



# Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

*including*

Medals from the Collection of Warwick Cary, Part 1

*featuring*

The Crimean War VC group of four awarded to Seaman James Gorman, Royal Navy

**Thursday 15th October 2020  
at 10:00am**

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AN AUCTION OF  
Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

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AUCTION

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Thursday 15th October 2020  
at 10am

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# Contents and Timetable

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*Please note: Lots will be sold at a rate of approximately 120 per hour*

**Thursday 15 October 2020 at 10:00am**

Medals from the Collection of Warwick Cary, Part 1 .....	1-17
Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry.....	18-93
Single Orders and Decorations.....	94-146
A Collection of Medals to the Gloucestershire Regiment.....	147-160
Campaign Groups and Pairs .....	161-365
Single Campaign Medals .....	366-644
A Collection of Egypt and Sudan Medals 1882-89 .....	645-679
Coronation and Jubilee Medals.....	680-703
Long Service Medals.....	704-743
Life Saving Awards.....	744-750
Miscellaneous .....	751-780
Miniature Medals .....	781-788
World Orders and Decorations.....	789-815
Militaria.....	816-821
A Collection of German Militaria, Part 6 .....	822-850

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## Forthcoming Auctions

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Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria	12 November 2020
Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria	10 December 2020
Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria	13 January 2021
Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria	17 February 2021
Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria	17 March 2021

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## Britannia Medal Fair



**2020**

Sunday 15 November 09:30 - 14:00

**2021**

Sunday 25 April 09:30 - 14:00

Sunday 21 November 09:30 - 14:00



**Warwick George Cary, E.S.M., M.St.J., J.P.  
(1949-2020)**

Warwick Cary was born at Engadine in the Sutherland Shire, south of Sydney, New South Wales, on 29 July 1949. He grew up in Jannali, also in the Shire, attended the local primary school, and completed his schooling at Scots College, where he became a School Prefect and a Cadet Under Officer in the Cadet Unit. On leaving school Warwick completed a course in graphic design and went to work in an advertising agency. Always entrepreneurial he became a restaurateur, then turned his hand to furniture design, before turning to the medal business. Warwick had always been a collector of something, but it was his love of medals that launched a whole new career for him and for which he is best known.

Warwick is well remembered for the superlative medals and groups that have, over the years, formed part of his collection. At O.M.R.S. gatherings he would nonchalantly put a medal or group on the table and say something like “this bloke was killed in the charge of the Light Brigade” or “this chap was with Churchill at Omdurman and got the D.C.M.” However, as he was fond of saying, “we’re only temporary custodians” and it is now fitting that his collection is to be passed onto the next generation.

Aside from medals, Warwick joined the New South Wales State Emergency Service (NSW SES) in 1982, and was appointed to be the Service’s inaugural State Protocol Officer on 29 June 2001. His commitment to the community saw him awarded the Centenary Medal (2001), the NSW SES Director General’s Commendation for Service (2004), a NSW SES Director General’s Unit Citation (2006), a NSW SES Commissioner’s Certificate of Appreciation (2016), and the Emergency Services Medal (2008). In addition, Warwick was the City of Kogarah’s Citizen of the Year in 2011 and was awarded the Scott Morrison Cook Community Medal by the future Prime Minister in 2016. He led his unit through many local emergencies, including various storms, floods, and bush-fires. He also provided significant leadership in many major operations throughout the state, including the 2000 Sydney Olympics. As a founding member of the NSW SES Volunteers Association in February 1999, he was honoured with Life Membership on 18 May 2007, and Life Membership of the NSW SES on 28 January 2020. He died on 16 April 2020.

Despite all his achievements Warwick will best be remembered by his fellow collectors as a “great bloke”, one who would go out of his way to assist in any way he could. He always shared his expertise and constantly contributed to the collecting fraternity with his knowledge and fellowship. His knowledge of order of wear or matters of protocol meant he received many phone calls including calls from Government House, the Prime Minister’s Office and Premier and Cabinet. He was always calm, even tempered and ready to help. We have certainly lost a true gentleman and he has left a void which will be impossible to fill. He will be sorely missed by all who knew him and is survived by his children, Esther and Matt, and five grandchildren.

**John Burridge, M.G.**

# Medals from the Collection of Warwick Cary, Part 1

x1

*'During the campaign he performed many deeds of bravery, foremost among which may be specially noted - saving the life of the late Admiral (then Captain) Lushington, R.N., when that officer was unhorsed and surrounded by the enemy; and the splendid deed of heroism for which Her Majesty decorated him with the Victoria Cross, protecting at the imminent risk of his life the wounded soldiers and sailors at the Lankester Battery on the great day of Inkerman. Three times were the English forced by overwhelming numbers to evacuate this work, and the dead and wounded lay in heaps; at length, notwithstanding the order to retire, Mr Gorman, with four other brave fellows, stood their ground until reinforcements arrived, and this important post was saved.'*

The Sydney Morning Herald, 21 October 1882



**The fine Crimean War Naval Brigade V.C. group of four awarded to Seaman James Gorman, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Albion, who was decorated for his gallantry while defending the Right Lancaster Battery at the Battle of Inkermann on 5 November 1854 when, declining the order to withdraw and leave the wounded, he proceeded to mount the defence works banquette and, using the weapons of the disabled who he was protecting, helped repel the Russian advance 'not trusting any Ivan to get in bayonet range of the wounded' - his award would be listed in the notable 24 February 1857 issue of the *London Gazette* containing the first ever awards of the Victoria Cross and his well documented later life confirms him to have been the first Australian resident to hold the V.C.**

Victoria Cross, the reverse of the suspension bar inscribed 'Seaman James Gorman', the reverse centre of the cross dated '5 Nov. 1854.'; Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Jas. Gorman. Lead. Sean. H.M.S. Albion.) naming officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell* as issued to the entire ship's crew of *Albion* and delivered on board, 30 December 1855; China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, pierced with small ring and silver loop suspension, the three campaign medals fitted with contemporary matching chased silver ribbon buckles, *pins removed from the Crimean pair*, all contained in an old red leather and gilt tooled case, approx. 145mm x 60mm x 22mm, the lid embossed 'REWARDS FOR VALOUR. JAMES GORMAN. V.C.', the interior with gilt tooling and velvet lining, two brass hasp catches, *one end section of case missing, the medals with some light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better* (4) *£120,000-£160,000*



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V.C. *London Gazette* 24 February, 1857:

'Thomas Reeves, Seaman, James Gorman, Seaman and Mark Scholefield, Seaman. At the Battle of Inkermann, 5 November 1854, when the Right Lancaster Battery was attacked, these three seaman mounted the Banquette, and under a heavy fire made use of the disabled soldiers' muskets, which were loaded for them by others under the parapet. They are the survivors of five who performed the above action. (Letter from Sir S. Lushington, 7th June, 1856)'

*Note:* The Victoria Crosses awarded to Reeves and Scholefield are both held in the Lord Ashcroft Collection at the Imperial War Museum in London.

**James Gorman** was born in London, the son of Patrick Gorman, a nurseryman and his wife Ann (née Furlong) who were married at St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster on 29 June 1829. Giving his date of birth as 21 August 1834, he was assigned on 2 March 1848 to the training ship H.M.S. *Victory*, Admiral Nelson's former flagship, as a Boy Second Class, having been one of the first 200 boys to be accepted as apprentices into the Royal Navy (many years later on his marriage certificate Gorman would state his year of birth as 1835 and his father's Christian name as James, discrepancies which are not accounted for).

In September 1848 he transferred with 69 other apprentices to the 10 gun brig sloop, H.M.S. *Rolla*, in which ship the boys were required to cruise in the Channel until declared fit to serve aboard regular naval vessels. Gorman impressed his instructors to the degree that he was retained beyond his allotted time to act as an instructor for the next intake of apprentices, following which he was briefly appointed to H.M.S. *Dragon* before joining H.M.S. *Howe*, remaining with her until 12 July 1850. After a short stay in floating barracks, Gorman, now standing 5 feet 2 inches, with blue eyes, light brown hair and a ruddy complexion, joined H.M.S. *Albion* as a Boy 1st Class on 13 July 1850. Promoted Ordinary Seaman 2nd Class on 13 May 1852, just two months later he was advanced again to Able Seaman and, remaining in *Albion*, he would serve in this rank during the Crimean War as a member of the Naval Brigade.

#### **The Naval Brigade in the Crimea**

Orders for the invasion of the Crimea were received by Lord Raglan on 16 July 1854 and by early November, the allied army, having landed unopposed at Kalamita Bay, 28 miles north of Sebastopol between 14 and 18 September, had already inflicted heavy losses on the Russian Army at the Battle of Alma on 20 September and engaged them once more with indecisive results on the 25 October at Balaklava while continuing to lay siege to the port of Sebastopol.

In the meantime, it had become evident from the lack of Russian naval ambition that the Royal Navy could play a larger role in the campaign and on 17 October a largely unsupported and decidedly unsuccessful naval bombardment of Sebastopol port's coastal and harbour defences was conducted while in terms of land operations, a Naval Brigade, eventually numbering 2400 sailors, 2000 marines and nearly 160 guns, was formed for shore service.

'The navy's main work ashore consisted in supporting the allied artillery pounding the Russian defences or in counter-battery work. Placed under Captain Stephen Lushington, commander of *Albion*, seconded by Captain William Peel of the *Diamond*, the Naval Brigade was initially camped on Victoria Ridge, near the Woronzoff Road, just over 2 miles south of Sebastopol harbour. Its first job was simply to employ teams of 'bluejackets' to manhandle from the busy harbour of Balaklava the heavy siege guns and ammunition and the timber and materials necessary to construct gun emplacements. The distance was 6-8 miles, depending on the point in the front line and the men worked ceaselessly from 5.30am until after 6.30pm, often under fire. To increase the allies' firepower 'before Sebastopol' heavy guns were removed from the major battleships: the powerful 8-inch guns of *Albion* and *Retribution* along with 32- and 68-pounders from *Britannia*, *Agamemnon*, *Queen*, *Rodney*, *Diamond*, *Trafalgar*, *Bellerophon*, *Terrible*, *Vengeance* and *London*; *Beagle* landed two of her Lancaster guns. Some ships like the *Diamond* which provided the first of the naval batteries under Captain Peel and immediately lost twenty 32-pounder guns, were just about stripped of their main armament. For each naval gun, the sailors brought ashore 150 rounds of shot and 30 of common shell and an appropriate supply of gunpowder. It was as Lyons recorded, a 'Herculean' task to get all this ordnance and ammunition ashore.' (*The Crimean War at Sea: The Naval Campaigns against Russia 1854-56* by Peter Duckers refers).

The British siege positions before Sebastopol were divided into the 'Right Attack' and 'Left Attack', either side of the Victoria (or Worontzoff) ravine. The French siege positions lay between the coast near Sebastopol and then joined and secured the British left flank or 'Left Attack'. Helping to reinforce the British right, the Naval Brigade added to the allied firepower by manning 17 guns in Chapman's Battery and 7 guns in Gordon's Battery. Six of the new 68-pounder Lancaster guns were set up in two other batteries on the Victoria Ridge and others were located with other more conventional guns in various positions. The right-hand British flank, however, was ill-defined and vulnerable and presented a tempting target for the Russians.

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### ***Inkermann - the 'soldiers' battle'***

On 5 November 1854, in darkness and through deep mist, the Russians launched a sudden and massive attack on the weak British right, seized the heights of Inkermann and continuing in fog and drizzling rain, set in motion one of the bloodiest and most desperate battles in British military history. William Howard Russell of *The Times* described the fighting as 'a series of dreadful deeds of sanguinary hand-to-hand assaults - in glens and valleys, in brushwood glades and remote dells.' Commanding officers could often see nothing and individual parties of soldiers were required to fight it out for themselves. The British on the right found themselves in the most desperate battle. The fighting was brutal, frenzied and chaotic as wave after wave of Russians attacked with their bayonets only to be shot down by the British or struggle with them 'hand to hand, foot to foot, muzzle to muzzle, butt-end to butt-end' as remembered by Captain Wilson of the Coldstream Guards. After a day of fighting in a confused 'soldiers' battle', the Russians were eventually driven off:

'The battle of Inkermann defies description; every regiment, every group of men bore its own separate part in the confused and doubtful struggle, save when leaders on either side obtained a momentary control over its course by means of reserves which, carrying all before them with their original impetus, soon served but to swell the mêlée. It was a "soldiers' battle" pure and simple. After many hours of the most desperate fighting the arrival of Bosquet (hitherto contained by a force on the Balaklava ground) confirmed a success won by supreme tenacity against overwhelming odds, and Menshikov sullenly drew off his men, leaving over 12,000 on the field. The allies had lost about 3300 men, of whom more than two-thirds belonged to the small British force on which the strain of the battle fell heaviest.' (1911 *Encyclopædia Britannica* refers).

### ***V.C. at the Lancaster Battery***

There were 600 of the Naval Brigade who actually took part in the fighting in the field at Inkermann and as many more manning the existing gun batteries, their main contribution during the actual fighting being to defend batteries, strongpoints or redoubts. Initially, many of the brigade were drawn up in reserve behind the notorious Sandbag Battery - 'the abattoir', which was lost and recaptured many times that day during scenes of intense fighting and immense slaughter.

The Right Lancaster Battery, situated on Victoria Ridge was manned by sailors of the Naval Brigade under Lieutenant William Hewitt (H.M.S. *Beagle*) and comprised three 68-pounders and a Lancaster gun. It had already been subject to a fierce attack by a Russian reconnaissance in force on 26 October and Hewitt's refusal to abandon and spike his guns on that occasion and his successful defence of the battery would contribute to his own V.C. recommendation in due course. On 5 November at Inkermann, the battery was assailed once more and hand to hand fighting ensued with bodies of the dead and wounded soon piling up. It was in these circumstances then that Gorman together with four other sailors from his ship would distinguish themselves in saving the battery from being overrun and also save many of his wounded comrades from a certain death.

Russell of *The Times* reported on the determination of five sailors from the *Albion* who, as the Russians advanced up the Careenage Ravine inflicting heavy casualties on the British, were ordered to withdraw and leave the wounded. They replied that "They wouldn't trust any Ivan getting within bayonet range of the wounded." The five sailors then mounted the defence works banquettes and with the help of the wounded soldiers lying in the trench below them, who were reloading rifles and passing them up, they were able to stand on their own parapet and keep up a continual and rapid rate of firing. *The Sydney Morning Herald* of 21 October 1882 would later state in Gorman's obituary:

'Protecting at the imminent risk of his life the wounded soldiers and sailors at the Lancaster Battery on the great day of Inkermann. Three times were the English forced by overwhelming numbers to evacuate this work and the dead and wounded lay in heaps; at length notwithstanding the order to retire, Mr Gorman, with four other brave fellows, stood their ground until reinforcements arrived, and this important post was saved. Many of our wounded soldiers and sailors owe their lives that day to the veteran who has now passed away as the fight of Inkermann was carried on in so relentless a way by the Russians that but few wounded men survived when at the mercy of the enemy'.

Ultimately the Russians retreated but two of these five sailors had been killed, Thomas Geoghegan, who had just returned from being treated for wounds he had received at Sebastopol, and John Woods. Posthumous V.C.s were not granted at that time but the other three would later be fully recognised.

During the week after Inkermann, Gorman distinguished himself again, *The Sydney Morning Herald* continuing:

'During the campaign he performed many deeds of bravery, foremost among these may be specially noted - saving the life of the late Admiral (then Captain) Lushington, R.N., when that officer was unhorsed and surrounded by the enemy'.

Gorman is said to have been badly wounded in this latter act of bravery and returned to the *Albion* on 12 December 1854, remaining on board while Reeves and Scholefield stayed ashore until September 1855. He would remain in *Albion* until the conclusion of the war, receiving, on her return to Britain, together with the entire crew, his Hunt & Roskell officially engraved Crimea Medal with clasps for Inkermann and Sebastopol, while still aboard on 30 December 1855. He was discharged with 'Very Good Conduct' at Fishguard on 5 January 1856.

On the 7 June 1856, James Gorman, Thomas Reeves and Mark Scholefield were recommended by Sir Stephen Lushington to Queen Victoria as being worthy recipients of the Victoria Cross and on the 24 February 1857 their names appeared in the *London Gazette* amongst the 85 whom the Queen had conferred this very special honour. These being the first Victoria Crosses to be gazetted - all for the Crimea.

### ***Second China War***

Leaving *Albion* in January 1856, Able Seaman Gorman joined H.M.S. *Coquette* but was transferred to Royal Haslar Hospital on 17 March to receive treatment for rheumatism. On leaving hospital on 2 May he rejoined *Coquette* but just three weeks later was discharged from the Royal Navy. Within two weeks, however, he re-enlisted as a Chatham Volunteer and joined H.M.S. *Elk*, seeing service in the East Indies Station and the Second China War. *Elk* was present at the destruction of the Chinese fleet at Fatsan Creek, 25 May 1857 - 1 June 1857, and Gorman fought with the Naval Brigade at the Battle of Canton, 28 December 1857 - 5 January 1858. In June 1857, during Gorman's service in China, the Admiralty had despatched his Victoria Cross through the War Office to his ship where it was most likely presented to him by Commander John Fane Charles Hamilton, captain of H.M.S. *Elk*. Gorman was promoted to the petty officer rank of Captain of the Afterguard on 21 February 1858 and for his services during the Second China War, he was awarded the medal with clasp for Canton.

### ***Later life in Australia***

Gorman, remaining in H.M.S. *Elk*, next saw service on the newly formed Australia Station, docking at Sydney on 31 December 1858 and January 1860 and also at Melbourne in March 1859. Returning to England, he was paid off at Sheerness on 21 August 1860, thus ending his 13 years of service in the Royal Navy, but chose to return to the antipodes, boarding the 755 ton free trader *Fairlie* at Plymouth, bound for Sydney, Australia, on 7 January 1863.

On arrival, he took up residence on Kent Street, overlooking Darling Harbour and found work as a sail maker. He later moved to a dockside house in Sussex Street and married Marianne (Mary Ann) Jackson on 10 November 1864 at St. Phillip's Church. A daughter Anne Elizabeth was born 25 September 1865 but the marriage was short-lived as Mary Ann died of a fever in July 1866 at the age of 23 and was buried in the Devonshire Street Cemetery.

On 17 April 1867, he took up employment as Drill Master and Gunnery Instructor on the Nautical School Ship *Vernon*. The ship had been established as a means for the education of under privileged children, who would be schooled and also learn a trade. Living on board, in 1869 he was appointed Master at Arms in charge of the lower deck, responsible for the discipline and welfare of the 135 boys on board the *Vernon*. In 1872 he was advanced to Sail Maker and Officer-in-Charge of the lower deck, and in 1873 received a special mention in Superintendent James Seton Veitch Mein's annual report, for the skilled nursing of the boys during a Scarlet Fever epidemic. He left the *Vernon* on 7 June 1878 in the rank of Second Mate and transferred to the Ordnance Department, taking the position of Foreman of the Magazines on Spectacle Island, Parramatta River, Sydney. These were the first official Naval Stores established in

Australia, of which the powder magazine, built in 1865, is still in use today. Shortly after moving to Spectacle Island he married Deborah King on 20 July 1881 and set up home with his daughter and new wife in a stone cottage on the island. On 15 October 1882, James Gorman V.C. suffered a severe stroke and died three days later. He was buried with military honours in the Church of England section of Balmain Cemetery (now Pioneers Memorial Park, Leichhardt) on 20 October 1882. A large number of officers of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales also attended at the graveside, Gorman having been initiated into the Leinster Marine Lodge of Australia in Sydney on 12 August 1878.

