exchange, one of only ten E.G.Ms not exchanged for the G.C.

Sold with brief research and an original newspaper cutting reporting on Trapman's investiture.

799



A rare Indian Police Medal for Gallantry awarded to Sergeant F. J. Juden, Calcutta Police

INDIAN POLICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., for Gallantry (F. J. Juden, Sergeant, Calcutta Police), with original gallantry riband and investiture pin brooch, together with a Calcutta Police Force cap badge, *good very fine and rare* (2) £700-900

Indian Police Medal (Gallantry) *Calcutta Gazette* 11 July 1946:

'On the 23 November 1945, this Sergeant was sent with a work party and a breakdown lorry to clear the Bhowanipore area of all roadblocks. At first he was unable to get near the road obstructions owing to stoning. On the arrival of reinforcements he succeeded that day in clearing the whole area as far as Tollygunge Bridge and Lansdowne Road. At intervals throughout the day the police party engaged on this work was subjected to stoning. This did not deter Sergeant Juden, and stimulated by their leader's personal example and courage, the work party was able to clear the roads effectively, although the whole party was completely unarmed.

On the 11 February 1946, at night, this Sergeant was detailed to take a Police "wrecker" to Central Avenue to clear away burning vehicles; from 8.30 to 11.30 the Sergeant and his working party were stoned continually. Now and again the Sergeant himself, although unarmed, had to drive his "wrecker" towards oncoming mobs in order to give his supporting party some relief. In these operations the windscreen of the "wrecker", which was entirely unprotected, was smashed and Sergeant Juden who was driving was hit. He continued this work until 3 a.m. Sergeant Juden was engaged the whole of the following day (February 12) in clearing the road blocks in Central Avenue, from Bowbazar Street to Shambazar, and he continued this important work in spite of being constantly attacked by the mob. On 13 February 1946, Sergeant Juden successfully cleared the road blocks in Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, in spite of mob attacks on him and his party. Sergeant Juden showed great courage and resolution in carrying through his job undeterred by attacks.'

The Indian Police Medal with 'Gallantry' reverse was not introduced until 1945, and only 138 awards are known to have been given, just eight of these to Europeans.

800



A rare Burma Police Medal group of three awarded for gallantry to Assistant Superintendent James Wynn Capel, Burma Police

BURMA POLICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Asst. Superintendent James Wynn Capel, Armed Police) contained in its *Royal Mint* presentation case; DEFENCE & WAR MEDALS, in their card box of issue addressed to 'Lt. J. W. Capel, 51 Burnt Ash Lane, Bromley, Kent', *extremely fine and rare* (3) £1400-1600

Burma Police Medal (Gallantry) *Burma Gazette* 1 March 1947: 'On the 15th July 1946 Mr. Capel while on patrol with other Police Officers and a section of Armed Police in Myaungmya District received information that three motor boats had just been dacoited in the vicinity. Mr. Capel and his party immediately gave chase and were fortunate in catching up with the dacoits about five miles away. The dacoits opened fire on the Police party and a battle ensued. The dacoits went into the bank and swam ashore but Mr. Capel led his party after them in spite of being exposed to fire from the dacoits then in cover in kaing jungle. Of ten dacoits, four were killed in the engagement and three were captured. The remaining three were arrested subsequently. Six rifles, over 300 rounds of ammunition and much loot was captured.

Again on the 27th January about 400 heavily armed rebels, including about 150 who had participated in the attack on Kyagan Police Station, were camped at Shwegon, Kyonmange Police Station. On the 28th January, Mr. Capel with a much inferior force set out to contact them and on the 29th engaged a fully armed detachment of 32 at Ngaybo Village, Kyagan Police Station. He routed this gang and pursued them and after a determined chase succeeded in capturing ten of their number and recovered one Sten gun and nine rifles and a quantity of ammunition and equipment.

In the above two engagements Mr. Capel showed great gallantry and leadership and set an excellent example to his men. His leadership and handling of his men has always been of the highest standard.'

A total of 141 awards of the Burma Police Medal have been traced in the Burma Gazette during the existence of this rare award (1938-48). 53 of these awards were made for gallantry, as opposed to meritorious service, and only five of these gallantry awards were made to Europeans. With copied gazette extracts.