#### ***The real James Gorman V.C.***

After the Crimean War another sailor, James Devereux of Southwark, London, claimed that he had joined the Royal Navy using the name James Gorman and had been awarded a Victoria Cross for his gallantry with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea. Indeed, when he died penniless in Southwark in 1889, James 'Devereux' Gorman's obituary appeared in the *South London Press* citing his Victoria Cross winning deeds. The real James Gorman V.C., who had earlier emigrated to Australia, was never around to contradict his claim and, despite never producing his medals, Devereux's claim became accepted by successive historians and appeared in numerous respected reference works. In 1947, when a national newspaper asked for information on VC winners, a Mr. J. O. Devereaux of Colchester wrote to say that he was the son of James Devereaux, who had changed his name to Gorman, joined the Navy, and won the VC in the Crimean War. Mr Devereaux said he had the VC and the other medals but there is no record of them ever being seen.

The deception was uncovered in the 1980s largely by Mr Harry Willey, husband of James Gorman's great granddaughter, together with Mr Anthony Staunton co-editor of the second edition of *They Dared Mightily, the story of all the Australian VC winners*, Mr John Winton, author of the standard work on naval VCs and Mr Dennis Pillinger, curator of the Lummis VC and GC records of Military Historical Society. *The Register of the Victoria Cross* now contains the correct details and has removed any reference to Devereux. The situation had been put beyond doubt when the Australian descendants of Seaman James Gorman V.C. came forth with not only a portrait of him wearing his medals but, more importantly, all his medals including the Victoria Cross. In addition, official records show that Gorman's V.C. winner's pension was paid to him via the Commandant, Sydney, at least by 1871, and was paid to him every year until 1883, the year after his death, 'when no payment was made'.

Another Seaman James Gorman served on H.M.S. *Woodcock* in September 1857 and was wrongly paid the V.C. pension awarded to James Gorman V.C. for two and a half years, having to repay it (thus compounding the confusion). He was imprisoned in Hong Kong in 1859 before being discharged in disgrace.



***Important note to prospective bidders:*** This lot is available for viewing in Swanbourne, Western Australia, by appointment with our Australasian representative, John Burrige. Bidders wishing to export these medals outside of Australia should note that an export permit may be required even though Gorman's name is not included on the Government's list of prohibited V.C. exports. Payment will not become due from any successful purchaser residing outside of Australia that wishes to export the lot until such a permit has been issued and in the event that an export permit is refused the sale will be cancelled.

x2



The important Crimea 'Light Brigade' C.B. group of five awarded to Major-General John Douglas, who commanded the 11th Hussars during the Crimean War, and led them in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, on which occasion, with a remnant of some forty men of his regiment beyond the Russian guns, he charged further down the valley and 'advanced against the entire force of Russian Cavalry! Indeed the Russian Army!'

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's, breast badge, 22 carat gold and enamel, hallmarks for London 1815, maker's mark 'IN' for John Northam, fitted with wide gold suspension bar, complete with gold riband buckle; Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Lt. Colonel J Douglas. 11th Hussars.) contemporary engraved naming in the style of *Hunt & Roskell*; **France, Second Empire**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, gold, and enamel, *enamel badly chipped*; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, Fourth Class breast badge, silver, gold, and enamel, *enamel slightly chipped*; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with a small ring suspension, mounted for display on a velvet pad, *unless otherwise stated very fine or better* (5) *£15,000-£20,000*



*Provenance:* Christie's June 1974 when sold by order of a direct descendant.

C.B. *London Gazette* 10 July 1855.

French Legion of Honour, Chevalier *London Gazette* 1 May 1857.

**John Douglas**, who was born at Gartcraig, Lanarkshire, Scotland on 25 April 1811, the son of Archibald Douglas of Glen Finart, joined the 61st Foot as an Ensign in June 1829, immediately transferring to the 79th Foot. Advancing to Captain in May 1839 he was invited, six months later, into the 11th Hussars. The following September, Douglas achieved a certain notoriety when acting as second to his commanding officer, John Thomas Brudenell, the 7th Earl of Cardigan, in his notorious duel with Captain Tuckett on Wimbledon Common. Cardigan's use of a pistol considered un-sporting in its sophistication saw him tried before the House of Lords in 1841. Notwithstanding his boast upon arrest that 'I have hit my man', he was acquitted on a legal technicality. Douglas was tried as an accessory to attempted murder by a regimental court-martial in March of the same year but was also acquitted.

In June 1854, with Cardigan having advanced to the Command of the Light Brigade, Douglas was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and in command of the 11th Hussars. He commanded the regiment during the campaign in the Crimea, including the affair at Bulganak on 19 September 1854, the following day at the Battle of the Alma and also in the charge at Balaklava on 25 October when he led five officers, a medical officer, Regimental Sergeant Major Bull and 135 men into the valley of death. On that memorable occasion, with his men already in the saddle and preparing to advance, Douglas turned to address his regiment and shouted a few last words of advice:

"Eleventh, attention. Now in all probability we shall meet the enemy today. When you do, don't cut but give them the point, and they will never face you again."

Breaking into a trot, they advanced down the valley as Russian guns firing from the left and straight ahead, scythed down men and horses. Troop Sergeant Major Loy Smith of the 11th recollected:

'As we moved off the Russians opened fire from all their batteries, the round shot passed through us, and the shells burst over and amongst us, causing great havoc. The first man of my Troop that was struck was Private Young, a cannon ball taking off his right arm, I being close in his right rear, fancied I felt the wind from it as it passed me, I afterwards found I was bespattered by his flesh... Many riderless horses were now galloping along with us, forcing their way up into the ranks, and keeping their places as though their masters had been on their backs.'

With a portion of his men engaging the Russian guns as they passed through, Douglas and the remainder of his surviving men were here joined by the 4th Light Dragoons under Paget, and continuing forward some distance saw Russian cavalry grouping ahead of them. Sergeant-Major Smith recalling 'Colonel Douglas, seeing that there was no time to lose, and expecting every moment that we should be charged by this body of Cavalry in our front, called out "Give them another charge men, Hurrah"...waving our swords over our heads, on we galloped.'

At this point Douglas, assuming that he would be supported with both cavalry and infantry, had charged on with his men to the end of the valley - no other regiment got so far. Here a stand-off ensued, with Douglas and his diminished force realising they were faced with an ever growing body of Russians. Or as Colonel Paget put it 'He was facing the entire force of the Russian Cavalry! Indeed the Russian Army!'

While the two sides stood face to face, fresh units of Russian Lancers moved in behind the British, cutting them off. Douglas in his own words described what happened next: 'I saw in our rear two squadrons of Lancers drawn up. I instantly proclaimed, "They're the 17th. Let us rally on them". At that very moment Lieutenant Roger Palmer rode up and said "I beg your pardon, Colonel, that is not the 17th, that is the enemy". "Well", I exclaimed, "we must only retire and go through them" So with the 4th Light Dragoons we charged the Russian Lancers and got past them with few casualties.'

Lummis and Wynn estimate that during the charge, the 11th Hussars lost 25 men killed, 3 officers and 27 men wounded and 8 men taken prisoner, although Douglas himself returned to the British lines without serious wound. Shortly afterwards he commanded the 11th Hussars in their minor role at Inkermann and also during the lengthy Sebastopol siege. In addition to his 4 clasp Crimea and Turkish Crimea medals he was created a Companion of the Honourable Order of the Bath, a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour and a 4th Class of the Turkish Order of Medjidie.

Douglas proceeded home to England on 14 November 1855 on account of ill-health and was afterwards detailed to remain in England by direction of the Horse Guards in order to give evidence at the Court of Enquiry into the conduct of the Crimean War, held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

He had married, on 10 March 1842, Rosa Maria, daughter of the Right Honourable Arthur Paget. His wife, after he had refused to divorce her, left for Canada with Alexander Roberts Dunn, the hero of the regiment, who had been awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions during the charge at Balaklava.

Advanced to Major-General in March 1868, Douglas commanded the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot from January 1871 but died at his Aldershot quarters on 10 May 1871, aged 60 years. His tomb is a red sand-stone vault at the rear of Kilmun Church on shores of Holy Loch, the traditional burying-place of the house of Argyll. A memorial was also erected to him in the Garrison Church of St. George, Aldershot.

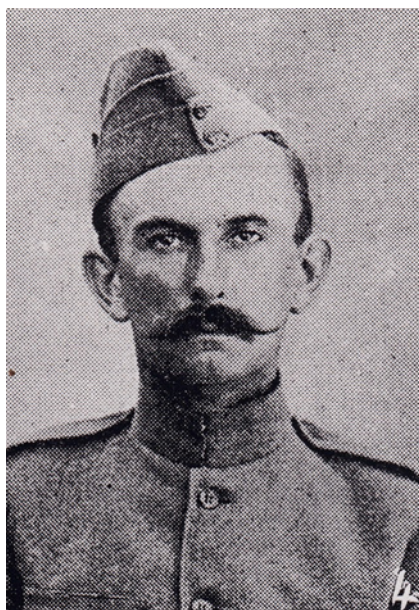
Sold with copied research including photographic images of the recipient.

x3



**A fine Boer War D.S.O. group of four awarded to Lieutenant H. B. Christie, 1st New South Wales Regiment (Citizen's Bushmen Contingent), who 'stayed with a man whose horse was shot and brought him out of fire, his shoulder being dislocated while doing so' - he later died on active service with the Remount Service during the Great War**

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. H. B. Christie N.S.W. C.B.C.) engraved in running script with unit added in engraved capitals; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. B. Christie) *obverse and reverse centres of D.S.O. loose with enamel damage and also minor enamel damage to the obverse wreath, otherwise good very fine (4)* *£4,000-£5,000*



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 19 April 1901:

'In recognition of services in connection with the Campaign in South Africa, 1899-1900, dated 29 November 1900 - Lieutenant, New South Wales Bushmen Contingent'.

General Orders by Major-General R. S. S. Baden Powell, Commanding Frontier Force, Rustenberg, 19 July 1900 - Gallantry:

'Lt. H. B. Christie, 1st N.S.W. Regiment, who, when out with a patrol which was surprised by a party of Boers near Maguto Pass on July 18th, stayed with a man whose horse was shot and brought him out of fire, his shoulder being dislocated in doing so.'

By Order, (Signed) A. T. Godley, Lt. Col. A.H.G. Frontier Force.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 April 1901:

'For meritorious services performed - Lieutenant, 1st New South Wales Bushmen Contingent.'

**Herbert Bertram Christie** was born in 1863 in Erith, Kent, England, the son of Marshall Christie, of Edinburgh and his wife Lucy. He was educated at Bedford School before being commissioned Lieutenant into the 3rd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment on 11 February 1882. Resigning his commission in the Militia on 21 June 1884, he emigrated to Australia the same year where, in 1898, stating his occupation to be that of Station Manager of Cooma, New South Wales, he registered the Wyalong True Blue Gold-mining Company.

Christie served during the Boer War as a Lieutenant in the 1st New South Wales Bushmen, sometimes referred to as the 'Citizen's Bushmen Contingent' as contrasted with the 'Imperial Bushmen Contingent', a later contribution. A mounted regiment, 530 strong, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Airey D.S.O., they departed Sydney on 1 March 1900. On arriving in South Africa, the regiment was despatched by sea to Beira, Mozambique from where they had to cross a strip of Portuguese territory and the whole of Rhodesia to get to the Transvaal, where for some months they did good work under Majors-General Baden-Powell and Plumer.

Christie served under Airey during the engagements at the Relief of Rustenburg, 3 - 9 July 1900, during which he held Maguto Pass with a force of twenty men. Remaining at Maguto, on 18 July, Christie was injured on patrol while rescuing an unhorsed comrade, an act for which he was recognised by Baden-Powell in his General Orders and without doubt a major contributing factor to the awarding of his Distinguished Service Order. Christie describes these events in a letter, dated 13 August 1900:

'On one of these patrols we had a rather narrow squeak of it. Lt. Allen and myself with 20 men were out after horses; I left him to look after some that were in sight and he had taken the men further on, when he rode straight into a nest of Boers. I had proceeded to rejoin him with my 4 men, when I met him in full retreat. They poured in a heavy fire from all parts and chased us for some miles in force. My experience was not a pleasant one, as the last of the men was dismounted and I had to go to his assistance. However I managed to get him up behind me and had proceeded about half a mile when down the horse came. We dived into the long grass until the Boers were out of sight and awaited their return - we then had to walk home. I can assure you I did not appreciate this, as in the fall I had partially dislocated my shoulder, which was rather painful... Being the last two into camp, all thought we were shot or captured; I am glad to say neither was the case, and I am all right again.'

The letter goes on to describe the difficult action which befell a mixed contingent of 275 Australians under Airey when attacked by a superior force of Boers at Koster River on 22 July, Christie arriving with the relief force in time to prevent them having to surrender or be killed. Nonetheless, there were 39 casualties incurred by Airey's bushmen in the six-and-a-half hour fight:

'They had not proceeded more than 10 miles when they were completely surrounded and outnumbered. At 7 o'clock in the morning the Boers opened a terrible fire on men and horses, 8 of the former were killed and 21 wounded, and 200 of the latter were killed or taken. Hearing firing in the morning at the Pass we started off to the relief, about 300 strong, including 150 of the Protectorate Regiment: arriving on the scene about 1 o'clock. It was not until 4.30pm that we rejoined the Col., and certainly just in time to prevent them having to surrender to the Boers or be shot down. All round the house were the wounded, and numbers of dead and dying horses could be seen; it was far from being a pleasant sight.'

General Baden-Powell publicly thanked Colonel Airey and the Australian Bushmen for the dash and courage displayed during these engagements and Lieutenant Christie was among those especially singled out for eulogistic mention. Christie transferred to the South African Constabulary on 3 October 1900, later returning to New South Wales.

Volunteering for service following the outbreak of the Great War, he was appointed Second Assistant Superintendent in the Remount Service, Royal Army Service Corps, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant in May 1915, his medal index card stating that he served in France from 10 May 1915 (British War and Victory Medals only). Lieutenant Christie died on active service on 9 December 1916, following complications resulting from a fall from his horse and is buried in Highgate Cemetery, London.

Sold with copied research including a period four page hand-typed copy of a letter by the recipient describing his experiences in South Africa, dated 13 August 1900. Also in the same typed style, using the same paper, a period copied extract of Baden-Powell's General Orders dated 19 July 1900, listing the gallantry of Lieutenant H. B. Christie.

*Note:* This lot is available for viewing in Swanbourne, Western Australia, by appointment with our Australasian representative, John Burridge.

x4



**An Omdurman Charger's D.C.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Corporal Harold Penn, 21st Lancers, for his gallantry in helping to bring a wounded man out of action, 2 September 1898**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (Lce. Cpl. H. D. Penn. 21/Lancers./ 2nd Sept: 1898.); Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3613. Lc. Cpl. H. Penn. 21/Lancers.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (3613 Pte. H. Penn 21st Lrs) together with a 21st Lancers cap badge, *suspension re-fixed on the first two, minor edge bruise to first, contact wear, about very fine (3)* £8,000-£10,000

*Provenance:* J. B. Hayward Collection of Distinguished Conduct Medals, Hayward's Gazette, May 1979; Dix Noonan Webb, November 1996.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 15 November 1898. Awarded for the Battle of Omdurman, 2 September, 1898. Special instances of gallant conduct "At the Battle of Khartoum 2nd September 1898, assisting Private Ayton, 21st Lancers, to bring a wounded man out of action" (Ref Cavalry Record Office, Canterbury).

**Harold Dunstan Penn** was born at Ootacamund, Madras, in July 1876. He attested for the 21st Hussars as a Boy on 1 May 1893, at Secunderabad, being appointed Trumpeter four days later, reverting to Private in March 1894. He was appointed Lance Corporal on 11 June 1898, and Sergeant on 23 January 1901. Harold Penn rode with "A" Squadron in the historic charge at Omdurman, the squadron commanded by Major Finn with Lieutenant Winston Churchill as one of its Troop Commanders.

Perhaps the best known single episode of the Sudan campaigns, the charge of the 21st Lancers at the Battle of Omdurman has undoubtedly been given extra significance due to the participation in it and description of it by Winston Churchill. This titan of the twentieth century would later write: "The two or three thousand Dervishes who faced the 21st Lancers in the watercourse at Omdurman were not in the least shaken by the stress of battle or afraid of cavalry... They were familiar with the ordeal of the charge. It was the kind of fighting they thoroughly understood. Moreover, the fight was with equal weapons, for the British too fought with sword and lance as in the days of old".

At about 8:00 a.m. on 2 September 1898, under the command of Colonel R. H. Martin, the 21st Lancers were ordered forward with orders to harass the remnants of the retreating dervishes and prevent them from re-grouping at Omdurman, Kitchener wishing to avoid having to lay siege to a defended city and the risk of costly street fighting.

'Martin was unfortunate that in his path was the only remaining Mahdist commander with any military wisdom of tactical ability. Osman Digna's small residual force consisted of about seven hundred poorly armed Hadendowa, who had not only broken the square at Tamai but had specialised in chopping up British cavalry. Hoping for just such an opportunity, Osman had sought and obtained reinforcements from Black Standard. These he concealed, along with most of his men, in the Khor Abu Sunt, a dry watercourse... So exposing a thin line of men along a northern edge of the khor to full view, Osman lured Martin into a trap, one which an experienced Egyptian cavalry officer would have immediately recognised.

The rest has been vividly described by Churchill and others. The charge against an apparently thin ragged line, the shock of the last-second realisation of the trick, the brief ferocious hand-to-hand fighting in the knor, the frightful wounds inflicted on men and horses by sword and spear, the fierce courage of a people fighting their last battle, matched by the heroism of men like Kenna, de Montmorency, and Byrne, who, having cut their way through the carnage, returned to it to save their stricken comrades. In these few moments, 40% of all the British casualties in the battle were sustained; one officer, Lieutenant Grenfell, a nephew of the former Sirdar, and twenty men were dead and fifty officers and men were wounded, some horribly. Over one hundred and twenty horses were killed, lost or had to be destroyed.' (*A Handful of Dust* by Henry Keown-Boyd.)

Of the seven D.C.M.'s won by the Regiment in this campaign, three went to "A" Squadron who played a prominent part in the charge. Private B. Ayton, with whom Penn rescued the wounded man, rode with "C" Squadron and was also awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Sold with copied research.



x5



**An extremely rare Boer War D.C.M. pair awarded to Lieutenant J. W. Porter, 3rd New South Wales Imperial Bushmen**  
 Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (Serjt.-Maj. J. W. Porter, N.S. Wales Cont.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3  
 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (R. Sjt. Maj. J. W. Porter, N.S. Wales I.B.), *one or two edge bruises,  
 otherwise good very fine (2)* *£3,000-£4,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 31 October 1902 (AO 10/03).

A unique award to the 3rd N.S.W. Imperial Bushmen.

**James William Porter** was born at St. Pancras, London, in November 1865, but his family later settled in Australia. Volunteering for active service in South Africa at Sydney, he was embarked with the New South Wales Citizen's Bushmen Contingent draft of reinforcements as a Sergeant aboard the steamship *Ranee* in March 1901, but was appointed Regimental Sergeant-Major in the 3rd New South Wales Imperial Bushmen on arrival at Klerksdorp in early May.

Subsequently present at his unit's many actions in western and eastern Transvaal over the coming months, the exploits that led to the award of his D.C.M. may well have been in connection with the Bushmen's attacks on Muller's Commandos at Kaultsfont on 27 October 1901, and Trichart's Commandos on 20 February 1902, in which latter engagement 164 Boers were taken prisoner.

Porter was commissioned in the Field in early May 1902 and mentioned in Lord Kitchener's despatch dated at Cape Town, 23 June 1902 (*London Gazette* 29 July 1902). He returned to Sydney aboard the *Drayton Grange* in July 1902.

Sold with copied research.

*Note:* This lot is available for viewing in Swanbourne, Western Australia, by appointment with our Australasian representative, John Burridge.

x6



**A rare 'Aro Expedition' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Colour Sergeant C. Crowley, Royal Munster Fusiliers, attached Southern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (Clr.: Serjt: C. Crowley. S. Nigeria Regt.); Ashanti 1900 (Sgt. C. Crowley. W.A.F. F.) high relief bust; Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Aro 1901-1902, S. Nigeria 1902-03 (Clr.:Serjt: C. Crowley. S. Nigeria Regt.); Coronation 1902, bronze, the three named medals officially impressed, together with a Royal Munster Fusiliers cap badge, *heavy contact marks, therefore nearly very fine (4)* *£4,000-£6,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 12 September 1902:

'In recognition of gallant conduct during the Aro Expedition'.

7 D.C.M.s awarded for the Aro Expedition - 4 to British N.C.O.s and 3 to Native Officers.

**Cornelius Crowley** was born in 1869 in County Cork, Ireland. Stating himself to be a labourer and already belonging to the 9th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, he attested for the Royal Munster Fusiliers at Tralee on 19 August 1887. Promoted Sergeant on 8 September 1893, he re-engaged for the Royal Munster Fusiliers at Dum-Dum on the 25 August 1897 for such term as shall complete 21 years service.

Crowley was selected for service with the Ashanti Field Force on 5 September 1900 and was posted to join the West Africa Frontier Force (Medal). Next attached to the Southern Nigeria Regiment, W.A.F.F., he served in 1901-02 in Southern Nigeria, with the Aro Expedition, in No. 3 Column under the command of Major W. C. G. Heneker, Connaught Rangers.

***The Aro Expedition***

A report on the operations of the Aro Field Force is given in the despatch of Commissioner R. Moor, published in the *London Gazette* of 12 September 1902, starting with with its goals:

'The objects of the expedition were:

- a) To abolish the slave trade which was actively carried on throughout the entire territories belonging to, and dominated by the Aro tribe.
- b) To abolish the fetish of the Aros known as "Long Juju," which, by superstition and fraud caused many evils amongst the Ibo tribes generally, and to all the outlying tribes of the entire protectorate, who continually appealed to it. While this Juju existed it was impossible to establish effective government in the territories.
- c) To open up the whole of the Ibo country lying between the Cross River and the Niger to civilisation and trade of collecting the natural products of their country and developing it to the best advantage.
- d) To introduce a currency in lieu of slaves, brass rods, and other forms of native currency that existed in the territories, and which from their nature and cumbersomeness were opposed to advance in any direction.
- e) Finally, to establish throughout the territories a labour market to take the place of slavery.

A few days before the operations commenced a most deplorable massacre of some 400 men, women and children, mostly women and children, was carried out in the hinterland of the Opobo district, at a town called Obegu. The Aros had long threatened to attack the tribes friendly to the government, and though the people of Obegu had been warned to keep careful watch, they were unfortunately caught napping by a conglomerate force of the various sections of the Aro tribe, together with other Ibos unfriendly to them, and their town was destroyed with the slaughter of the people above mentioned. This gave another object and duty to the Field Force, viz., that of capturing and bringing to justice the natives responsible for this bloodthirsty massacre, in the carrying out of which one section of the Aro tribe alone, the Abams, who were great head hunters, are reported to have obtained 200 heads.

I am able to state with certainty that the objects of the expedition detailed in paragraph 2 of this despatch have been effectively carried out in so far as could be done by military operations. The slave trade has been abolished, the evil fetish of the Aro tribe has been broken, the entire colony has been opened up, and the natives are already beginning to engage in legitimate trade in place of the traffic in human beings, and a currency of British coinage has been introduced which the natives are now gladly accepting in lieu of slaves, brass rods, manillas etc.'

Crowley was slightly wounded during the Aro Expedition, was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and was Mentioned in Despatches. (Medal and clasp). An enclosure within Commissioner Moor's Aro despatch, given by Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Montanaro, providing more of the military particulars of the expedition, brings to notice Crowley's endeavours during the expedition: 'Colour Sergeant C. Crowley, Infantry Battalion, Southern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force. Did general excellent work.'

Following the Aro Expedition, Crowley saw further active service in Southern Nigeria 1902-03 in assorted punitive operations against local tribesmen which took place again under the command of Colonels Heneker and Montanaro. (clasp) Completing his service in West Africa, he returned to the Royal Munster Fusiliers Regimental Depot on 20 August 1903, serving with the 2nd and 5th Battalions until discharged on 25 June 1906.

Sold with copied research.

x7

*'The trench in front of Lone Pine was just hell. It was half full of dead men but I sent word that we - there were only 20 of us left, and our officer Lieutenant Brodziak (who has just returned again to the front) was shot through the neck - would hold on till supports arrived. Well, we did manage to hold on, but it was a tight corner, and not the sort of party a man wants to be at twice. I got knocked out in the end after 14 weeks in those trenches when a Turkish sniper's or some other bullet whipped my left eye out. My one eye is as good as ever, and if they'd let me I'd be off again.'*



**A rare Great War 'Gallipoli' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant R. Humberstone, 3rd Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, for gallantry during the initial landings at Anzac Cove on 25 April 1915 and for subsequently carrying out dangerous missions near Kaba Tepe - he died in 1917 having been invalided back to Australia following the loss of his left eye to a Turkish sniper at Lone Pine**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (1293 Pte. R. Humberston. 3/Aust: I.B. - N.S.W.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (2424 L. Cpl. R. M. Humberstone. D.E.O.V.R.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2424 L. Cpl. R. M. Humberstone. D.E.O.V.R.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Tpr. R. Humberstone, Natal Carbineers.) *good very fine or better (4)* *£5,000-£7,000*



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1915:

'On 25 April 1915, and subsequently during operations near Kaba Tepe, for conspicuous coolness and bravery in volunteering on many occasions for dangerous missions, and for judgement in carrying them out.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 August 1915 (General Hamilton's despatch dated 12 June 1915):

'For gallant and distinguished services in the Field'

**Richard Humberstone** was born in Winchester, Hampshire and served in South Africa with the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Corps during the Boer War, 27 February 1900 until 31 May 1902, and with the Natal Carbineers during the Natal Rebellion of 1906 (medal and clasp entitlements confirmed). Relocating to Australia, he attested for the Australian Imperial Force at Kensington, New South Wales on 29 August 1914, aged 39 years and, having been assigned to G Company, 3rd Battalion, A.I.F., he was embarked to join the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force on the *Derflinger*, landing at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915 with the initial force. He was mentioned in despatches and was awarded the D.C.M. for his gallantry during the initial landings and on subsequent occasions leading to his promotion to Corporal on 1 July 1915. Humberstone was wounded (gun shot wound - left eye), in the trench in front of Lone Pine on 11 July 1915 and was embarked for Malta where his left eye was excised. Onward embarked for England, he was admitted to the King George Hospital on 18 July where he was fitted with a glass left eye. Declared medically unfit on 12 December 1915, he returned to Australia on the *Star of England*, arriving at Melbourne on 29 January 1916 and was discharged from the Australian Imperial Force in consequence of medical unfitness on 22 May 1916. With his uniform now bearing sergeant's stripes, he was presented with his D.C.M., on 23 June 1916 at a ceremony in Moore Park, Sydney. He died in May 1917.

The following article, published in the *Daily Telegraph* of 23 June 1916, describes more details of Humberstone's D.C.M. winning exploits:

'Sergeant Humberstone, who was the hero of the day, spent many years in South Africa, but was in Bathurst when the war broke out and promptly offered his services in the A.I.F. He landed at Gallipoli with the 3rd Battalion at 5 o'clock on the morning of the original Anzac Day, and, just behind the Queenslanders, took part in the wild rush up the cliffs. Bit by bit, he said the Anzacs worked their way inland until they occupied trenches facing Lone Pine Ridge, and it was here, under the withering fire of the Turks, that he won the D.C.M. The official statement issued at the time set forth that the sergeant had taken part in several hazardous enterprises, showing conspicuous gallantry and coolness on each occasion, and bringing each enterprise to a successful issue, to the entire satisfaction of his officers. A man such as Sergeant Humberstone, who has fought over much of South Africa, and served under such leaders as Lord Methuen and Colonel Mackenzie, the latter of whom conducted the operations against the rebel Zulu chief Bambatta, know how to take advantage of every inch of cover, and as a consequence the sergeant was able to do a lot and save his men from needless exposure and risks.

Reverting to his final exploit, the sergeant remarked "that the trench in front of Lone Pine was just hell. It was half full of dead men but I sent word that we - there were only 20 of us left, and our officer Lieutenant Brodziak (who has just returned again to the front) was shot through the neck - would hold on till supports arrived. Well, we did manage to hold on, but it was a tight corner, and not the sort of party a man wants to be at twice. I got knocked out in the end after 14 weeks in those trenches when a Turkish sniper's or some other bullet whipped my left eye out. My one eye is as good as ever, and if they'd let me I'd be off again.'

*Note:* After Humberstone's death, his estate was administered by the Public Trustee but no next of kin or blood relative was ever found. His Great War campaign medals, 1914-15 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal, were issued but never claimed and so were retained by the Department of Base Records at Victoria Barracks, Melbourne. In 1933 the Department was contacted by a Mrs. G. Wilson, daughter of a Mr Richard Humberstone (not identical with the recipient), claiming to be the likely next of kin but without any certainty. The officer in charge of Base Records, unconvinced of her claim, sent the following reply, dated 9 March 1933:

'Dear Madam,

In the absence of any known relatives, the question of your Father's relationship to the deceased would appear to be somewhat complicated, and for the present it is proposed to retain the late soldier's mementoes in the custody of the Department. Should you have occasion to visit Melbourne, however, and find it convenient to call at this Office, I shall be glad to afford you the opportunity of discussing the matter further.'

There is no further communication on the record.

Sold with copied research.

*Note:* This lot is available for viewing in Swanbourne, Western Australia, by appointment with our Australasian representative, John Burrige.

x8



**A very rare Great War 1918 'Palestine Operations' D.C.M. group of seven awarded to Trooper G. A. Hill, 12th Australian Light Horse, Australian Imperial Force, a veteran of the Gallipoli campaign, whose regiment saw action in several notable battles in the Palestine campaign including the charge at Beersheba on 31 October 1917**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (620 Tpr: G. A. Hill. 12/Aust: L.H.R.); 1914-15 Star (620 Pte G. A. Hill. 12/L.H. Rgt. A.I.F.); British War Medal 1914-20 (620 A/Sjt. G. A. Hill. 12 L H Rgt. A.I.F.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (620 A-Sgt G. A. Hill. 12 L.H.R. A.I.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45 (Q185868 G. A. Hill); Australia Service Medal (Q185868 G. A. Hill) *good very fine and better* (7) *£3,000-£4,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919 'For distinguished service in connection with Military Operations in Egypt and Palestine', citation published 14 April 1920:

'For gallantry and devotion to duty during operations in May 1918. He carried despatches repeatedly across fire-swept ground, and his daring in watching the valuable movements of the enemy resulted in valuable information. At Mussalaba also his night scouting was of the greatest value. His courage and coolness in action has always been conspicuous.'

The original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations East of the Jordan near Black Hill on 4 May 1918. He volunteered to take an urgent despatch a distance of two miles of which one mile he had to proceed under heavy fire. On the same day he was selected to carry despatches which he carried out for four hours being under heavy fire most of the time. His courageous conduct was most exemplary.'

**Geoffrey Austin Hill** was born in 1896 at Warren, New South Wales. A station overseer by occupation, he enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, 8 June 1915, having already served one year as a King's School Cadet. Embarked for active service abroad on 11 June 1915 with the 12th Light Horse Regiment, he was landed at Anzac Cove, Gallipoli on 29 August 1915 and transferred to D Squadron, 6th Light Horse, attached to the 1st Australian Division, occupying the right flank of the ANZAC line. Following his unit's withdrawal from the peninsula later in the year, he was disembarked at Alexandria on 25 December 1915 and, rejoining the 12th Light Horse in February, he would be frequently hospitalised over the next year due to an arm injury (sustained in the field) and an abscess.

Discharged from hospital on 1 May 1917, Hill joined the 4th Light Horse Training Regiment before taken back on the strength of the 12th Light Horse, now assigned to the 4th Light Horse Brigade in Palestine, on the 22 September 1917, and was therefore present with the regiment at the time of their celebrated charge to take Beersheba on 31 October 1917. On this occasion, late in the afternoon, together with the 4th Light Horse Regiment, they advanced over open ground in a pure cavalry charge, getting under the Ottoman guns and capturing the town. Over 700 Ottoman soldiers were captured and, more significantly for the Australians, the vital water wells were secured. In achieving this, the 12th lost 24 men killed and 15 wounded. Frequently engaged in actions during the Palestine campaign in late 1917, including the Battle of Hareira and Sheria on 7 November and the drive to capture Jerusalem in December, they also joined an attack on Es Salt in April 1918.

Hill's D.C.M., a unique award to the 12th Australian Light Horse for Palestine, was awarded for his despatch and reconnaissance work in May 1918 near Musallaba during the Regiment's retreat across the Jordan towards Jericho. It was also here, in temperatures as high as 50° C and with their camp infested with snakes, spiders, flies and scorpions that the men of the 12th were required to construct defences around Musallaba throughout May.

Remaining in Jordan and Syria, the 12th Light Horse saw frequent clashes with German and Ottoman forces in September and October 1918, including the notable Battle of Meggido, 19 to 25 September 1918 and the Capture of Damascus, 1 October 1918, before the Armistice of Mudros ended the fighting on 30 October. Their work in the region was not finished however, since, following the war, they were required to remain in the Middle East for a number of months, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Chambers, and were used to suppress the 1919 Egyptian Uprising.

Hill finally embarked for his return to Australia with his regiment on 22 July 1919 and was discharged on 31 October 1919 at Sydney, N.S.W. After the renewal of hostilities, on 6 October 1939 he enlisted once more in the Australian Army and served at Headquarters 1st District Command. Commissioned Lieutenant, he served with the 1st Labour Company and was posted to the 49th Battalion on 25 February 1941, his appointment being terminated on 24 November 1942. He died in 1970 in Queensland.

Sold with an original Commonwealth of Australia Department of Defence letter dated 1 April 1920, sent to the recipient's father, forwarding the *London Gazette* extract relating to the recipient's conspicuous services rendered.

*Note:* This lot is available for viewing in Swanbourne, Western Australia, by appointment with our Australasian representative, John Burridge.

x9



**A Great War 1917 'Ypres - Battle of Broodseinde' M.M. pair awarded to Driver R. Loton, 1st Australian Field Artillery Brigade, Australian Imperial Force, who was mortally wounded at the Battle of Amiens, 9 August 1918**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (4875 Dvr: R. Loton. 1/By: Aust: F.A.); 1914-15 Star (4875 Dvr. R. Loton. 2/F.A. Bde. A.I.F.)  
*nearly extremely fine (2)* *£500-£700*



M.M. *London Gazette* 17 December 1917.

The original joint recommendation (with 3588 Driver H. Mitchell) states: 'At Westhoek 2nd to 4th October 1917. These drivers have been conspicuous in devotion to their work and horses carrying ammunition in the short time available - setting a fine example of gallantry and enthusiasm. The result of the work of the Drivers was that the Battery had 8000 rounds on the morning of the attack (4/10/17) of which they had salvaged 1000 rounds.'

**Roy Loton** was born in Ballarat, Victoria in 1896. Abandoned at birth, he was adopted and raised by Fanny Loton and, after her marriage, also by her husband Percy Goad. He was educated at Macarthur Street School and attested for the Australian Imperial Force on 17 June 1915, aged 18 years. Embarking on 15 September 1915 from Melbourne in the S.S. *Makarini* he was taken on the strength of the 2nd Australian Field Artillery Brigade in Egypt on 20 October 1915. Disembarking at Marseille on 17 May 1916, he joined the Base Depot at Etaples 3 days later and joined the 1st Divisional Artillery Column on 20 October 1916 before transferring to No. 1 Battery, 1st Field Artillery Brigade on 11 January 1917.

Loton was awarded the Military Medal for conspicuous devotion to his work in carrying ammunition at Westhoek, during the preparations for the Battle of Broodseinde, Ypres, 4 October 1917. On 9 August 1918, near Harbonniere, France, during the Battle of Amiens, he was wounded in the stomach by a shell and died later the same day at the 8th Field Ambulance. Originally buried at White Chateau British Cemetery he was re-interred at the Adelaide British Cemetery, Villers Bretonneaux, France in 1919. After the war, Loton's medals (including now absent British War and Victory Medals), memorial plaque and scroll were sent to his foster mother, Fanny Goad.

Sold with copied research and service papers.

x10

*'I was in the second line about 50 yards behind the front line, the Turks opened up on us with heavy rifle and artillery fire, it was hell itself gone mad. A few of our men and horses were falling but lucky for us the Turks were firing high, we took the Turkish trenches in our stride...Beersheba was ours.'*



**A Superb Great War Palestine operations M.M. pair awarded to Squadron Sergeant Major S. Vialls, 4th Australian Light Horse, late 3rd Dragoon Guards who was recommended for an M.I.D. for his gallantry at the capture of Beersheba, 31 October 1917 and decorated for leading a bold and mortiferous charge with drawn swords at Kaukab, September 1918**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2222 S.S.Mjr. S. Vialls. 4/ Aust: L.H.R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2222 WO-2. S. Vialls 4 L.H.R. A.I.F.) *light contact marks to M.M., therefore nearly very fine (2)* *£1,400-£1,800*



M.M. London Gazette 3 July 1919.

The original recommendation states: 'During the advance on Kaukab on 30 September 1918 this W.O. came upon a party of 20 Germans who had taken up a position near the roadside and were inflicting casualties on our rearguard. With just boldness and dash he charged with a small party with drawn swords at the enemy, killing several and capturing the remainder.'

**Sydney Vialls** was born in 1880 at Curragh Camp, Kildare, Ireland, the son of Otho Vialls and his wife Helen Maria Jewell. Completing his education at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, the now orphaned Vialls attested for the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the family regiment, as a 15 year old boy at Canterbury on 9 February 1895, stating his calling as 'musician' and was duly appointed Bandsman on 1 February 1896. Private Vialls served in South Africa during the Boer War from 21 January 1901 until 22 September 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps) at which time he was discharged at his own request on payment of £18, having completed 7 years and 226 days service with the colours. Remaining in South Africa, according to his later attestation papers, he served for a further 4 years with the South African Police, reaching the rank of Sergeant, before making his way to Victoria, Australia where he became a farmer and a member of the Orchestra in Melbourne's Capitol Theatre.

Following the outbreak of the Great War he re-offered his services, attesting for the Australian Imperial Forces on 1 September 1915. Appointed Temporary Sergeant on 21 September he embarked for Egypt from Melbourne on 9 March 1916 in the *Katuna* with the 15th Reinforcement Group for the 4th Light Horse Regiment. Initially taken on the strength of the 1st Light Horse Training Regiment at Tel-El-Kebir on 16 April, he transferred to the 4th Light Horse Regiment at Abou Hamed on 6 August 1916. With his regiment then assigned to the 4th Light Horse Brigade and employed in the advance into Palestine in 1917, he took part in the last of the great cavalry charges.

***The Charge of the 4th Light Horse Brigade at Beersheba***

On 31 October 1917, assembling behind rising ground 4 miles south-east of Beersheba with the 4th Light Horse Regiment on the right, the 12th Light Horse Regiment on the left and the 11th Light Horse Regiment in reserve, the Australian 4th Light Horse Brigade carried out a cavalry charge on the town of Beersheba. Moving off at the trot on a squadron frontage in three lines 400 yards apart, the 4th Light Horse then quickened to a gallop and, cresting the top of the ridge, looked down the long open slope to Beersheba. The Turkish gunners saw them easily enough but, despite opening fire with shrapnel, they could not adjust to the pace of the charge. After a couple of miles, Turkish flanking machine-gun fire opened up, but once the range was found they were silenced by British artillery. As the Light Horse approached, the rifle fire from the Turkish trenches was undisciplined and high and jumping the front and main trenches some cavalymen dismounted and then set about attacking the Turks from the rear the with rifle and bayonet. Others galloped further ahead taking the rear trenches, while other squadrons galloped straight into Beersheba itself where they succeeded in capturing nearly all the wells intact. Although Light Horse casualties were thirty-one killed and thirty-six wounded they succeeded in capturing over 700 Turks. The success at Beersheba caused a significant reduction in Ottoman resistance and Gaza fell a week later. On 9 December 1917, the British troops entered Jerusalem.