801



A Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry group of three awarded to British Sergeant D. B. Richards, Palestine Police, late 15th/19th Hussars

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, for Gallantry (British Sgt. Dennis B. Richards, Palestine Police Force); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (399728 Tpr., 15-19 H.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Palestine 1945-48 (1127 T/2/B/Sjt. Pal. Police) *edge bruising, very fine and better (3)* £1200-1500

C.P.M. for Gallantry *London Gazette* 30 December 1947.

Dennis Baily Richards joined the Palestine Police on 15 May 1932, having previously served in the 15th/19th Hussars in India. He served in the Palestine Police until the stand down on 15 May 1948. Served as a Sergeant in the Mounted Section. Awarded the C.P.M. for Gallantry in 1947. Latterly lived in Hassocks, Sussex; he died on 9 September 1984.

802 A Medal of the Order of the British Empire awarded to Laurence Skinner, for attempting to stop a fire in an explosives factory, 17 April 1918

MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, (Civil) (L. Skinner, 17-4-18) *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* £120-160

O.B.E. Medal *London Gazette* 8 January 1918. 'Skinner, Laurence' 'For courage in attempting to stop a fire in an explosives factory under exceptionally dangerous circumstances.'

With copied gazette extracts.

803 A Great War O.B.E. Medal awarded to Leonard Hutchinson, Young Men's Christian Association

MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, (Civil) (Leonard Hutchinson, Y.M.C.A.) in *John Pinches, London* case of issue, *extremely fine* £250-300

O.B.E. Medal *London Gazette* 15 January 1919. 'Hutchinson, Leonard, Y.M.C.A. Hut Worker.' 'For great courage in attending to wounded soldiers under fire; has lost a leg through shell fire.'

Leonard Hutchinson entered France in June 1916. Also awarded the British War Medal and Silver War Badge (not with lot). The latter sent to his address at '6 South Parade, Waterford, Ireland'. With some copied research.

804 An inter-war military B.E.M. awarded to Lance-Sergeant Ndandala, M.M., Bechuanaland Protectorate Police

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Military) G.V.R. (950.I Sgt. Ndandala, M.M.) *details worn, poor* £250-300

B.E.M. (Military Division) *London Gazette* 4 June 1934. 'For Meritorious Service'.

M.M. possibly awarded to him as '2173 Corporal Ndala, 2/2nd Battalion King's African Rifles' for service in East Africa, *London Gazette* 21 October 1918. With copied research.

805 A scarce inter-war B.E.M. awarded to Mounted Sergeant E. W. J. Medlock, Palestine Police, who was decorated for 'his gallant and distinguished services during the riots in Palestine in April-October 1936'BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Civil) G.V.R. (Eric W. J. Medlock), *polished, nearly very fine*

£500-600

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 February 1937.

Eric William John Medlock, who was born in January 1909 and educated at Upwell Boys School, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, joined the Palestine Police in September 1929, and, as verified by official records, was awarded his B.E.M. for 'gallant and distinguished services during the April-October 1936 riots', while serving as a Mounted Sergeant in the Palestine Police. The following unsubstantiated letter was received by the Inspector of Police at Nablus, about the time of the riots.:

'Warning

It was ascertained by us that Sergeant Medlock still commits all kinds of torture, beating and contempt against the Arabs in your area.

He brings to memory his atrocities and murder of the innocent in Jaffa.

We warn you to send him away and dismiss him from the Police Force.

If you neglect this request, our reaction will be soon against you and all the English, by demolishing and blowing up all Police stations and your heads as a punishment.

Signed: The ill-disposed and revolting souls'

A glimpse of Medlock in action in 1938 may be found in Edward Horne's *A Job Well Done*:

'One day Fawzi Kauwakji laid a careful trap. Sounds of firing between Acre and the frontier post of Ras en Naqura bought British Sergeant E. W. Medlock out in an armoured car to investigate. In his crew he had a British Constable known as "Big" McBride as his Lewis gunner, and of course a driver. They came across a convoy of trucks which Fawzi's gang had set alight, while the truck drivers lay around the roadway with their throats cut, but there was no sign of the gang. He found himself in a trap when about seventy riflemen in well concealed positions poured fire into the party. The site was well chosen, and as the sun rose the police were blinded by the light and had difficulty in returning effective fire. In his own words, Medlock later stated 'The position was a bit difficult.' Luckily a company of the Leicestershire Regiment arrived to help out. The Sergeant arranged with the Company Commander to drive up a rough track leading towards Tarshia village and to cut off the gang, while the Leicesters followed. At some distance the police came across a road block which the troops cleared, and while this work was in progress the army opened up with a two inch mortar which had some effect upon Fawzi's men, who preferred to withdraw. Once free, Medlock pressed on for about four kilometres and ran into another ambush. This time the gang poured shots into the car from above and McBride found his Lewis gun had jammed. Impervious to danger he quietly went through parade ground practice of dismantling the gun to rectify the stoppage, while Medlock engaged the gang from a distance of some twenty yards or so, in the rocks nearby. Between police and army, a number of casualties were inflicted upon the Arabs and some prisoners were taken. The final operations were directed by Superintendent Tesseyman and Assistant Superintendent John Fforde, but the hero of the day was McBride who knew that lives depended upon the efficient operation of the Lewis gun. When Medlock later suggested to his superiors that at least McBride should get a commendation, the reply was 'There has been so much doing lately, we can't recommend everybody.'

Subsequently advanced to Inspector in November 1938 and to Acting Superintendent of Police in September 1939, Medlock was serving in the Mobile Police Striking Force at Nazareth by 1941 - see *A Job Well Done* for frequent mention of him; sold with copied service record and other career details.

806 A rare Second World War clandestine operations B.E.M, awarded to Squadron Quarter-Master Sergeant S. J. Hargreaves, Royal Armoured Corps, attached G.H.Q. Liaison Regiment (a.k.a. "Phantom"), who was decorated for his gallant deeds in the Greek campaign in April 1941BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (7902701 L./Cpl. Sidney J. Hargreaves, R.A.C.), *good very fine*

£1000-1200

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 30 December 1941. The original recommendation - for the M.M. - states:

'Lance-Corporal Hargreaves accompanied Lieutenant Surley on reconnaissance and liaison 12-18 April 1941. His skill in driving and maintenance of his vehicle (Armoured Scout Car), and wireless set in a high state of efficiency throughout these operations, enabled uninterrupted communications to be maintained with Squadron H.Q. in spite of the risk of capture and under constant and heavy air attack. At one period Lance-Corporal Hargreaves maintained a constant wireless watch in his scout car for 24 hours without relief.'

Sidney James Hargreaves, who was born in Southport in October 1909, enlisted as a Trooper in No. 52 Training Regiment in October 1939 and was posted to H.Q. 1st Reconnaissance Unit in July 1940, shortly thereafter to be re-titled G.H.Q. Liaison Squadron (a.k.a. "Phantom"), the brainchild of Wing Commander J. M. "Fairy" Fairweather, D.F.C., and Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. "Hoppy" Hopkinson, M.C., who had first taken the unit into action with the B.E.F. in May 1940.

Unorthodox by any standards, the role of "Phantom" was to speed up the delivery of tactical information from the forward areas to High Command, an objective achieved by means of armoured car patrols operating ahead of Allied lines, and sending back vital information via high-powered radio. A secret formation from the outset, its ranks attracted a host of colourful characters, among them the pre-war film star David Niven, who listed brokers, burglars and poachers among his own men in 'A' Squadron.

For his own part, Hargreaves was embarked for the Middle East with Phantom's 'A' Squadron under Major Miles Reid, R.E., in late 1940, where one and all received a very cool reception from the staff at G.H.Q. Cairo. Luckily, however, Reid was able to enlist the support of Major-General Sir Arthur Smith, the Chief of Staff, and General Wavell, and with German invasion of Greece, the Squadron went into action - thus Hargreaves' gallant reconnaissance with Lieutenant Surley in mid-April. Duly recommended for the Military Medal (M.M.) by Reid, the award was later amended to a B.E.M. by the G.O.C.-in-C. - nor was Reid around to argue about it, having been taken prisoner after a heated action with German parachutists at Corinth, though Hargreaves remained at large and managed to escape with nine other members of "Phantom".