Sergeant Vialls' personal diary contains the following entry regarding Beersheba (copy extract with lot):

'The charge started at 5 in the evening. I was in the second line about 50 yards behind the front line, the Turks opened up on us with heavy rifle and artillery fire, it was hell itself gone mad. A few of our men and horses were falling but lucky for us the Turks were firing high, we took the Turkish trenches in our stride...we won the position by a big bluff. Beersheba was ours...we got on average about a prisoner each.'

On 16 January 1918, Vialls was recommended for a mention in despatches, partly on account of his gallantry at Beersheba, the original recommendation stating:

'This N.C.O. has been responsible for excellent work throughout the whole of the operations where his knowledge of Arabic has been invaluable. Whilst in charge of a patrol at Beersheba on 31 October he set a great example to all ranks, of dash and daring and personally led a detached party against enemy works. Both at Wadi Imleh on 6 November and Isjier on 10 November he pushed well ahead with patrols and obtained most valuable information.'

Promoted to Squadron Sergeant-Major on 25 March 1918, Vialls was wounded (gun-shot wound to the left-shoulder and chest) in Palestine on 4 May 1918 and evacuated via the 66th Casualty Clearing Station to the Australian General Hospital on 10 May 1918. Returning to his Regiment on 10 July 1918, his gallantry at Kaukab on 30 September 1918 in leading a small party in charging and killing or capturing a party of 20 Germans, was recognised with the award of the M.M. on 15 October 1918.

Following the armistice, Vialls was attached to 'Olden's Force' from 23 March 1919. On this date Lieutenant-Colonel Olden's column of 400 moved up the Nile to engage a large rebel concentration of Egyptian nationalist rebels at Bedrasheen and in his words, 'jolly soon had them cold'.

Embarking for Australia on H.T. *Delta* on 2 August 1919, Vialls arrived Melbourne on 3 September and was discharged on 26 October 1919. He died in 1946.

Sold with three copied contemporary photos of the recipient; a copied extract of the recipient's diary on the day of the charge at Beersheba, 31 October 1917; and copied research including service papers.

*Note:* This lot is available for viewing in Swanbourne, Western Australia, by appointment with our Australasian representative, John Burrige.





Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**Archibald Anderson**) with contemporary top silver riband bar, *good very fine* £5,000-£6,000

Provenance: Glendining, June 1941

**Archibald Anderson** is confirmed on the roll as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Temeraire*, Captain E. Harvey, during the major fleet action off Cape Trafalgar between the British fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson and the Franco-Spanish fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral P. C. de Villeneuve, on 21 October 1805. He is the only man with these names on the roll.

'At Trafalgar she was the second ship in the weather line, closely following the Victory, and her share in the action was particularly brilliant. When the Victory was engaged with the Redoutable, the Temeraire came up to starboard of the French 74, and also engaged her. This was after Nelson had fallen, and the first broadside of the Temeraire checked an attempt at boarding the Victory which the French were about to make. The fight of the little two-decker against the pair of three-deckers was heroic. The top-men of the Redoutable flung down hand-grenades and fire-balls till they set fire to the deck, larboard forechains, starboard foreshrouds and foresail; one fire-ball rolled into the magazine among the powder barrels, and only the presence of mind of a master-at-arms saved the Temeraire from the fate of the Orient at the battle of the Nile. In the mean time a new antagonist, the French 80-gun ship Fougueux had come up on the starboard quarter of the Temeraire, which had been suffering also from the fire of the Neptune. She looked nothing but a cripple, and the Fougueux came up determined to board her. When less than fifty yards separated the vessels, the starboard broadside of the Temeraire crashed into the French ship, sweeping her rigging and upper works bare, leaving her whole side a mass of splinters. She drove into the Temeraire, was lashed fast, and twenty-eight men under Lieut. T. F. Kennedy sprang on to her deck—where the gallant French captain lay mortally wounded—and fought their way to the stump of the mainmast. In ten minutes they had the British colours hoisted, and the Fougueux—which unfortunately foundered in the subsequent gale, with the prize crew on board—was a prize of war to the Temeraire, which had also the Victory's prize, the Redoutable, lashed to her. "Nothing could be finer," wrote Lord Collingwood, than her conduct in the fight — "I have no words in which I can sufficiently express my admiration of it." As the smoke of the battle cleared away she was seen lying dismantled and temporarily helpless, but with an enemy's ship, equally helpless, a prize on each side of her. Her losses amounted to 121 killed and wounded, including 9 officers, while 43 of her crew perished in the prizes after the battle. She had her main top-mast, the head of her mizen-mast, her foreyard, and her fore and main topsail yards shot away; her fore and main-masts were so badly wounded as to be unfit to carry sail; while her bowsprit was shot through in several places. Her rigging of every sort was cut to pieces, and she was otherwise seriously damaged.' (*The Trafalgar Roll* by Colonel R. H. Mackenzie refers)

Anderson was born in Greenock, Scotland and appears on the muster rolls for H.M.S. *Temeraire* for the period 10 August 1803 to 11 January 1806, when he transferred to H.M.S. *Gibraltar* for the period 12 January 1806 to 12 February 1812, before serving as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Ocean* from 13 February 1812 to 18 July 1814. He was admitted to Greenwich Hospital as an in-pensioner on 1 October 1835, and died on 10 November 1855.

x12



**The Crimean War pair awarded to Private J. Ford, 4th Light Dragoons, who was trapped by his felled horse and rescued by a comrade during the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, 25 October 1854**

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (J. Ford. 4th Lt. Dragns.) officially impressed naming, *clasp carriage fractured*; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with ring suspension, both with top silver riband buckles, *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* *£6,000-£8,000*



*Provenance: Christie's November 1988*

**John Ford** was born in 1835 in Kensington, Middlesex and enlisted in the 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons in London on 30 December 1852 aged 17 years and 0 months, standing 5 feet 7 inches, stating his trade as 'marble polisher' and next of kin 'Father, Robert Ford of St. Marylebone, London'. Arriving in Turkey with his regiment on 2 August 1854, he proceeded to the Crimea, landing on 17 September 1854 and three days later was present at the Battle of the Alma. He took part in the celebrated Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava on 25 October 1854 where, advancing towards the Russian guns with his regiment under Colonel Lord George Paget, his horse was shot and fell to the ground, pinning his leg beneath it. He was rescued by Private John Farrell, also of the 4th Light Dragoons. In 1863, Ford, by then a Private in G Troop, 4th Hussars, stationed at Newbridge, Ireland, provided the following sworn affidavit as testimony in the much publicised 'Cardigan versus Calthorpe' case:

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*all lots are illustrated on our website and are subject to buyers' premium at 24% (+VAT where applicable)*

'I have been ten years and a half in the service. I was in the front rank near the centre of the right squadron of the 4th Light Dragoons, during the Light Cavalry charge at the battle of Balaklava. My horse was shot as we were advancing to the Russian guns, and fell with me, my leg being under him. This was about 300 yards from the battery. While lying on the ground looking for someone to assist in lifting the horse off me I saw Lord Cardigan to the left of where I was lying, cantering to the rear. He was quite alone. Just after Lord Cardigan past me, a Private named Farrell came up, and assisted in getting the horse off me.'

Following Balaklava, Ford was present with the remaining members of his regiment at Inkermann, gaining entitlement to the relevant clasp and served during the lengthy Siege of Sebastopol from the commencement to its fall on 8 September 1855, excepting a period at Scutari Hospital from 4 April 1855 until 11 May 1855. After a further stay at Scutari, Ford landed back in England on 26 May 1856, following which he was initially stationed with his regiment in Brighton. On 5 November 1860, he married Harriet in Dublin and after further service at a number of home stations he was discharged 'time expired' at Hamilton, Scotland, from the re-named 4th Hussars on 30 December 1865 aged 30 years, in possession of two Good Conduct Badges, with his conduct judged to be 'Good' and with the intention of returning to Lisson Grove, London. He attested for the Army Reserve, 1- South London District, on 4 August 1866, stating his occupation as 'Railway Porter' and was also enrolled in the First Class Army Reserve at Royal Park Barracks on 23 June 1871.

Aside from his sworn affidavit, Ford's participation in the charge is recognised by all the authorities on the subject and well documented: he attended the first Balaklava Banquet in 1875; was a member of the Balaklava Commemoration Society in 1879; signed the Loyal Address to the Queen in 1887; present at most of the Balaclava Light Brigade Charge Survivors Annual Dinners and identified on many of their respective group photographs; present at the Jubilee Dinner given by T. H. Roberts at his Fleet Street offices in June 1897 and signed the testimonial given to Mr Roberts on that occasion; pensioner of the T. H. Roberts Fund; claimed from the Light Brigade Relief Fund aged 58 while giving his address as The Grange, Wraysbury, Nr Staines; present at the Coronation celebrations in June 1911 standing with other veterans in a place of honour in front of the troops lining the route.

When he died on 2 August 1911 in Wandsworth, the Roberts Fund paid for his funeral. The records of Paddington Cemetery, Willesden Lane, London, show him as buried there, in a common grave with no headstone, on 8 August 1911, having lived at 115 Portnall Road, Paddington.

Two years before his death, the following extract had appeared in The United Services Gazette 1909:

'Cheered to the echo by a powerful house, which included the Mayor and Mayoress and the Commanding Officer of the troops in garrison here, John Ford, aged 74, who rode with his comrades into the Valley of Death at Balaclava, recited Tennyson's 'Charge of the Light Brigade' at the Colchester Hippodrome a few night ago. The aged ex-trooper wore his old uniform of the 4th Hussars.'

Sold with the following items:

- i. Ford's original 4th Light Dragoons Account Book covering the entirety of his service, 1853-65, including personal details, services abroad and monthly settlements - entries include time at 'Camp Balaklava' and 'Scutari'. This aged but contents well preserved.
- ii. Original parchment certificate of discharge, dated 1865.
- iii. Original First Class Army Reserve enrolment certificate, dated 1871.
- iv. A gilt metal chain and locket containing portrait photographs of Private Ford in uniform in later life and a lady, thought to be his daughter.
- v. Two copied photographs 16cm x 21cm of Ford. The first in uniform wearing Crimea Medal, circa 1857; the second in theatrical pose wearing full dress uniform, taken in later life.
- vi. A Hussar style white hair plume, with crimson feather base and ornate white metal ball socket in lacquered metal tubular case, 37cm.
- vii. A cavalry trooper's heavy sabre with hilt marked 'Bleckmann' in its steel scabbard, probably German late 19th Century.



x13



**The Crimea Medal awarded to Private R. Gwinnell, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, who was killed in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, 25 October 1854**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (R. Gwinnell. 11th Hussars) officially impressed naming, fitted with *Bailey, Coventry* silver top riband brooch, a few edge nicks, otherwise very fine *£6,000-£8,000*

**Reuben Gwinnell** was born in 1833 at Dursley, Gloucestershire, the son of Jeremiah and Mary Gwinnell and in the 1841 Census he shown as living at Woodmancote, Dursley with his parents and six siblings. A labourer prior to his enlistment in the 11th Hussars at Bristol on 9 December 1853, aged 21, he was hospitalised in early 1854 prior to departing for the East and again when he arrived in the Crimea. Gwinnell fought with his regiment at the Battle of the Alma, 20 September 1854, and was killed in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava on 25 October 1854, one of 25 N.C.O.s and men of the 11th Hussars killed in the charge.

He is confirmed on the rolls for the medal with clasps for Alma, Balaklava and Sebastopol, the remarks column on the Balaklava roll stating 'Killed in action Octr. 25/54'.

x14



**Three: Acting Warrant Officer F. C. W. Ballerum, 8th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was killed in action at Broodseinde Ridge on 4 October 1917; he had earlier served with the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force in the capture and occupation of German New Guinea 1914-15 and before that with the New South Wales Naval Contingent in China during the Boxer Rebellion, 1900-01**

1914-15 Star (695 Pte F. C. W. Ballerum. 1 A.N. & M.E.F.) ; British War and Victory Medals (6837 A-WO-2. F. C. W. Ballerum 8 Bn. A.I.F.); Memorial Plaque (Frederick Christian William Ballerum) *very fine* (4) **£500-£600**

**Frederick Christian William Ballerum** was born in Sydney, New South Wales in 1882. Enlisting as an 18 year old with the New South Wales Naval Contingent (Artillery), he served in China during the Boxer Rebellion, embarking from Sydney in the S.S. *Salamis* on 8 August 1900 and returning the following April (China 1900 medal with no clasp), following which period of active service, he remained a further 4 years in the Naval Reserve and also served in the 7th Infantry Regiment.

At the outbreak of the Great War Ballerum attested, on 11 August 1914 at Sydney, for the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force - a hastily raised and equipped force sent to capture and destroy German Wireless Stations at Yap in The Caroline Islands, Nauru and at Rabaul, German New Guinea. Embarking as a Private with F Company, 1st Battalion, aboard the *Berrima*, his unit left Sydney on 19 August 1914 a mere 10 days after the call for volunteers had been made. Promoted Sergeant (extra to Regiment) on 28 December 1914 whilst employed on the Native Police Staff, he then transferred and re-attested for the 3rd Battalion, Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force Tropical Unit on 1 February 1915 at Rabaul, where on 15 June 1915 he was sentenced by Field General Court Martial to 12 months imprisonment with hard labour and reduced to the rank of Private for illegally disposing of government property. On 19 June he was embarked for Australia aboard the S.S. *Malunga* as a court martial prisoner to serve sentence and was discharged on 29 June 1915.

His sentence evidently commuted to some degree, Ballerum attested once again as a Private for the Australian Imperial Force on 2 January 1916 at Liverpool, N.S.W. and, embarked at Sydney per the S.S. *Port Napier* on 17 November 1916 as Acting Company Sergeant Major 8th Battalion (22nd reinforcements). He proceeded to France on 19 April 1917, and was taken on the strength of the 8th Battalion on 16 May 1917.

Acting warrant Officer Ballerum was killed in action on 4 October 1917 following his battalion's attack on Broodseinde Ridge at the third Battle of Ypres. His service records contain a copy of the letter sent to his wife revealing that 'he was wounded by shell fragments on his arm, head and buttock, after the battalion had reached its objective. He was taken into a pill box but died four hours later, and was buried near Broodseinde, Belgium.'

Ballerum's body was never recovered for formal burial and he is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

*Note:* Due to his earlier misconduct charge, Ballerum's 1914-15 Star was initially denied. The medal board later recommended the restoration of the award and it was issued in 1922.

It is possible that Ballerum's misconduct was a dummy charge created in New Guinea. There have been several cases discovered where members of the initial force tasked to stay in New Guinea believed the posting would result in them no longer being involved in the war and consequently created minor staged incidents as a way to get themselves discharged in order to re-enlist in Australia.

Sold with three original postcards - the first dated 1910 showing the recipient in civilian attire, another featuring the recipient in Tropical uniform, sent from New Guinea 1914/15, and the third a studio standing portrait in Great War Sergeant's uniform with another sergeant (unknown), also together with a quantity of copied research.

x15



**Four: Lieutenant C. A. Nichols, Australian Imperial Force, who served with the 6th Australian Light Horse at Gallipoli, was wounded during the Second Battle of Gaza, and confirmed on the strength of the 12th Australian Light Horse at the time of their charge at Beersheba**

1914-15 Star (12 LH AIF Lt Nichols) *note name lacking initials*; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. A. Nichols. A.I. F.); Defence Medal; together with a Royal Masonic Hospital Jewel 1930, silver, hallmarks for London 1950, the reverse engraved 'Bro. C. A. Nichols No. 3547', in its box of issue; Battersea Rotary Club Medal with 'Past President' top brooch bar, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1940) and enamel, reverse engraved 'C. A. Nichols 1940-41'; Royal Masonic Institute for Boys 1939 Medal with 'Steward' top brooch bar, silver (hallmarks for London 1938) and enamel, *the Great War awards later issues, nearly extremely fine* (7) £200-£300



**Claude Aplin Nichols** was born in 1891 in Battersea, London. Having emigrated to Australia, he attested for the 12th Australian Light Horse Regiment at Holsworthy, New South Wales, on 21 March 1915, serving as a Signaller on Regimental Headquarters before embarking for the Mediterranean Theatre on 11 June 1915. Subsequently transported from Egypt to Anzac Cove, Gallipoli, on 29 August 1915 he was taken on the strength of D Squadron, 6th Light Horse Regiment, 2nd Light Horse Brigade under Brigadier General Granville Ryrie, his draft providing reinforcements following the losses at Lone Pine. Occupying the extreme right flank of the allied position, Nichols stayed with the 2nd Brigade until his evacuation from the peninsula on the night of 19/20 December 1915. He rejoined the 12th Australian Light Horse at Maadi, Egypt in February 1916 and was promoted Signalling Corporal, January 1917.

Wounded in action (gun-shot wound to left leg, bullet through the tibia) at Aseferiyah on 19 April 1917, during the Second Battle of Gaza, Nichols was taken to 14th Australian General Hospital and, following a period of recuperation, rejoined the 12th Light Horse on 22 September 1917 and was on the strength of the regiment at the time of their celebrated charge to take Beersheba on 31 October 1917. On this occasion, late in the afternoon, together with the 4th Light Horse Regiment, they advanced over open ground in a pure cavalry charge, getting under the Ottoman guns and capturing the town. Over 700 of the enemy were captured and, more significantly for the Australians, the vital water wells were secured intact. In achieving this, the 12th lost 24 men killed and 15 wounded.

Promoted Signalling Sergeant in November 1917, Nichols served with the 12th as part of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force during their Palestine campaign in late 1917, which included the Battle of Hareira and Sheria on 7 November and the drive to capture Jerusalem in December. Commissioned Second Lieutenant on 1 January 1919 and Lieutenant 1 April 1919, his post-war activities included a punitive expedition to Luxor during the Egyptian Uprising.

Nichols embarked for Australia in September 1919 and was discharged from the Australian Imperial Forces on 10 November 1919. Returning to London following his father's death in 1920, he later served in the Home Guard during the Second World War.

Nichols' service records reveal that he applied in 1934, via Australia House, London, for his Great War medals but the application was denied by the officer i/c base records, Melbourne, on the basis that they already been claimed by a Mr M. C. D. Cock, of Willoughby, New South Wales, on production of his Power of Attorney and not since been returned. A further application by Nichols in 1967 was approved, however, and a 1914-15 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal were sent from Australia to his Walton-on-Thames address on 19 October 1967. The naming on the later issue 1914-15 Star may be noted to be unusual in placing the unit first and lacking initials.

Sold together with copied research including four large copied photographs of the recipient - childhood group standing portrait together with three older brothers; two Great War period standing portraits of the recipient in A.I.F. uniform; image of the recipient in Second War Home Guard uniform.

x16



***Eight: Lance Corporal R. E. Toombs, Australian Army Service Corps, 2nd Australian Imperial Force, who died as a prisoner-of-war of the Japanese on 23 May 1945***

1914-15 Star (3938 Pte. R. Toombs. 10/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (3938 Pte. R. Toombs. 10 Bn. A.I.F.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, the Second War awards all officially named 'SX9105 R. E. Toombs'; together with a Female Relatives' Badge, with one star by G & E Rodd, 1944, pin-backed, reverse numbered 28552; and an Australian Forces colour patch, *the Great War awards very fine, otherwise nearly extremely fine (8)* *£400-£500*



**Richard Toombs** was born in 1894 in Adelaide, South Australia, the son of Edward and Esther Toombs and attested for the 1st Australian Imperial Forces on 9 August 1915. Embarked for Egypt aboard the *Malwa* on 2 December 1915, he joined the 10th Battalion on arrival but developed a hernia and was returned to Australia on 11 April 1916 without seeing active service. He was discharged medically unfit on 19 June 1916.

During the Second World War, Toombs enlisted on the 17 July 1940 at Adelaide in the 2nd Australian Imperial Force and was posted to the 4th Reserve Motor Transport Company, Australian Army Service Corps as a Driver. He was embarked from Sydney for Malaya with the ill-fated 8th Division in April 1941.

Following the fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942, Toombs was taken prisoner and together with 1,500 other Australians, was formed into "B" Force which left Changi for Sandakan in British North Borneo on 8 July 1942. There followed a deplorable nine days journey aboard the *Ubi Maru*, crowded between decks under appalling conditions with little water in the hottest time of year. On arrival at Sandakan Harbour the P.O.W.s were marched eight miles to a camp where, interred in over crowded conditions, with more British and Australians arriving, the total numbers reached 2,500 in a camp designed for 300.

Nearing the end of 1944, with Allied forces approaching Sandakan, the Japanese Command ordered the prisoners to march 165 miles through mountainous country to Ranau. The first 470 prisoners left Sandakan in January 1945, with those unable to continue being killed. A second march of 532 prisoners then left Sandakan, of whom only 183 reached Ranau to join the 8 survivors from the first march. By 1 August 1945 a mere 33 prisoners remained alive at Ranau. These were massacred by the Japanese, with six - all Australians - escaping to tell the tale. Of the 288 prisoners left at Sandakan none survived.

Toombs spurious Japanese death certificate states that he died of malaria at Sandakan on 23 May 1945. In common with most of the victims of these brutal 'death marches', he has no known grave. His name is commemorated on the Labuan Memorial.

*Note:* On his Second World War attestation forms, 46 year old Toombs, declared his age to be 39 and stated no previous service history. However, Toombs' R.S.L. membership cards at Adelaide H.Q. have confirmed that Toombs and Toombs are the same person: 1916 card - 3938 R. Toombs 10th Battalion; 1939-40 Card - 3938 R. Toombs 10th Battalion. Also confirmed hernia.

Sold with copied research, including a copied Second War attestation photograph of the recipient.



#### Family Group:

British War Medal 1914-20 (873 Cpl. A. R. Emmett 39 Bn A.I.F.) dark toned, good very fine

Five: Lance Bombardier A. A. Emmett, 4th Anti-Tank Regiment, Australian Imperial Force, who was executed by the Japanese at Tavoy, Burma on 6 June 1942 and awarded a posthumous Commendation for Gallantry in 2011

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially named 'VX38444 A. A. Emmett'; together with a copy Australian Commendation for Gallantry, good very fine or better (6) £1,200-£1,500

**Alfred Roy Emmett**, a native of Hamilton, Victoria, Australia, was born in 1893, the son of Frank De La Warr Emmett and Kate F. Emmett of Ouyen, Victoria, Australia. He attested for the Australian Imperial Forces on 8 April 1916, embarking from Melbourne for overseas services with C Company, 39th Infantry Battalion, aboard the *Ascanius* on 27 May 1916. After arriving in England, he embarked for France on 23 November 1916 and was killed in action on the Western Front on 29 April 1917. He is buried in Strand Military Cemetery, Ploegstreet, Belgium.

**Aubrey Alfred Emmett**, nephew of the above, was born on 16 May 1919 in Ouyen, Victoria, the son of Robert James Delaware Emmett and Eleanor Thompson. He attested for the Australian Imperial Force on 17 July 1940 and was posted to the 2/4th Anti-Tank Regiment at Puckapunyal. Embarking with his unit from Sydney on 2 February 1941, he arrived Singapore on 19 February 1941, was promoted Lance Bombardier on 9 June 1941 at Tampin and appointed a Substantive Gun Layer on 7 August 1941. Emmett was wounded in action (gun-shot wound to left wrist) on 10 February 1942 during the defence of Malaya and admitted to the 13th Australian General Hospital. Upon recuperation, he re-joined his unit as a Prisoner of War at Changi gaol on 6 March 1942.

In May 1942, Emmett was sent from Singapore with 'A Force' to Tavoy to commence the construction of the Burma section of the infamous Burma-Thailand Railway. The following month, led by Warrant Officer Class II M. W. Quittenton, Emmett and seven other members of the 2/4th Anti-Tank Regiment, afterwards known as the 'Tavoy Eight', escaped but were recaptured after a brief period of freedom. Despite protests from the Australian officers, the Japanese ordered the escapees to be executed without trial. Their deaths, on 6 June 1942, were witnessed by Brigadier Varley, M.C. and Bar, the senior Australian officer, who recorded in his diary:

'I was forced to stand by and watch these men shot. Death was instantaneous. Just before death the spirit of these eight Australians was wonderful. They all spoke cheerio and good luck messages to one another and never showed any fear. A truly courageous end.'

Brigadier Varley spoke to Major Itsui, the Japanese Senior Officer and advised him that he would have him listed as a war criminal due to his act of murder, to which Itsui replied, 'Do you really think Britain is going to win the war?'

Varley replied, 'Certainly I do', and the response from Itsui, 'You are a brave man.'

On 20 June 1950, Major Itsui received life imprisonment for the murder of the 'Tavoy Eight'.

Emmett is buried in Thanbyzayat Military Cemetery, Burma. One of the other seven men executed was Gunner Alan William Glover, a friend of the Emmetts who had also lived in Ouyen. Aubrey Emmett's brother Frank, also of the 4th Anti-Tank Regiment, worked on the Burma-Thailand Railway and was later transported to Japan in a work party. At the end of the war he was liberated from a camp in Nakama, Japan. He died in 1953 as a result of his injuries and experience as a prisoner of war.

On 6 March 2011, following a tribunal enquiry into the recognition of Australian prisoners of war who were killed while escaping from the Japanese forces in the Second World War, Australian Secretary for Defence, Senator David Feeney announced that Aubrey Emmett and the other members of the 'Tavoy Eight' would be posthumously awarded the Commendation for Gallantry.

The Commendation for Gallantry was introduced into the Australian Honours System in 1991 as a replacement for the Imperial 'Mentioned in Despatches'. There have been 70 awards made since its inception, of which 20 were awarded posthumously in 2011 to Australian prisoners of war who were either killed attempting to escape from the Japanese or were executed after their recapture during the Second World War.

Sold with a quantity of copied research and six original, wartime photographs of the recipient, one of which also features his brother Frank.

Note: This lot is available for viewing in Swanbourne, Western Australia, by appointment with our Australasian representative, John Burrige.



## Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

18



**The important group of Orders and Medals awarded to Admiral of the Fleet Lord John Hay, G.C.B., Royal Navy, a recipient of the rare 'China 1842' clasp and later Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean during the operations in the Sudan 1884-85**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Military) Knight Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge in 18 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1886, with display sash, and breast star in silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamels, *the star with slight damage to blue enamel on scroll of motto, and to green enamel stalks of the wreath, one stalk lacking, otherwise nearly extremely fine*; Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed; Coronation 1911, unnamed; China 1842 (Lord J. Hay, Vol. 1st Class, H.M.S. Endymion) original suspension, the ribbon fitted with 3 clasps, China 1842, Taku Forts 1860, Peking 1860; Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Captain Lord John Hay, R.N. H. M.S. Wasp.) contemporary engraved naming in the style of *Hunt & Roskell*, Inkermann clasp loose on ribbon as issued; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (Admiral The Rt. Hon. Lord J. Hay, K.C.B.) officially impressed naming; **France, Second Empire**, Legion of Honour, 5th Class Knight's breast badge, silver and enamels, *enamel damage to most points, to the wreaths and entirely lacking from the centres*; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed, fitted with replacement Crimea suspension; Khedive's Star 1884-6; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, 2nd Class neck badge, silver, gold and enamel, and 1st Class breast star, 100mm diameter, silver, gold and enamels, *the star with badly bent pin and lacking retaining catch and one prong on reverse, unless otherwise described, very fine or better* (12) *£8,000-£12,000*

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*all lots are illustrated on our website and are subject to buyers' premium at 24% (+VAT where applicable)*



**Lord John Hay** was born in Geneva on 23 August 1827, the fourth son of the 8th Marquess of Tweeddale. He entered the Navy as a Volunteer First Class on 13 August 1840 aboard H.M.S. *North Star* and transferred shortly afterwards to *Endymion* on 24 November 1840, in which vessel he took part in the First China War, and afterwards against the Borneo pirates. After serving aboard *Endymion* for three years he was appointed to *Vestal* as a Midshipman on 4 December 1843, later joining *Agincourt* as an 'Admiralty Mate' where, on 19 December 1846, he was made Lieutenant R.N.

After spending six months aboard *Spitful* in 1847, he joined *Powerful* in April 1848 for a three year commission in the Mediterranean. He was promoted to Commander on 28 August 1851, followed by an appointment to *Wasp* in August 1852, to take part in the Crimean War in 1854, remaining in that theatre when transferred to *Tribune*, November 1854 to January 1855, and then returned to *Wasp* and *Forth* in November 1855 until paid off in October 1856.

He was especially promoted to Captain in November 1854 for service in the trenches before Sebastopol, where he was wounded. In 1855 he was commended by Sir Edmund Lyons for his zeal and gallantry in continuing to serve in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol although on half pay, receiving the C.B. in July 1855, and subsequently the Order of the Medjidie 4th Class and Knight of the Legion of Honour 5th Class.

In 1858 he was given command of the paddle-wheel frigate *Odin* in which he went out to China, and in August 1860 he had command of the 3rd squadron of gunboats in the operations which resulted in the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho. For this he received clasps for 'Taku Forts 1860' and 'Pekin 1860' and, being already in possession of the medal for the First China War, he also received the rare clasp 'China 1842' to denote his earlier service, one of only 101 recipients of this rare clasp.

His place in British history for this war, however, has little to do with military action, since he was the second man to bring home pekinese dogs, probably in 1863, and subsequently became a famous breeder at Fulmer Palace of this new strain introduced into England. All the first five of these "sleeve dogs" were very small, and that named Schlorff, a rich chestnut with a dark mask, belonging to Lord John Hay lived to a record age of twenty five years. A little black and white bitch named Hytien, Lord John gave to his sister, The Duchess of Wellington, who began the breed from Stratfield Saye.

In 1866 and again from 1868 to 1871 he was a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. On 7 May 1872 he became a Rear Admiral and through 1875 he was second in Command of the Channel fleet of which he became Commander-in-Chief from November 1877 to December 1879. When the Mediterranean fleet was in the Sea of Marmara, a part of the Channel fleet, with Lord John Hay in command, was sent into the Mediterranean, and whilst there he took possession of Cyprus and temporarily administered the government of the island, a service for which he was officially thanked by the Admiralty and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

From 1880 Lord John Hay was again a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty until February 1883, when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, hoisting his flag in *Lively*. He had become a Vice Admiral on 31 December 1877, and been nominated a K.C.B. on 24 May 1881. He attained the rank of Admiral on 8 July 1884 but continued in the Mediterranean Command for the full period of three years, and was awarded the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for the support and assistance he rendered to the forces employed in the operations in the Sudan. He received the Egypt medal with the somewhat rare rank of Admiral indented on its edge, and from the Sultan of Egypt the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidie.

In 1886 he was First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, and on 30 July he was advanced to G.C.B. In May 1887 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, which position he held until 15 December 1888, when he was promoted Admiral of the Fleet. On attaining the age of 70 years in 1897 he was retired. In the general election of 1857 he was returned to Parliament as M.P. for Wick, and in 1866 and 1868 for Ripon. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Lord John Hay died at Fulmer, Buckinghamshire, aged 88 years, on 4 May 1916 as "Father of the Navy" whilst serving as the most senior of the Admirals of the Fleet.

x19



**The D.B.E. pair attributed to Sylvia, Countess de la Warr, formerly Countess of Kilmuir**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, D.B.E. (Civil) Dame Commander's 2nd type set of insignia, comprising shoulder badge and breast star, silver-gilt and enamel, on lady's bow ribbon, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, with accompanying full neck ribbon and wearing instructions card; Coronation 1953, unnamed, on Lady's bow ribbon, *extremely fine (3)* *£700-£900*



**Sylvia Margaret, Countess de la Warr, D.B.E.**, born 16 July 1903, the daughter of Mr William Reginald Harrison, and the brother of Sir Rex Harrison, the actor; married firstly David Maxwell Fyfe, later 1st Earl of Kilmuir, 1925; secondly Herbrand Sackville, 9th Earl de la Warr, 1968; she died on 10 June 1992. Sold with *Spink* letter of attribution.



**A 'Military Division' C.B. pair awarded to Colonel A. D. B. Buckley, Hampshire Regiment, who Commanded the 2nd Battalion during the Second Boer War, for which he was M.I.D. and appointed Brevet Lieutenant Colonel**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's, breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with narrow swivel-ring suspension and riband buckle; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901 (Major. A. D. B. Buckley. 2/Hamps. Rgt.) *suspension claw tightened, generally very fine or better (2)* *£800-£1,200*



C.B. *London Gazette* 19 June 1911 (Assistant Adjutant General, War Office).

**Arthur Dashwood Bulkeley Buckley** was born in Sopworth, Wiltshire in June 1860. He was the son of the Reverend Joseph Buckley, Rector of Badminton and Sopworth, and was educated at Marlborough. Buckley was 'affectionately known by his brother officers as "Tim".... He joined the 37th Regiment from the Royal North Gloucester Militia on 27 August, 1879. Promoted Lieutenant, 17 April, 1880; Captain, 19 September, 1885; Major, 29 August, 1896; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, 29 November, 1900; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 1st Battalion, 24 March, 1903, to 1907; Brevet Colonel, 25 January, 1905; Substantive Colonel, 13 July, 1907.

He served as Adjutant to 1st V.B. Hants Regiment 15 April, 1889, to 15 April, 1894; A.A.G, Headquarters of Army, 20 October, 1909, to 19 October, 1913.

He Commanded the 2nd Battalion from 3 December, 1900, to 25 February, 1901. Operations in the Orange Free State, including operations at Paardeburg, actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River, and Zand River. Operations in the Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg, and Pretoria. Mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 10 September, 1901, Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel. Queen's medal with four clasps.

Operations in the Aden Hinterland, 1903-4, Commanding 1st Battalion. Commanded Aden Boundary Delimitation Column, 31 December, 1903, to 20 February, 1904.... On mobilisation he was appointed Colonel in Charge of Territorial Force Records, Eastern Command, and his death was undoubtedly due to his going on with his duty when suffering from influenza.'

Colonel 3 April 1915, and is buried in Sopworth (St. Mary) Churchyard, Wiltshire (M.I.C. lists no Great War Medal entitlement, or claim).

Sold with copied research, including several photographic images of recipient in uniform.



**A well-documented Great War C.B., Boer War C.M.G., and Great War French Legion of Honour group of three attributed to Major-General P. E. F. Hobbs, Royal Army Service Corps**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, fitted with later large ring for conversion to neck badge, but lacking smaller link ring, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's breast badge, fitted with later large ring for conversion to neck badge, but lacking smaller link ring, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *the case damaged and missing insert*; **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Commander's neck badge, gold and enamel, gold marks to base of wreath, in *Louis Aucoc, Paris*, case of issue, *minor enamel damage to both central medallions on CMG, and to suspension wreath of last, otherwise good very fine (3)* *£800-£1,200*

C.B. *London Gazette* 18 February 1915:

'For services rendered in connection with Operations in the Field.'

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 19 April 1901:

'In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa.'

French Legion of Honour, Commander *London Gazette* 8 November 1915:

'For distinguished service in the Field.'

**Percy Eyre Francis Hobbs** was born in Jamaica on 18 February 1865, the son of Colonel T. F. Hobbs, 6th Foot, and was educated at Fettes. He joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry as a Lieutenant in 1883, and six years later transferred to the Army Service Corps in the rank of Captain. At the outbreak of the Boer War he was serving as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Woolwich, and in October 1899 he proceeded to South Africa in order to take up a similar appointment. He served during the early operations in Cape Colony and in the Orange Free State, and subsequently served as Assistant Adjutant-General in the Transvaal. For his services in South Africa he was Mentioned in Despatches and was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Returning to the U.K. in 1901, Hobbs became Chief Instructor at the Army Service Corps School of Instruction at Aldershot, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1905. He subsequently served as Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, London District, before performing similar roles in Ireland and with the Eastern Command.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Hobbs was one of the first Army Service Corps officers to proceed to the Western Front, where he served under Sir Douglas Haig as Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General of 1st Army Corps, and later as Haig's Chief Administration Staff Officer. For his services during the Great War he was five times Mention in Despatches; was promoted Major-General; and was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He also received the French Legion of Honour and the Montenegrin Gold Medal for Merit.

Post-War, Hobbs served as Chairman of the Royal Army Service Corps Memorial Fund, and was later Colonel Commandant of the Royal Army Service Corps from 1925 to 1935. He died in Farnborough, Hampshire, on 26 October 1939.

Sold together with a large quantity of original documents, including the Bestowal Document for the Order of the Bath, with accompanying enclosures; Bestowal Document for the Order of St. Michael and St. George, with accompanying Central Chancery enclosures; Bestowal Document for the French Legion of Honour; Bestowal Document for the Montenegrin Gold Medal for Merit, together with French translation; the original hand-written recommendation for the recipient's promotion to Major-General, signed by Sir Douglas Haig; two portrait photographs of the recipient; and various photographs, letters, Army Orders, Regimental and Corps Journals, Maps, and other ephemera.

Sold also with a small wooden box with gold mounts, with contents from the desk of Field Marshal the Earl Haig, specifically two small crucifixes, and a whippet 'charm', with the Field Marshal's card, the top of which is written 'In remembrance of', and the reverse inscribed 'Received and acknowledged 21st. Nov. 1928.', this all a gift to Hobbs from Countess Haig following her husband's death.



**A post-War 'Palestine' C.B. group of nine awarded to Major General J. M. Kirkman [C.B.E.], Royal Artillery, who served as Chief of Staff H.Q. British Forces in Palestine, 1947-1948, and as Chief of Staff, Far East Land Forces, 1948-1950. M.I.D. for both of the previous appointments, he subsequently served as Colonel Commandant, Royal Regiment of Artillery**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, *minor white enamel damage*, in *Garrard & Co. Ltd* case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (2-Lieut. J. M. Kirkman); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (Brig. J. M. Kirkman. C.B.E. Staff.); Coronation 1953, breast awards mounted as originally worn, and housed in a leather case with ribband bars for all of recipient's award, *generally very fine* (9) *£1,000-£1,400*

C.B. *London Gazette* 7 January 1949:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Palestine.'

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1944.

The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight *London Gazette* 9 July 1957.

Greece, Royal Order of King George I with Swords, Commander *London Gazette* 16 January 1948.

**John Mather Kirkman** was born in May 1898, and was the son of J. P. Kirkman, JP of Bedford. He was educated at Westminster (where he was a King's Scholar) and at R.M.A. Woolwich. Kirkman was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in February 1917, and served with the Royal Field Artillery in the French theatre of war from 2 July 1917. He advanced to Lieutenant in August 1918, and to Captain in February 1930.