Subsequently posted to Iraq, where he served from September 1942 until March 1943, he transferred to 'H' Squadron that summer, participated in the Sicily landings and remained employed in Phantom in the Central Mediterranean Force until June 1945, latterly as a member of 'A' Squadron, when he returned to the U.K. He was demobilised as a S.Q.M.S. in January 1946; sold with hand written service details.



A rare Second World War bomb disposal B.E.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Sergeant H. Elliott, Royal Engineers, who served in No. 9 Bomb Disposal Company in the Birmingham-Coventry area throughout the Blitz

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (No. 2036910 L./Sgt. Horace Elliott, R.E.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, *good very fine* (3) £600-800

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 30 September 1941:

'In recognition of gallant conduct in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner.'

The original recommendation states:

'Lance-Sergeant Elliott has worked continuously on bombs since August 1940 and has displayed great courage and initiative in his work. He was engaged on one bomb which exploded, causing fatal casualties; although badly shaken himself, he refused, owing to pressure of work at the time, to remain off duty.'

Incident 'A' - 12 December 1940 - Birmingham:

This Sergeant, then a junior N.C.O., played a very prominent part in the work on the bomb which fell at B.S.A. (Guns) at 0130 hours. He worked continuously with very brief intervals for rest from 0300 hours on the 12th to 1400 hours on the 14th.

Incident 'B' - 27 November 1940 - Birmingham:

A 250 kilo bomb fell in the Singer Motor Works and was placed in Category 'A'. This N.C.O. was given charge of the working party which commenced operations two and a half hours after the bomb fell, and whilst the raid was still in progress. Chiefly owing to his initiative and energy the bomb was uncovered within five hours and successfully removed.'

Horace Elliott, who was born in September 1907, enlisted in the Royal Engineers (Territorials) in June 1938 and was mobilised on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939. Posted to newly formed No. 9 Bomb Disposal Company (B.D.C.), in Birmingham in the summer of 1940, he was advanced to Lance-Sergeant in December 1940 and remained actively employed through the period of the Blitz.

An indication of just how hazardous the work undertaken by No. 9 B.D.C. in the Coventry-Birmingham area in 1940-41 may be gleaned from the fact that 37 of the unit's men lost their lives in that period - a period in which nearly 2300 "incidents" were allocated to the unit and two of the Company's men were awarded G.Cs, ten of them G.Ms and five of them B.E.Ms.

Elliott was released from the Service in November 1945; sold with brief service details and a copy of Michael Minton's *Heroes of the Birmingham Air Raids*.

808 A Second World War 'North Africa' B.E.M. group of five awarded to Private J. Miley, Pioneer Corps

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (No.13096293 Pte. John Miley); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 1st Army; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these unnamed, *some edge bruising, very fine* (5) £350-450

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 16 September 1943.

Recommendation reads: 'On Friday, 4th December, 1942 on the Quai Sud, Bone, this man was on duty as part of a labouring group sent out by this [209th] Coy. The petrol dump caught fire owing to enemy action and the ammunition dump began to explode. He was ordered to disperse. Hearing the cries of the wounded, he dashed back amongst the exploding ammunition and carried wounded to a waiting truck. With two others, he wheeled an Officer, whose leg was shot off, and alone, lifted two others to safety. He reported back to Coy. Office at midnight and hearing that some of his friends were missing again dashed back and tried to locate them until daylight. I understand two officers, whom he carried to safety and whose identity cannot be traced, were to make a strong recommendation for his gallantry.'

John Miley was born in Hulme, Manchester on 12 March 1920. Enlisting into the Territorial Army in July 1941 - he was given the medical category IIA - having lost his left eye in 1925. With the Pioneer Corps he served in North Africa, 11 November 1942-11 December 1945. Whilst serving with the 209th Company he showed great gallantry at a fire at Bone on 4/5 December 1942, rescuing several of the injured. For his services he was awarded the B.E.M. On 1 January 1943 he was wounded in the right hand but was able to return to duty in April.

See lot xxxx for the B.E.M. to Murphy for the same action. With copied recommendation and service notes.