Kirkman served as Adjutant, September 1931 - January 1933, and at the Staff College, Quetta, 1933-34. He advanced to Major in August 1938, and served as Acting Lieutenant Colonel, July - October 1940; Temporary Lieutenant Colonel, October 1940 - July 1942; and Temporary Brigadier, July 1942 - January 1949. Kirkman served as Deputy Director of Military Intelligence at the War Office in 1942, as Brigadier General Staff, Southern Command in 1944, and as Brigadier General Staff, Middle East, April 1945 - April 1947 (M.I. D.). He was promoted Colonel in March 1945, and served as Chief of Staff H.Q. British Forces in Palestine from 1947 (M.I.D.).

Kirkman advanced to Major General in January 1949, and served as Chief of Staff, Far East Land Forces, 1948-50 (M.I.D.). He subsequently served as Chief of the Intelligence Division, Germany, 1950-54 and as Colonel Commandant, Royal Regiment of Artillery. He relinquished the latter appointment in July 1963. Kirkman served as Commander in Chief St. John Ambulance Brigade from 1956, and was a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Coachmakers and Coach Harness Makers. Major General Kirman died in 1964.



**A Great War C.B.E. group of three awarded to Colonel M. E. O'Donoghue, Indian Army, late 67th Foot**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in *Garrard & Co. Ltd* case of issue; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (2nd. Lieut: M. E. O'Donoghue, 67th Foot); India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7 (Lieutt M. E. O'Donoghue 30th Madras Infy) clasps mounted in this order as usual, campaign awards mounted for wear, *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine (3)*  
*£600-£800*

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919:

'For valuable services rendered in connection with the war.'

**Montague Ernest O'Donoghue** was born in Belfast in February 1859. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 36th Foot in May 1878, before transferring to the 67th Foot in July of the same year. O'Donoghue advanced to Lieutenant in September 1880, and transferred to the Madras Staff Corps, Indian Army in October 1882. He advanced to Captain in May 1889, and to Major in May 1898. O'Donoghue advanced to Lieutenant Colonel in April 1904, and to Brevet Colonel in May 1907. He retired in May 1910. O'Donoghue's M.I.C. gives him as serving during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry and the Indian Army (Ret). It also lists him as serving in the French theatre of war from 6 February 1917, but only being entitled to and applying for a British War Medal. Colonel O'Donoghue died in Bournemouth in June 1943.



A fine Great War D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. group of eleven awarded to Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon N. Maccready, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Royal Engineers, who served during the Great War with the British expeditionary Force and later on the Staff of the 66th Division, being five times Mentioned in Despatches, before attending the Supreme War Council, at Versailles in 1919.

During the Second War, Maccready served as Assistant Chief of the Imperial General Staff, London, and Chief of British Army Staff, Washington D.C., taking part in the Combined Chiefs of Staff discussions at the Potsdam Conference, Germany, July to August 1945. For his services during the Second War, he was additionally honoured by the Allied Nations of the United States of America, France and the Netherlands

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 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; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914 Star with copy clasp (Lieut: G. N. Maccready. R.E.) British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. G. N. Maccready.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (11) *£1,800-£2,200*



K.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 3 June 1932.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

M.C. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916.

U.S.A. Legion Of Merit, Commander *London Gazette* 19 February 1946.

The citation states: 'Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon N. Maccready, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., performed exceptionally meritorious service as Commander, British Army Staff, Washington, from June 1942 to September 1945. He represented the British Army Council in North America and was responsible for all liaison between the British War Office and the United States War Department. During his tenure the Allied armies victoriously assaulted Fortress Europe from all sides and brought the war on that continent to a successful conclusion. To this combined achievement, he made a distinguished contribution by assuring close and complete liaison, thus aiding materially in the task of developing and delivering the full measure of our military might. As representative of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff on the Combined Chiefs of Staff, General Maccready gave a full measure of his rich military experience and superior judgment to the making of important strategic decisions. As British military representative on the Munitions Assignment Board and the Combined Production and Resources Board, he rendered highly valuable services in the determination of policies related to the combined logistical effort. As a member of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee, he demonstrated his wisdom and keenness of insight in dealing with problems affecting the rehabilitation of a war-ravaged world. By his outstanding performance of duty, General Maccready reflected great credit upon himself as a soldier and upon the British Army which he represented.'



**Sir Gordon Nevil Macready, Bt.**, was born in Kandy, Ceylon, on 5 April 1891, the son of General Sir Nevil Macready, 1st Baronet, G. C.M.G., K.C.B., who served as Adjutant-General of the B.E.F. in 1914. Educated at Cheltenham and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he was Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 23 December 1910, and was promoted Lieutenant on 21 December 1912. Following the outbreak of the Great War he joined the B.E.F in France on 23 August 1914- initially serving with 7 Field Company, R.E., his Medal Index Card notes him as serving as an A.D.C. to the commander of the 1st Division, 22 November 1914. Appointed temporary Captain, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, on 12 January 1916, he was awarded the M.C. three days later and confirmed in the rank of Captain on 23 December 1916. Serving with the 66th Division from 1917, he was advanced Brevet Major on 4 June 1917. For his services during the Great War he was awarded both the D.S.O. and O.B.E., and was five times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916, 4 January 1917, 15 May 1917, 11 December 1917, and 20 May 1918).

In 1919, Macready served as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Supreme War Council at Versailles, before being appointed Assistant Adjutant General for the British Military Mission to Berlin, where he was reportedly one of the first British officers to enter Berlin, arriving well ahead of the British diplomatic representatives. From October 1919 until 1920 he served as chief of the Polish Police Mission, organising the police force of the revived Polish State. Promoted Major on 10 August 1926 and appointed Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence, he was Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 7 January 1929, promoted Colonel on 4 July 1934, and Temporary Brigadier on 10 January 1936. That latter year he served as Deputy Director of Staff Duties at the War Office. Promoted Major-General and Head of the British Military Mission to Egypt on 29 September 1938, he advised 'on defence measures and spent two fruitful years there, which proved the value of his services after the campaign in the Western Desert.'

Returning to London on 15 October 1940, Macready served as Assistant Chief of the Imperial General Staff in Whitehall until he was appointed Chief of British Army Staff, Washington D.C. on 16 June 1942. Having been promoted Acting Lieutenant-General on 19 December 1941 and Temporary Lieutenant-General the following December, he served in Washington until the end of the war in Europe, when he then took part in the Combined Chiefs of Staff discussions at the Potsdam Conference, Germany, from July to August 1945. For his services during the Second War, he received the following awards from the Allies: United States of America, Commander of the Legion of Merit; France, Commander of the Legion of Honour; Netherlands, Grand Cross of Order of Orange Nassau.

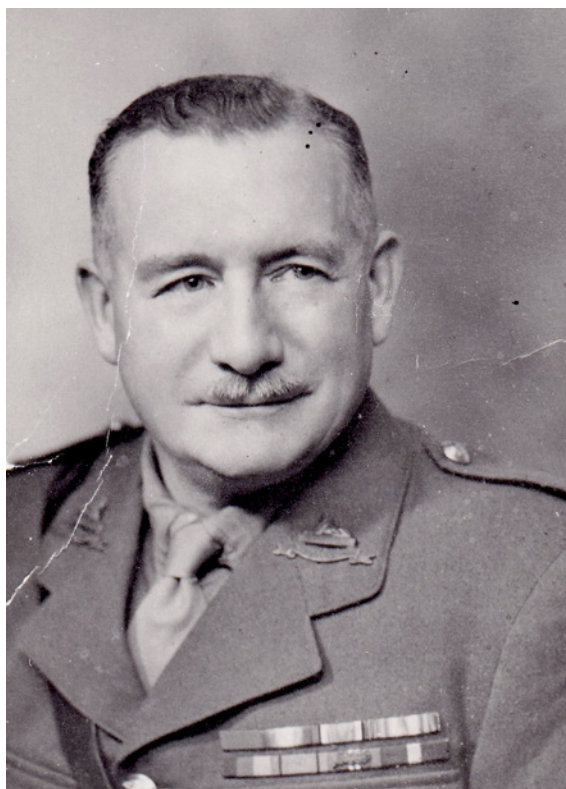
Retiring from the Army in January 1946, Macready succeeded to the Baronetcy upon the death of his father on 9 January of that year, and was soon after appointed Regional Civil Commissioner for Lower Saxony and was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General on 6 September 1946. His last appointments were as British Chairman of the Economic Control Office for the British and American Zones of Germany in 1947 and then as Economic Adviser to UK High Commissioner in Germany between 1949 and 1951. He additionally served as Colonel Commandant, Royal Engineers, 1946 until his death in Paris on 17 October 1956.

Lieutenant-General Macready was author of 'In the Wake of the Great', published after his death, this covers both world wars and gives an insight into behind the scenes planning of the high command.



**A fine Second War 'Withdrawal from Dunkirk' D.S.O. group of eight awarded to Major G. S. Jones, 6th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment (Territorial Army), late Royal Field Artillery, who, on the night of 1-2 June 1940, directed the embarkation of many officers and ordinary ranks from the beach at Dunkirk: 'standing up to the chest in water and under heavy shell fire he assisted exhausted soldiers into the boats who in sodden clothing with equipment and arms might otherwise have drowned'**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated 1940, with integral top riband bar; 1914-15 Star (2.Lieut. G. S. Jones. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. S. Jones.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, the Second War awards all privately engraved 'Major G. S. Jones. D.S. O. T.D.'; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1937, with integral top riband bar, mounted as worn and housed in a *Spink, London*, leather case, edge bruising and contact marks to the Great War awards, these nearly very fine, the rest better (8) *£2,400-£2,800*



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 22 October 1940:  
'In recognition of gallant conduct in action with the enemy.'

The original Recommendation states: 'During the withdrawal of the Battalion from Raches to Dunkirk, 23-29 May 1940, Major Gilbert Sidney Jones, 6th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, showed the greatest skill in finding routes with inadequate maps and was largely responsible for keeping the unit together and preserving its fighting efficiency. At every position held by the Battalion with complete disregard for his own safety he worked night and day in a manner which inspired officers and men alike. In particular at Dunkirk on the night of 1-2 June 1940 he directed the embarkation of many officers and ordinary ranks.'

## Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

Standing up to the chest in water and under heavy shell fire Major Jones assisted exhausted soldiers into the boats who in sodden clothing with equipment and arms might otherwise have drowned. It was impossible to embark all the unit that night but it was not until the last boat had left that this officer ceased his self-appointed task and although on the point of collapse he guided the remnants of the two companies remaining to a comparatively safe place, on the beach, where he ordered them to dig themselves in and rest. The following day the unit was shelled and bombed almost ceaselessly and despite his ordeal of the night before he assisted his Commanding Officer to reorganise the remains of the Battalion and make preparations for embarkation the following night. Under Major Jones the rear party of 6 Lincolns showed an exemplary bearing during the final withdrawal and evacuation.'

**Gilbert Sidney Jones** was born in Stamford, Lincolnshire, in 1892 and was educated at the University of London. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery from the University's O.T.C. on 6 July 1915, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 November 1915. Advanced acting Captain, he transferred to the Lincolnshire Regiment (Territorial Army) on 1 February 1919, was promoted Major on 1 June 1933, and was awarded his Efficiency Decoration in 1937 (*London Gazette* 19 November 1937).

Prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, Jones commanded "D" (Stamford) Company, 4th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment (Territorial Army). Following the outbreak of War, he transferred as Second in Command to the newly raised 6th Battalion, and left for France in April 1940. The Battalion fought valiantly and to much purpose in the rearguard action, finally reaching the beaches of Dunkirk on 1 June, where, for his bravery in assisting the evacuation of troops, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He was presented with his D.S.O. by H.M. The King at Buckingham Palace on 6 August 1940.

A dentist in civilian life, Jones later became Chairman of the Stamford branch of the Lincolnshire Regiment Old Comrades Association. He died in Stamford on 3 February 1959.

Sold together with two books on Dunkirk, *The Epic of Dunkirk*, by E. Keble Chatterton, and *Dunkirk and After*, by G. Beckles; and a large quantity of copied research, including various group photographs and a photographic image of the recipient.



**A good Second War 'Sind 1942-43' O.B.E., Great War 'Mesopotamia' M.C. group of ten awarded to Brigadier G. L. Tomkins, 10th Baluchis, late 128th Pioneers, Indian Army, who was three times Mentioned in Despatches, and was wounded in Waziristan in 1937**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. L. Tomkins) *minor official correction to VM*; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N. W. Persia, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. G. L. Tomkins. 128-Pioneers.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major G. L. Tomkins. 1-10 Baluch. R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; India Service Medal 1939-45, court mounted, *very fine or better* (10) *£1,800-£2,200*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944.

The Recommendation states: 'Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Lionel Tomkins, M.C., 6-10th Baluch Regiment, was Administrator of the Northern Sub Area from the commencement of Martial Law in Upper Sind on 1st June 1942 to 1st June 1943. He was responsible for the conduct of operations and the administration of law and order within his area. His area contained part of a district of Sind and an Indian State. It was due to his unflinching energy and tact throughout the whole period that he was able to gain the full co-operation of both the British and State officials towards the attainment of the common object.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

**Gerard Lionel Tomkins** was born in 1894, the son of the Accountant General of India, and was educated at Denstone College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, unattached list, in India, he had gained the Sword of Honour at the Cadet College at Wellington, India, and was posted to the 128th Bombay Pioneers.

During the Great War Tomkins served with the 128th Pioneers in Mesopotamia from 18 October 1916 to 11 November 1918 and was awarded the Military Cross. His M.C. is believed to have been awarded for an incident during operations in the Hai salient, recorded in the War Diary:

'At about 3 p.m. [on 14 December 1916] Lieutenant G. L. Tomkins started out towards N7 with a patrol of 25 men of "A" Company, having sent on an advanced party. The advance party when at M3 was fired on from about N12 or N14 and losing one man killed, retired. During retirement, another man was wounded in the arm but reached his piquet again. The main body of the patrol under Lieutenant G. L. Tomkins worked from the south of the ruins at N3 to N6 and was fired on from P8, N15, N12 and trenches apparently running about S.E. at N10. The patrol answered the enemy's fire, which grew in volume at once, so the patrol withdrew on the line N6-Hansur road back to No. 1 piquet.'

The 128th served in the attack on the Hai salient on 26 January 1917, facing the western section of the Turkish defence line beyond the Hai channel. The Division attacked with the 128th supporting the assault troops and engaged in consolidation work in captured Turkish trenches. In February 1917 they were part of the force detailed to take the Shumran Crossing of the Tigris near Sannaiyat, the pontoons facing severe opposition and suffering very heavy casualties in the attempt to land the men.

Tomkins was promoted Lieutenant in April 1917, and Acting Captain in February 1918. He served as Staff Captain in Iraq and N.W. Persia (H.Q. Persian L. of C.), from December 1919 to March 1921, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 3 September 1921). Promoted Captain in April 1920, he served as D.A.Q.M.G., Iraq, from April to October 1921. In the inter-war years, following service with his regiment in Iraq 1919-21 and N.W. Persia, 1921, as part of the 14th Indian Division, Tomkins served in a variety of Staff appointments in addition to regimental service, and was briefly instructor in the School of Education, Western Army 1931-32. He was advanced Major in April 1934.

During the Waziristan campaign of 1937, Tomkins was one of comparatively few British officers to be wounded in action, serving as a Major with 1/10 Baluchis. The *Morning Tribune* of 18 June 1937 reported:

'N. W. Frontier: Britons Wounded In Clash With Tribesmen: Major G. L. Tomkins of the 1/10th Baluchis and two British privates were wounded during operations in Waziristan. Two Gurkha and other ranks were killed and four wounded; two Indian other ranks were also wounded.'

Tomkins was again Mentioned in Despatches 'for distinguished services rendered in connection with military operations in Waziristan, N. W. Frontier, 17th January to 15th September 1937' (*London Gazette* 18 February 1938), one of only two 'Mentions' to the regiment for these operations.

Tomkins later served with the Regimental Training Centre (10/10th) as Second in Command and Commandant, from July 1938 to his retirement in September 1947 by which time he held the rank of Acting Colonel and Brigadier. In addition, Tomkins served on the North East Frontier and in Burma during the Second World War, being appointed O.B.E. and Mentioned in Despatches for a third time (*London Gazette* 8 June 1944) for service during civil disorders in the Sind area.

Brigadier Tomkins retired to Dublin, Ireland, in September 1947, where he was President of the Dun Laoghaire branch of the British Legion and a noted yachtsman. He died in Dublin on 5 March 1963 and is buried in Deans Grange Cemetery, Dublin. His obituary states that he was wounded in the 1939-45 War, although this may be a mistaken reference to his North West Frontier wound of 1937.

Sold with copied research including a portrait photographic image of the recipient.

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**27 A post-War O.B.E., M.S.M. group of seven awarded to Corporal J. P. Morrison, Royal Army Service Corps, later Town Clerk for Paisley**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type, breast badge, silver-gilt; 1914-15 Star (M2-100733. Pte. J. P. Morrison. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-100733 Cpl. J. P. Morrison. A.S.C.); Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (M2-100733 Cpl J. P. Morrison. R.A.S.C.) mounted as originally worn, *light contact marks, generally nearly very fine or better (7)* £200-£300

O.B.E. *London* 6 June 1947 (Town Clerk Paisley).

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919:

'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders.'

**John Picken Morrison** was a native of Paisley. He served during the Great War with the 406th Motor Transport Company, Army Service Corps on the Western Front.

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**28 A post-War O.B.E. group of four awarded to Alderman F. W. A. Cushman, Chief Constable, Brighton Special Constabulary**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type, breast badge; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 2 clasps, The Great War 1914-18, Long Service 1929 (Insp. Frederick W. A. Cushman) mounted as worn, *gilding somewhat rubbed on first, edge bruise to last, very fine (4)* £200-£240

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 5 June 1952: Frederick William Adcock Cushman:

'For public services in Hove, Sussex.'

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**29 A post-War O.B.E. group of nine attributed to Brevet Colonel A. D. S. Mangnall, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1951, with two Additional Award Bars, one G.V.I.R., dated 1951; the other E.I.I.R., dated 1960, mounted as worn, *good very fine (9)* £300-£400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1962: Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Derek Swift Mangnall, T.D., The Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry (Prince of Wales's Own), Royal Armoured Corps, Territorial Army (now T.A.R.O.).

The original Recommendation states: 'Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. S. Mangnall joined the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry in 1948 to command A Squadron at Salisbury. He later became 2nd in Command in 1955 and Commanding Officer from 1958 until the present. His service to the Regiment has always been of the very highest order, and he can well be described as being of immense worth because of his knowledge of Territorial affairs and his experience, both of which he has imparted to the Regiment with unflagging keenness and example. His period of Command has been one of exceptional success, and this is due to his own leadership. This period culminated in a Regimental parade when the new Guidon was presented, and where the high standard and bearing of the Regiment was due to his organisation and Command. His services to the Territorial Army have been most unselfish and of a very high order.

In order to achieve this remarkable success, Lieutenant-Colonel Mangnall has, despite a full business commitment, given up most of his spare time to his task and his exceptional devotion to duty has been remarkable.'

T.D. *London Gazette* 13 April 1951.

T.D. 1st Clasp *London Gazette* 13 April 1951.

T.D. 2nd Clasp *London Gazette* 17 May 1960.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 April 1946:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North-West Europe.'

Sold with copied research which establishes that this combination of awards is unique to this recipient.



**A well-documented Second-War 'Customs and Excise Inspector's' I.S.O., Great War M.C. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel D. Lindsay, Northumberland Fusiliers, later Lancashire Fusiliers, who served with the Volunteer Company, Scottish Rifles during the Boer War, and was wounded in action during the Great War**

The Imperial Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver, gold, and enamel, reverse engraved 'Lt.-Colonel David Lindsay, M.C. 12th. June 1941.'; Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse contemporarily engraved 'Capt. D. Lindsay.'; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (7939 Cpl. D. Lindsay. Vol: Coy. Scot. Rifles.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. D. Lindsay. North'd. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. D. Lindsay.) *minor edge bruise to BWM, good very fine or better* (6) *£1,600-£2,000*



I.S.O. *London Gazette* 12 June 1941: David Lindsay, Esq., M.C., Inspector, First Class, Board of Customs and Excise.

M.C. *London Gazette* 17 April 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He went forward through a heavy hostile barrage to the new front line and returned with most valuable information. Later, he took command of a company, and was largely responsible for saving a critical situation.'

**David Lindsay** was born in Glasgow on 19 October 1878 and in civilian life was employed as an Inland Revenue Officer. Following the outbreak of the Boer War he attested for the Scottish Rifles at Glasgow on 8 March 1900, was promoted Corporal on 8 March 1901, and served in South Africa with the 2nd Volunteer Service Company, attached 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, from 15 March 1901 to 19 May 1902 (also entitled to the two date clasps to his Q.S.A.). He was discharged on 19 May 1902, after 2 years and 80 days' service.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Lindsay was commissioned Lieutenant in the Northumberland Fusiliers on 17 December 1914, was promoted Captain on 1 April 1915, and served with the 16th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 November 1915. He was wounded on the night of 23 December by gun shot to the left thigh, whilst commanding 'C' Company, thus being the battalion's first officer casualty, and was evacuated to England on 31 December 1915. After being discharged from hospital he returned to France on 10 November 1916, and served as a Brigade Intelligence Officer from 23 February to 9 September 1917, being promoted Major on 1 July 1917. He transferred to the Lancashire Fusiliers on 27 February 1918, and served with both the 16th and 15th Battalions for the remainder of the War. For his services during the Great War with the Northumberland Fusiliers he was awarded the Military Cross, and was presented with his M.C. by H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace on 26 September 1918. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 May 1921, he transferred in this rank to the Reserve of Officers on 31 January 1922.

Returning to his civilian job with the Board of Customs and Excise, Lindsay was advanced Inspector, First Class, and was created a Companion of the Imperial Service Order in 1941, being invested with the I.S.O. by H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace on 15 July 1941. He died in Deepdene, Surrey, on 1 October 1961.

Sold together with a large quantity of original documentation and letters, including the Bestowal Document for the Imperial Service Order, dated 12 June 1941, together with a copy of the Statutes of the Order; Commission Document appointing the recipient a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Lancashire Fusiliers (Regular Army Reserve of Officers), dated 31 January 1922; Document appointing the recipient a Freeman Citizen of Glasgow; the recipient's Officer's Record of Service Blue Book; various War Office and Central Chancery letters regarding his military appointments and the awards and investitures for both the I.S.O. and M.C.; various letters congratulating him on the award of the I.S.O.; a large quantity of postcard and other photographs; and a large quantity of copied research.

Sold also with various certificates and ephemera relating to Alan William Lindsay.

**31 A Second War M.B.E. group of eight awarded to Captain G. E. Johnson, Mercantile Marine, late Lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve, who was severely injured during the Great War during a Germany Torpedo Boat Raid in the English Channel**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. G. E. Johnson. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. E. Johnson. R.N.R.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1917, with bronze palm emblem on riband, *emblem detached from riband on last, otherwise nearly extremely fine (8)* £300-£400

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942: Captain George Edmund Johnson, Master, Merchant Navy.

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 2 November 1917: Lieut. George E. Johnson, R.N.R.: 'For distinguished services rendered during the War.'

The official French citation states: 'Lieutenant George Edmund Johnson, R.N.R., H.M. Drifter *Paramount*, behaved bravely as a Drifter commander during a raid by German destroyers in the English Channel on the night of 17-18 March 1917. He also captured off the Goodwins, in a strong breeze and a heavy sea, the sailboat *Virgin del Soprocco*, with 19 Germans on board.'

**George Edmund Johnson** was born in Hull, Yorkshire, on 7 April 1882, and received his Master's Certificate on 31 October 1908. He was commissioned temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve on 27 November 1914, and served during the Great War in command of the armed Drifters *Acceptable* from 11 December 1914, and *Paramount* from 29 April 1916. For his courage while commanding his Drifter on the occasion of the Channel raid by German Torpedo Boat Destroyers on the night of 17-18 March 1917 he was awarded the French Croix de Guerre- the official Admiralty report on the action states 'The Drifter *Paramount* was hit in several places, and I regret to say the Skipper and two hands were severely injured.'

Johnson subsequently served during the Second World War in the Mercantile Marine as captain of the S.S. *Mistley*, and was created a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1942 New Year's Honours' List.

Sold with the original Bestowal Document for the French Croix de Guerre, *this torn in the top left hand corner*; and a large quantity of copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient and of the *Mistley*.

**32 A Second War 'Burma operations' M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Captain the Reverend T. Walters, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, attached HQ 14 Indian Division, who was five times Mentioned in Despatches**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Indian Independence Medal 1947 (IEE -160170 Rev. T. Walters, I.E.E.), mounted as worn, *generally very fine or better (7)* £400-£500

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944:

'For devotion to duty of a very high order. Both in action in Arrakan and in the present location of the 14 Indian Division he has been untiring in his work in connection with the spiritual and moral welfare of the Division. He has sympathy and commands a very high measure of respect throughout the Division. His sermons are consistently very good indeed and he fills his church to capacity at all voluntary services. His work has had a very marked effect on the morale of this Division and has been of very great value to the Divisional Commander.'

**Thomas Walters** was born in August 1916 at Merthyr Tydfil and served during the Second World War as a Chaplain to the Forces in both the Middle East and Burma, being five times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 8 July 1941, 30 December 1941, 10 January 1946, 9 May 1946, and 19 September 1946).

Post-War Walters is shown listed in a passenger list, May 1957, as travelling to South Africa as a Missionary with his wife and three children. Their home address was given as 10 Preston Avenue, Newport.

**33 A post-War M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Chief Superintendent D. Ritchie, Liverpool City Police**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; British War and Victory Medals (S-17265 Pte. D. Ritchie. A. & S.H.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Ch. Supt. David Ritchie) mounted as worn; together with the recipient's Liverpool City Police Good Service Medal, silver, 1 clasp, Service Over 30 Years, the reverse engraved 'Presented by Watch Committee to Supt. D. Ritchie 4-2-45', with top silver riband bar; Liverpool City Police Good Service Medal, bronze, the edge engraved 'Supt. David Ritchie.', and the reverse engraved 'Presented by Watch Committee 4th Feb: 1940', with top bronze riband bar; two Regimental Prize Medals, silver, engraved '17265 Sgt. D. Ritchie A Coy. Tug-of-War 10th (S.) Bn. A.S. Hrs. July 1919' and 'Sgt. D. Ritchie 34th Div. Germany 1919.'; and the recipient's Royal Life Saving Society Swimming Proficiency Medal, bronze, the reverse engraved 'D Ritchie. Oct. 1923', *generally very fine and better (12)* £340-£380

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1953: 'David Ritchie, Esq., Chief Superintendent, Liverpool City Police Force.'

**David Ritchie** was born in Greenfield, Dumfriesshire, on 27 February 1896 and after leaving school was employed as a ploughman. He attested for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on 18 August 1916, and served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was discharged on 5 November 1919, and joined the Liverpool City Police on 4 February 1920.

Ritchie was awarded half a crown by the Watch Committee as a reward for services at a fire on 4 November 1924, and was promoted Sergeant on 23 November 1925, Inspector on 16 November 1934, Chief Inspector on 26 May 1936, and Superintendent on 28 March 1939. For his services during the Second World War he was awarded the Defence Medal, and was promoted Chief Superintendent on 18 January 1949. He was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1953 New Year's Honours' List, and retired on 1 May 1956, after 36 years' service. He died in Liverpool on 9 March 1977.

Sold with copied research including a group photographic image of the recipient.



The remarkable Great War D.S.C. group of three awarded to Captain Robert Hughes, Mercantile Marine, Master of the S.S. *Woodfield* when attacked and sunk by U-38 off the coast of Morocco on 3 November 1915; following a 2 hour pursuit under constant shell-fire, during which eight men were killed and fourteen wounded, including Captain Hughes in the right leg and shoulder, the survivors abandoned ship in four small rafts, all of which reached the Moroccan shore, whereupon all were captured and interned for 'the duration of the war' but eventually escaped and made their way to Gibraltar

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., the reverse hallmarked London 1918, in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue; British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Robert Hughes) *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£1,800-£2,200*



D.S.C. *London Gazette* 17 January 1919: 'Captain Robert Hughes, Mercantile Marine. For carrying on trade.'

The following letter, dated London, 17 December 1918, was sent by the Admiralty, Whitehall, to Messrs. Woods Tylor & Brown, 44 Leadenhall Street, London E.C.3., owners of the *Woodfield*:

'Gentlemen,

I am commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that they have under consideration a report of the sinking of your S.S. "WOODFIELD" (Captain Robert Hughes) by an enemy submarine on the 3rd November, 1915.

At 7.45 A.M. on that date two shots were fired at the ship from a Northerly direction, and fell about 100 yards ahead of the ship. A submarine was then sighted 3-4 miles off flying signal "Abandon ship immediately". The course was altered to bring the submarine astern, ensign hoisted, and fire returned, although the shots from a 3 pounder gun fell 1-1.5 miles short. Submarine and ship continued action for two hours firing respectively about 50 and 30 rounds, and from then onwards nearly every shell found its mark. One burst in the soldiers' quarters killing four men; another near the bridge fatally wounding the Carpenter and wounding the Master in the right leg and shoulder. At 9.45 A.M. when eight men had been killed and fourteen wounded, including the Gunners, the Master decided to stop and get some of the boats away, and ceased fire. The Chief Officer was directed to get everyone away except the senior Gunner (Phillips). The Master then ordered Phillips to come aft with him to man the gun, but found that he (Phillips) was too seriously wounded to do so.

The submarine now ceased firing, submerged and about twenty minutes later torpedoed the ship amidships. The Master, Senior Gunner and a soldier named Wand who had his arm broken but had stayed on board with his chum who was fatally wounded, and had just died, were the only persons on board at this time. These three put two rafts over the side and all managed to get on one. It was however too small for three, so the Master although badly wounded in the leg and shoulder jumped overboard and swam about sixty yards to the other. The ship was boarded by one of the submarine's crew for the ship's papers, and two more shots were fired into her and she sank at 10.30 A.M. All survivors reached shore in the ship's boats.



Everyone on board behaved excellently, with the exception of the Arab Firemen who left the stokehold when they heard the first shots. The Master put up a gallant fight for two hours, although his gun was outranged and only ceased fire in order to get his boats away as he himself and twenty-one others had been killed or wounded. He then remained on board with the Senior Gunner, with the idea of keeping his gun in action to the last. His conduct during the whole action was most courageous. The behaviour of the two Gunners, who were both wounded also appears to have been most praiseworthy.

I am to inform you that the King has been pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Captain Hughes in recognition of his gallant behaviour. The First Officer (Thomas Jenkins), First Engineer (Kenneth John Henderson), and the two Gunners (Acting Lance Corporal J. W. Phillips, R.M.L.I. ON.7349 (P.O.) and Private G. W. Thorne, R.M.L.I. ON.3049/P.O. will be "commended" in the London Gazette.'

The story of the fight between, a British merchant steamer and a German submarine was graphically told at Plymouth on the arrival of Captain Robert Hughes, of Criccieth, North Wales; Chief Engineer Kenneth Henderson, and 35 members of the crew of the London steamer *Woodfield* in the London *Daily News* of 7 February 1916:

'The *Woodfield*, which is a steamer of 3584 tons, had an uneventful voyage until the vessel was 40 miles to the eastward of Gibraltar. The weather was fine and clear when, shortly before daybreak on November 3, a German submarine was sighted. The enemy signalled for the *Woodfield* to stop, but far from giving in without an effort to escape, Captain Hughes increased speed and endeavoured to get away from the enemy craft. A long chase commenced. The *Woodfield* got the submarine under her stern, and headed away with all speed. A gun which was mounted on her poop was manned by members of the crew. The Germans fired at her. The first shot fell short, and then, getting closer, the submarine fired again, and this time the shell flew over the steamer.

Trouble at this stage commenced with the Arab firemen of the *Woodfield*, who gave way to panic, and refused to stay at the furnace. Mr. Henderson himself went into the deserted stokehold, and, with other members of his staff, maintained the fires.

Meanwhile there were exciting incidents on deck. The Germans with their third shot found the range, and, discreetly keeping outside the range of the *Woodfield's* only gun, bombarded the ship. One shell penetrated the side of the vessel, went through the bunkers, and exploded against a bulkhead in the stokehold. It threw up a cloud of coal dust which nearly smothered the chief engineer and his plucky assistants, but fortunately caused them no injury on the bridge.

Captain Hughes was twice hit by shell; once in the shoulder, and again in the right leg, whilst he had a wonderful escape from a shell which killed the ship's carpenter. The two were standing together, Captain Hughes with his hand on the shoulder of the carpenter, when a shell tore away a portion of his coat and carried away a portion of the carpenter's skull. The mate was standing on another portion of the deck clinging to the meat safe, when a shell carried it bodily overboard, happily without injuring him.

At last, after a running fight, which had lasted three hours, and when eight men had been killed and fourteen wounded, Captain Hughes considered that escape was hopeless. There were no signs of assistance from any quarter, so he very reluctantly gave the order to stop the engines. The boats were lowered. Four boats were got away, all the wounded being moved. The captain, who was the last to leave, with two other men, got on a small life raft, but, finding that this would not support all three, he very pluckily, despite the wounds from which he was suffering, dropped off and swam to one of the boats. Hitherto he had in the excitement not taken much account of his injuries, but the immersions in the bitterly cold water caused him intense pain, and he was suffering severely when hauled into the mate's boat.

The Germans then torpedoed the *Woodfield*. The adventures of the men were not yet ended. There were 64 men in the four boats, which kept together during daylight. In the night, however, they became separated. The captain's and third mate's boats succeeded in making Perion, and another boat got to Alhucenas, a Spanish fort on the Moroccan coast, but the men of the fourth boat, landing on an exposed portion of the coast, were made prisoners by the Arabs, and a ransom was demanded for them.

Three of these men escaped, and eventually reached Gibraltar. The others were ransomed, and after about three weeks the Spanish authorities managed to get all the men together, and they were taken to Malaga, where they were interned for what was to be the duration of the war. They were treated most hospitably, but eventually they succeeded in getting on board a steamer on the point of leaving the harbour and made their way to Gibraltar.'

The German U-boat captain turned out to be none other than the notorious Max Valentiner, otherwise known as 'Mediterranean Max'. The remarkable story of the *Woodfield* was chosen by Lieut.-Commander E. Keeble Chatterton, the famous naval historian, as the first of a 'new series of articles on Great Naval Dramas', and was published in *The People* on Sunday, October 27, 1940. Unfortunately, in the lengthy article E. Keeble Chatterton confused the true Captain of the ship with one 'Capt. A. K. Jones' which necessitated a letter of apology to be written to Captain Hughes on 11 November 1940, regretting his error.

Captain Robert Hughes died at his home 'Woodfield' at Criccieth on 17 October 1963. His obituary described him as a 'retired master mariner and commodore captain, aged 85 years, who hailed from an old Portmadoc seafaring family and was the son of the late Captain John Hughes, of Portmadoc. 'Prior to his retirement some 30 years ago, Captain Hughes commanded the steamships of Wood Taylors and Brown (*sic*) Shipping Company for 20 years during which the company promoted him to the rank of commodore captain. He also gave five years service with the Court Line.' The obituary goes on to describe at length the epic episode of the *Woodfield*.

Sold with many original documents, including Royal Humane Society Honorary Testimonial on Vellum to Robert Hughes 'for having on the 8th June 1895 gone to the rescue of John Williams who was in imminent danger of drowning at Portmadoc and whose life he gallantly assisted in saving'; two letters of congratulations from Portmadoc Urban District Council, dated 15 & 18 February 1916, for his 'conspicuous gallantry' and wishing him a speedy recovery from his injuries; original copy of the Admiralty letter dated 17 December 1918; letter from Woods Tylor & Brown, dated 18 March 1929, confirming his service with the Company from August 1907; letter from Haldin & Co. appointing Hughes to command of S.S. *Pennington Court*, 17 June 1929; letter of apology from E. Keeble Chatterton, dated 11 November 1940, together with original news cuttings of his article; another letter from Haldin & Co., dated 2 July 1952, confirming his service in command of S.S. *Pennington Court* and S.S. *Errington Court* from June 1929 to July 1932; several contemporary news cuttings from 1916 giving various length accounts of the *Woodfield's* exploits, one with a photograph of the survivors of the crew, including Hughes identified, interned at Melilla, Morocco; together with various ribbon bars and ribbons which indicate entitlement to 1939-45 Star, Atlantic Star, Africa Star, Pacific Star and War Medal.

For the M.B.E. attributed to his brother John Gwilym Hughes, a civil servant, see Lot 127.



The extremely rare 'Sino-Japanese Conflict 1938-39' D.S.C. group of six awarded to Surgeon-Lieutenant V. J. R. Sheridan, Royal Navy; after service in the river gunboats of the China Fleet, he joined Lord Louis Mountbatten's famous destroyer *Kelly*, flagship of the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla, and was killed in action when *Kelly* was bombed and sunk by German dive-bombers off Crete in May 1941

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1940 and hallmarked London 1940; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, together with named Admiralty enclosure (Surg. Lieut. V. J. R. Sheridan DSC RN', mounted court style for display, *good very fine* (6) *£3,000-£4,000*



*The officer of HMS Kelly, Malta, May 1941  
Mountbatten, front row, centre,  
Surgeon Sheridan, front row, left*

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1940: 'For services in the Sino-Japanese Conflict.'  
Two D.S.C.s and two D.S.M.s were awarded for this conflict.

**Vincent Joseph Redmond Sheridan** was born in 1915, the son of John Brady Sheridan and Evelyn May Sheridan. His father was also a member of the Royal Navy. He graduated with Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery degrees from Edinburgh University and was commissioned into the Royal Navy in 1937.

**Gunboats in China**

He served as surgeon in the gunboats *Mantis*, *Grasshopper* and *Sandpiper*, of the China Fleet. In the summer of 1938 he was in *Sandpiper* at Changsha, capital of Hunan province, which lay on the Xiang River, a tributary of the Yangtse. The Sino-Japanese War was raging and at that time the Japanese were attempting to capture the nearby city of Wuhan, which was defended with great tenacity. Endless columns of refugees passed through Changsha and many inhabitants of the city left. *Sandpiper* was alone in protecting British interests in the Changsha area, her captain, Lieutenant-Commander W. E. J. Eames, doubling up as British consul. Japanese air-raids increased in intensity and on 6 September 1938, Japanese bombers attacked the shipping on the river. Bombs fell around *Sandpiper* which, because of her shallow draught, swayed at her anchors 'like a novice water-skier'. There were no direct hits and no injuries other than minor cuts and bruises. Commander Eames subsequently reported to his Admiral:

'Six Japanese bombers dropped a number of bombs around SANDPIPER. Two cabins and sickbay wrecked. Considerable damage to superstructure but no underwater damage. No casualties. Consider attack deliberate.'

A ferry-boat loaded with refugees which had anchored only thirty yards away received a direct hit and sank, and several junks were also sunk. *Sandpiper* sent away her boats to rescue survivors. Commander Eames also recorded in his report, 'I would like to comment on the cool and excellent conduct of my officers and ship's company, who did splendid work in saving the lives of a large number of people. Surgeon Lieutenant Sheridan is particularly deserving of high commendation.'

*Sandpiper* had twenty-five locally enlisted Chinese crewmen, and their families had established a miniature village near the ship. Sheridan's duties included supervision of the hygiene of this settlement.