809 A Second World War 'North Africa' B.E.M. awarded to Private P. Murphy, Pioneer Corps

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (No.13100875 Pte. P. Murphy, Pioneers) engraved naming; together with a copy British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (13100875 Pte. Patrick Murphy) impressed naming, *very fine and better (2)* *£300-350*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 16 September 1943. '... in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North Africa.' 'No. 13100875 Private Patrick Murphy, Pioneer Corps (Liverpool).'

Recommendation states: 'On Friday, 4th December, 1942 on the Quai Sud, Bone, this man was on duty as part of a labouring group sent out by this Coy. The Petrol Dump caught fire owing to enemy action and the Ammunition Dump began to explode. Amongst the exploding ammunition he dragged several men from the fire and carried on with this rescue work for two or three hours after being wounded.'

Patrick Murphy was born in Liverpool on 8 April 1906. Was serving with the 209th Company Pioneer Corps at the time of his brave action at Bone. Entitled to the 1939-45 Star, Africa Star with clasp, Italy Star, France and Germany Star and War Medal. With named B. E.M. forwarding slip, copied gazette extract, recommendation, and service notes.

See lot xxxx for the B.E.M. group to Miley for the same action.

810

A rare Second World War blockade runner's B.E.M. group of three awarded to Supernumerary A. G. Bradley, Merchant Navy, who, having volunteered for service in the Russo-Finnish War 1939-40, participated in "Operation Performance" in April 1942, when his ship was sunk by enemy aircraft in the Skagerrak

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Civil) G.VI.R., 1st issue (Albert George Bradley); FINLAND, RUSSO-FINNISH WAR MEDAL 1939-40, clasp, Kotijoukot; NORWAY, KING HAAKON VII'S WAR MEDAL, and related screw-back enamelled Volunteers' uniform badge, *generally good very fine (4)* *£1200-1500*

B.E.M. 1 September 1942 - not gazetted owing to secrecy.

Albert George Bradley, who was born in June 1902 and a packer from Walworth, volunteered in London for service in the Russo-Finnish War, and became one of 227 such men to reach Finland prior to the Armistice in March 1940 - see *The Volunteers*, by Justin Brooke, for an excellent account of the British contingent's subsequent experiences. And, as verified by Foreign Office records, Bradley was indeed awarded the Russo-Finnish War Medal, with 'Home Forces' clasp (T.N.A. FO 372/3411 refers).

In common with many of the volunteers, he remained in Finland for many months, but at some stage was enrolled as a supernumerary in the motor vessel *Rigmor* at Gothenburg, one of ten vessels selected to carry pig iron, special steels, ball bearings and machine tools from Sweden to the U.K. in April 1942, the whole as part of one of Commander Sir George Binney's clandestine blockade-running operations. But heavy German opposition resulted in the loss of eight of the vessels employed, including *Rigmor*:

'The dangers encountered by *Newton* are made all the clearer by the fate of the gallant *Rigmor*. She put out from the Swedish coast on 1 April at 6 a.m. in apparently favourable conditions but the weather soon cleared, revealing an enemy patrol. *Rigmor* quickly turned back towards the coast, only to be hailed by a Swedish destroyer which endeavoured to force her out to sea again. At about 10 a.m. the weather again appeared favourable and *Rigmor* put to sea. Visibility was intermittent and it was not until after 5 p.m., when *Rigmor* was only 180 miles from the Scottish coast, that one of the numerous German planes scouring the Skagerrak found her and came in to attack at low level. Two incendiary bombs were dropped. One ripped open the centre tank and badly damaged the railing on the storm bridge, the other fell into the sea. The plane continued to circle and made several further attacks until 8.15 p.m., when darkness finally enveloped the ship. Captain Gilling, who was on the bridge, had been shot in the thighs, and the wireless room was damaged. But they sailed on safely through mist and rain until at 9 a.m. they saw first one and then a second British plane. But these had to depart, and shortly after midday a German plane appeared, followed by a second.

This time their minimal defences were to tell against them. The planes attacked with machine-guns and bombs. A bomb close to the stern put one of the diesel engines out of action. Two further bombs ripped up the starboard side of the ship. An SOS was sent. The ship was now unnavigable and listing heavily, and Captain Monsen gave orders to abandon ship at 1.15 p.m. Two further German planes now arrived, one putting a torpedo into *Rigmor* amidships. Shortly afterwards no less than four British destroyers arrived and picked up the crew. Their guns were turned on the German planes and the destroyer *Eskimo* was narrowly missed by a torpedo. An attempt was now made to board *Rigmor* in the hope of towing her to safety but this proved impossible in the heavy swell. After consultation with Captain Monsen and Captain Gilling, the Naval Commander decided to sink *Rigmor* as she was drifting down on our minefields. She was consequently sunk by gunfire. Happily Captain Gilling has since recovered from his wounds. There were no other casualties and all on board were saved.'

Bradley was awarded the B.E.M. and confirmation of his award of King Haakon VII's War Medal is contained in an accompanying letter from the Royal Norwegian Consulate General, which states that he was one of 52 British sailors so honoured for 'their part in sailing Norwegian vessels from Gothenburg in Sweden to the United Kingdom in January 1941 and April 1942'; so, too in Board of Trade records, which state 'in recognition of bringing ships from Sweden through the blockade' (*T.N.A. BT 261/8* refers). In total, *Rigmor's* crew received two O.B.Es, two M.B.Es, three B.E.Ms and four commendations, several of them honorary awards to Norwegians; sold with three original wartime letters regarding Bradley's B.E.M. and Finnish Medal, and the question of compensation for the loss of his kit in the *Rigmor*, together with copies of Brooke's *Volunteers* and Ralph Barker's *The Blockade Runners*.

811 A rare post-war Palestine B.E.M. awarded to Lance-Corporal I. F. Craig, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (14102298 L./Cpl. Ian F. Craig, R.E.M.E.), in its card box of issue, together with a R.E.M.E. sweetheart's brooch, the pin stamped 15 ct., *extremely fine* (2) £700-900

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 4 November, 1947.

Ian Francis Craig was born in Glasgow in July 1925 and enlisted in the R.E.M.E. in December 1945. Posted to Palestine with 3 Base Workshop, R.E.M.E., in August of the following year, he won his B.E.M. for gallantry during the famous attack on Acre Prison on 4 May 1947, when some 60 Irgunists and about 30 other underground fighters were freed in a well planned attack under Gideon Paglin from the outside, and Eytan Livni from within the fortress walls. R.E.M.E. sources take up the story:

'During the events connected with the attack by armed Jews on the Acre Prison on Sunday, 4 May 1947, a party of four were returning to camp in a civilian lorry, driven by an Arab along the Acre-Safed road when they were hailed by a man wearing a Captain's uniform and carrying a Bren gun. He shouted to them to jump out, but before the truck came to a stop he opened fire on them, killing the Arab driver. The truck ran gently down a ditch by the side of the road, and two of the party jumped out and ran for cover with their rifles into a cornfield while the "Captain" fired at them.

While this was going on, Lance-Corporal Craig, who had stayed in the back of the truck, loaded his rifle and crawled up to the tailboard and peeped over. The "Captain" was about 15 yards away and spotted Craig. He fired at him, but Craig at once shot him in the face. The "Captain" dropped his Bren gun and put his hands up to his face, spun round and fell after Craig had shot him again. He was later picked up dead. During this time Craftsman Ford, who had been riding beside the driver, jumped out and fell down a ditch beside the road. While he was rolling down the ditch a Jew, also in uniform, tried to club him with the butt of a rifle. Ford warded off the blow and the Jew ran away, Ford then joined forces with Lance-Corporal Craig and an Airborne soldier who had appeared on the scene and they set out to look for the Jews. They saw two men lying in the field, and one of whom rolled over as if to shoot. Ford shot him and on approaching close, found one dead and the other wounded. Two more Jews then stood up and Ford shot and wounded one of them. Two further Jews were then seen to get up from cover and run away. Lance-Corporal Craig shot at one of them who dropped after running on a few steps. The fighting then ceased and the party collected together again. Then after loading the dead and wounded into a police truck they proceeded back to Camp.'

Recommended for the B.E.M., Craig served in East Africa from November 1947 until April 1948, and was released on his return to the U.K., having in the interim been presented with his decoration by Brandt van Zyl, the last Governor-General of South Africa; sold with hand written service details, photocopied congratulatory letters from senior officers and picture of Craig being invested with his award.