Shortly before Christmas 1939, the ship's company was notified that *Sandpiper* was to be laid up and the ship's company evacuated. The journey from the interior of China was not a straightforward matter, as the Sino-Japanese war raged across much of the country. The overland route to Ningpo was selected following publication of missionary's account of a successful journey using this route. Many preparations had to be made, including destruction of all the ammunition and packing of nearly seven tons of stores which had to be brought out.

The sailors were dressed in civilian clothes and all had grown beards to disguise their identity as naval personnel. They left Changsha at 6 a.m. on 15 January 1940 in junks and sampans. The journey to Shanghai took fifteen days and employed many modes of transport - boats, lorries, train, buses, and at one time rickshaws. On five or six nights they found accommodation in local hotels, the other nights were spent on lorries or trains. It was bitterly cold.

Their arrival in Shanghai was followed by a celebration. The ship's company then travelled to Hong Kong from where they took passage in the P&O liner *Viceroy of India* to England, where they disembarked at the end of March 1940.

**H.M.S. Kelly**

Sheridan was next posted to the destroyer *Kelly*, flagship of the dashing aristocrat Lord Louis Mountbatten, who commanded the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla. At the end of April 1940 *Kelly* participated in the evacuation of British troops from Namsos in Norway. She came under sustained air attack from dive-bombers but returned safely to Scapa Flow.

On the night of 9 May 1940, she was involved in a night battle with E-boats in the North Sea, being torpedoed in the boiler room and very nearly sunk. Despite the loss of all electrical power and further air attacks, the ship was taken in tow and brought back to Tyneside in a 90-hour ordeal. Throughout this period Sheridan remained in the wrecked sickbay and treated the wounded by torch-light.

After extensive repairs almost amounting to reconstruction, she was recommissioned at the end of the year, and spent the first three months of 1941 patrolling the Western Approaches. She spent a great deal of time at sea off the French coast and was bombed on several occasions, including while in Plymouth harbour. She was also visited by Lord Mountbatten's cousin, King George VI.

In April 1941 *Kelly* sailed for the Mediterranean, and for three weeks was based at Malta, patrolling between the embattled island and the North African coast. On 21 May 1941, she was directed to Crete to assist Commonwealth forces defending the island against the German invasion. In the mid-afternoon she encountered an unwary German submarine on the surface and sank it. In the evening of that day she encountered and sank two small German troopships, and bombarded Maleme aerodrome, enabling the New Zealanders to mount a successful counter-attack.

*Kelly* and *Kashmir* then turned for Alexandria but, shortly after dawn on the 23rd May, both ships were bombed and sunk by German dive-bombers. *Kelly* sank with more than half her crew, including Surgeon Lieutenant Sheridan. Survivors from both vessels were picked up by H.M.S. *Kipling*, 128 from *Kelly* and 159 from *Kashmir*. Lord Mountbatten was among the survivors, and seven weeks after the loss of his ship he inserted the following obituary for Sheridan in *The Times*:

'He had more small ship experience than most medical officers having gained his D.S.C. in China gunboats. He was very popular both in *Kelly* and the 5th Destroyer Flotilla generally. When the *Kelly* was torpedoed in the German minefield on 9 May 1940 the sickbay was wrecked and all lights failed. Doctor Sheridan tended the wounded under great difficulty by the light of a torch. Off Crete the *Kelly* went too quickly to enable him to help once more with the wounded. His loss will be keenly felt by his many friends.'

*Post script*: Surgeon Lieutenant Sheridan, who was aged 26, is commemorated by name on the Chatham Naval Memorial. In 1942 H. M.S. *Sandpiper* was presented to the Chinese government and renamed *Ying Hao* (British hero). Together with the named Admiralty enclosure, the group is accompanied by six small photographs taken at Changsha, one annotated on the reverse 'H.M.S. Sandpiper Nov 1938. City is burning in background'; a contemporary Press photograph of H.M.S. *Lelly* after being torpedoed in May 1940; an old copied photograph of *Kelly*'s officers at Malta in May 1941, including Mountbatten and Sheridan; together with some more recent copied photographs, including one of Sheridan with Commander Eames, some copied news cuttings and other research.

**36 A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. pair awarded to Lieutenant A. J. T. Bland, Royal Field Artillery**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue; British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. A. J. T. Bland.) *good very fine* (2) **£400-£500**

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 October 1917; citation published 11 March 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a truck of ammunition was set on fire by a shell he, with three N.C.O.'s, with an utter disregard of danger from the burning ammunition or the hostile shelling, rushed to the truck and succeeded in putting out the fire. Later on the same evening a truck loaded with cordite was set alight by a shell, and he again, accompanied by a corporal, succeeded in putting out the fire and saving the ammunition.'

**Arthur James Tyrell Bland** was born on 20 May 1894 in New Milverton, Warwickshire. Serving with the Royal Field Artillery Special Reserve he was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 1 June 1915 and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 September 1915. Advanced Lieutenant, for his gallantry during the Great War he was awarded the Military Cross.

Bland's Medal Index Card shows eligibility for the Silver War Badge. He was returned to the Royal Artillery under an emergency commission on 2 October 1939, and died in 1969.

**37 A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. pair awarded to Captain G. W. Harvey, Royal Field Artillery, who was killed in action at Amiens on 12 April 1918**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue; Victory Medal 1914-19 (Capt. G. W. Harvey.) *good very fine (2)* *£600-£800*

M.C. *London Gazette* 16 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He proceeded through heavy barrage to a forward observing post, where under very heavy fire and in imminent risk of capture he continued to observe till dark, at times having to go forward to a signalling station to repair the line, as his signallers were badly gassed. His observation alone stopped a very determined hostile attack, and his determination, fearlessness and resource were most valuable at a critical juncture.'

**George Winfred Harvey**, of Ashmeadow in Bury, Lancashire, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force), and landed in France with them in March 1917. Advanced Captain, he was serving with A Battery, 169th Brigade when he was killed in action at Amiens on 12 April 1918, and he is buried at Boves West Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

**x38 A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of four awarded to Major D. W. Gunston, Irish Guards, who was later a Member of Parliament and made a Baronet for his services as Parliamentary Private Secretary to Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer 1931-36**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. D. W. Gunston. I. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. D. W. Gunston.) *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore nearly very fine (4)* *£800-£1,200*

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

**Derrick Wellesley Gunston** was born in 1891, son of Major B. H. Gunston, 5th Dragoon Guards, and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He served during the Great War with the Irish Guards and won his M.C. in the attack on Cariboo and Cannon Trenches on the outskirts of Boesingle village, 31 July/1 August 1917, when he commanded the 2nd battalion. The battalion lost 6 officers and 280 O/Rs in this attack. Gunston was second-in-command of the 1st Battalion in 1918; Major, 7th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, 1939. Conservative M.P. for Gloucestershire (Thornbury Division) 1924-1945; Parliamentary Private Secretary to Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P. 1926, to Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1931-36, and to Sir Edward Grigg, Joint Under-Secretary for War 1940-42; Member of the Parliamentary Mission to Newfoundland 1943. Gunston was created a Baronet in 1938. He died on 13 July 1985.

**x39**



**A Great War 'Arras 1917' M.C. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant H. J. Lodge, Lincolnshire Regiment, late Armoured Car Section, Royal Naval Air Service, with whom he served in German South-West Africa in 1915**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed; 1914-15 Star (F.947, H. J. Lodge, A.M.1, R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. H. J. Lodge.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star, 1 clasp, Atlantic; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these last four all unnamed, mounted as worn, *good very fine (8)* *£1,000-£1,400*

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took command of the Company at a critical period, when the front line was obscure. He completed the capture and consolidation of the position, and showed great courage and ability throughout.'

**Harold John Lodge** was born in Lincoln on 23 June 1890, and enlisted into the Royal Naval Air Service on 16 November 1914, and, being a mechanic by trade, was immediately rated Petty Officer Mechnic. He was drafted into the R.N. Armoured Car Division with whom he served in German South-West Africa, 28 March to 9 July, 1915 (ADM 188/561 refers). Commissioned into the Lincolnshire Regiment as a 2nd Lieutenant in April 1916, he went on to win the M.C. for services on the Western Front, where he served until 28 April 1917. Lodge was recalled from the Regular Army Reserve of Officers on the renewal of hostilities in 1939, once more as a Lieutenant in the Lincolnshire Regiment, although he appears to have been placed on the Unattached List in 1941, following a stint of service on Air Defence Duties. It seems improbable, therefore, that he would be entitled to the France and Germany Star with Atlantic clasp.

x40



**A Great War 'Beaumont Hamel, June 1916' M.C. group of four awarded to Second Lieutenant W. H. Kelly, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers**

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse engraved 'Lieut. W. H. Kelly 2nd S.W.B. 1916'; 1914-15 Star (6767 C.S. Mjr. W. H. Kelly. L'pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. W. H. Kelly.) mounted for display with unconfirmed M.I.D. oak leaves, *good very fine* (4) *£1,000-£1,400*

M.C. *London Gazette* 22 September 1916. The published citation is a redacted version of the following Brigade Commander's recommendation (87th Brigade, 29th Division, XIII Corps) dated 11 July 1916, a contemporary original handwritten copy of which accompanies the lot:

'Near Beaumont Hamel, France, on the night of June 27/28th 1916, this officer took out a patrol and removed a portion of the German wire entanglement. While this was in progress the enemy opened with Machine Guns on the wire and threw bombs at a range of 20 yards. With initiative and coolness he collected his party into a bit of dead ground and after half an hour's wait until the fire had died down, continued and completed his task.'

**William Henry Kelly** served in France as a Company Sergeant Major in the Liverpool Regiment from 21 February 1915. Having been promoted to Regimental Sergeant Major, he was granted a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers in early 1916. Winning the M.C. in the final days of preparation for the long-planned "Z day", the opening attack of the battle of the Somme, delayed to 1 July 1916, Kelly was among the wounded on that fateful day. As described in the regimental history, 'Within twenty minutes of Zero, the 2nd S.W.B. had been virtually wiped out... Of the officers, Captains Blake, Hughes and McLaren, Lieutenant H. P. Evans, Second Lieutenants Bowyer, Don, Karran, Murray, Rice, Robinson and Wells had been killed. Captain Somerville and Lieutenants Fowkes, Kelly and Mason could be reckoned fortunate in being merely wounded.'

x41



**A Great War 'Neuve Chapelle 1916' M.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant K. W. Gammon, Royal Sussex Regiment, late 16th Canadian Infantry**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed; 1914-15 Star (28731 Pte. K. W. Gammon. 16/Can: Inf:); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. K. W. Gammon.); Defence Medal, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) *£800-£1,200*

M.C. *London Gazette* 25 August 1916: 'For most conspicuous gallantry and leading when in command of a raiding party. Previous bold reconnaissance and good organisation enable his party to get quickly to their points. Though wounded, 2nd Lt. Gammon continued to control and direct operations fearlessly and gallantly, and he finally withdrew his party in good order.'

**Karl Webber Gammon** was born in London on 14 June 1896, and was working as a Surveyor in Canada when he enlisted into the 16th Canadian Infantry on 23 September 1914. He arrived in France on 1 April 1915, and was discharged to a commission in the Imperial Army on 7 July 1916, as a Second Lieutenant in the 11th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment. His brief career as an officer ended abruptly at Neuve Chapelle on 26 July 1916, when he was wounded by a gunshot in the left wrist whilst leading a raiding party, winning the M. C. for his gallantry on that occasion.

Sold with copied Attestation papers and other research including copied M.I.C. which notes that 'Dup. Star issued off Can. Supp. Roll ret'd. by Can. Auth.'

**x42 A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of seven awarded to Temporary Second Lieutenant J. W. Checkley, 15th Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, late Queen's Own Oxford Hussars, afterwards a Captain in the Canadian Army**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914 Star (1871 Pte. J. W. Checkley. Oxf: Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (2. Lieut. J. W. Checkley.) the British War Medal officially re-impressed; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.I.R. (Capt. J. W. Checkley) mounted for display, *very fine or better* (7) *£800-£1,200*

M.C. *London Gazette* 8 March 1919; citation *London Gazette* 4 October 1919:

'T./2nd Lt. John William Checkley, 15th Bn., Notts. & Derby R.

During the operations around Kloefhoek and Wevelghem, on the 14/15th Oct., 1918, he behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Owing to his company commander becoming a casualty, he led the company to the final objective under very difficult conditions. He continually attacked parties of the enemy and was himself responsible for many hostile casualties. His contempt for danger was a great inspiration to the troops under his command.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 June 1915.

**John William Checkley** was born at South Newington, Oxfordshire, on 8 March 1895, and enlisted into the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars on 31 January 1914. Embodied on 5 August 1914, he served in France from 20 September 1914, and was discharged to a commission on 30 October 1917, as Second Lieutenant, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 1 May 1919, and relinquished his commission on completion of service retaining the rank of Lieutenant, 1 December 1920.

During the Second World War Checkley served in Canada with the 19th Alberta Dragoons from November 1940, becoming a Lieutenant and afterwards a Captain in the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. The award of the Canadian Forces Decoration was approved on 9 November 1954. Sold with full service record including an original Department of Defence letter dated 7 August 1958 placing Checkley on the Retired List.

**x43 A Great War 'First Day of the Battle of Passchendaele' M.C. group of four awarded to Second Lieutenant C. M. Evans, Tank Corps, late Royal Fusiliers**

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse engraved '2nd Lieut. C. M. Evans Tank Corps July 31st 1917'; 1914-15 Star (1463 Pte. C. M. Evans. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (2-Lieut. C. M. Evans.) mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine* (4) *£1,800-£2,200*

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 September 1917; citation *London Gazette* 8 January 1918:

'2nd Lt. Claude Mulliner Evans, Tank Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his company into action under a heavy barrage of gas and other shell fire, unditched his Tank twice under heavy fire and proceeded in front of our infantry, engaging the enemy until his Tank was put out of action by a direct hit. He then took his crew and guns into a trench close by and continued for two hours to fire on hostile machine gun emplacements from an advanced position two hundred yards in front of our Infantry. His gallantry and determination deserve the highest praise.'

On the opening day of the battle of Passchendaele, 31 July 1917, the entire British tank force available in France at that time, three brigades of 72 tanks each, were committed to support the operation, and were dropped by rail several days ahead of the battle to assemble in the nearby Oosthoek Wood four miles west of Ypres. The attack was towards Pilckem, St. Julien, Zonnebeke and the Gheluvelt Plateau, *en route* to Passchendaele, and the Allies initially met with little resistance from the pulverised German front line.

By midday they were already moving beyond the former line, with the objective of the higher ground of Pilckem Ridge, when German counter-attack divisions mounted the ridge and bore down on them. The British were by now low on artillery ammunition, and pandemonium reigned, with some battalions holding their ground while others were pushed back, for two hours before the heavens opened and brought the fighting to a close. By that time the Allies had gained just 2,000 yards at the cost of 3,000 casualties.

The tanks, meanwhile, completely floundered. The expected 'firm, level ground' of the area was anything but, and it was very difficult to navigate when the terrain was sopping and featureless. Often the drivers were forced to go along roads rather to cut through the countryside, which left the vehicles extremely vulnerable to enemy attacks. A huge number were rapidly crippled or drowned in the mud, with 88 out of 107 tanks from the two southern Tank Brigades disabled, blown up or broken down by the end of that first day of fighting.

**Claude Mulliner Evans** served in France as a Private in the 18th Royal Fusiliers from 14 November 1915. He was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Herefordshire Regiment on 5 August 1916, and subsequently attached to the Tank Corps. In the battle of Passchendaele on 31 July 1917, Evans commanded Tank B43 (2008), a male tank called "Buluwayo", one of four tanks that formed 9 Section in No. 6 Company, 'B' Battalion. His Medal Index Card indicates that his 1914-15 trio was claimed and issued in February 1938, and sent c/o The President, Imperial Veterans Assoc., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.



**A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of four awarded to Colonel J. P Kellett, D.S.O and Bar, London Regiment, later Wiltshire Regiment, who commanded the 1st/2nd Battalion, London Regiment during the Great War, and was four times Mentioned in Despatches**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. J. P. Kellett. 2/Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. J. P. Kellett) *the Star gilded, with traces of lacquer to all, edge bruise to last, otherwise good very fine (4)*  
*£800-£1,200*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

D.S.O. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 1 February 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and able leading of his battalion on 27th September, 1918, at the crossing of the Canal du Nord during the attack near Oisy-le-Verger. The villages and enclosed ground were occupied by a large number of machine-gun posts, which threatened to hold up a rather thin attack. ; By quick and skilful manoeuvring he reduced the centres of resistance one after the other, capturing a number of prisoners well in excess of his own losses.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916.

**John Philip Kellett** was born on 28 July 1890 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 2nd (City of London) Battalion, the London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) on 29 August 1914. He commanded the Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 May to 16 August 1917 and again from January 1918 until the cessation of hostilities. Twice wounded, for his services during the Great War he was four times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes*, 24 December 1917, 25 May 1918, 30 December 1918, and 10 July 1919), and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order with Second Award Bar, and the Military Cross.

Kellett remained in the army after the War and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel with the Wiltshire Regiment in August 1939. He retired in 1943 with the honorary rank of Colonel.

**A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. pair awarded to Lieutenant H. S. Ewen, London Regiment, who was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry during the Battle of Cambrai in 1917, and was later killed in action on the last day of the Spring Offensive at the Battle of Ancre on 5 April 1918**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue; British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. H. S. Ewen.) *nearly extremely fine (2)*  
*£600-£800*

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 February 1918"

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He organised and supervised the construction of a communication trench under heavy shell fire. Though he was twice badly shaken by bursting shells, he showed great courage and disregard of danger, and encouraged his men, when casualties were caused among them, by his splendid example.'

**Henry Spencer Ewen**, of Sevenoaks, Kent, arrived in France in October 1916 and was serving with the 1/23rd (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment in 1917 when he was awarded the Military Cross on 8 December 1917 for actions west of Graincourt. He was killed in action at the Battle of Ancre on 5 April 1918, the very last day of the German Spring Offensive. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

The Battle of Ancre came on day 15 of the German Spring offensive or Kaiserschlacht. Codenamed Operation *Michael*, the Spring offensive was a series of German attacks along the Western Front co-ordinated by General Erich Ludendorff. Having suffered a series of setbacks the Germans realised their only chance of victory was to throw everything they could at the allies before the full might of the incoming USA forces could be mobilised. Commencing on March 21 with a huge artillery bombardment the Germans were Initially successful and for nearly two weeks they pushed the British and allied troops back, however, the advance faltered on April 4 when an attack on Amiens failed to capture the town. The following day the Germans attempted to renew the attack but failed and, by early morning, the British had succeeded in driving them back; realising the futility of continuing, Ludendorff called off the offensive. The 23rd London Regiment include the Battle of Ancre amongst their battle honours.



*Family Group:*

**An Order of St. John group of eight awarded to Area Commissioner C. Day, St. John Ambulance Brigade, late Sapper, Royal Engineers**

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commander's (Brother's) neck badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; British War and Victory Medals (221636 Spr. C. Day. R. E.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1953; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, 2 clasps, Long Service 1947 Long Service 1957 (Sergt. Charles Day); Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.I.I.R., unnamed as issued; Service Medal of the Order of St John, with three Additional Award Bars (36091. Cty./Off. C. Day. Bucks. S.J.A.B. 1947.) mounted for display purposes together with the recipient's Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, *good very fine and better*

**An Order of St. John group of three attributed to Mrs. Beryl L. Day, St. John Ambulance Brigade**

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Sister's badge, silver and enamel, circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles raised above the background; Defence Medal; Service Medal of the Order of St John, with one Additional Award Bar, unnamed, mounted court-style as worn, *very fine* (12) *£300-£400*

Order of St. John, Commander, *London Gazette* 14 November 1962.

**Charles Day** attested for the Royal Engineers and served with them during the Great War, in a Wireless Section on the Western Front. He joined the St. John Ambulance Brigade in 1932, and was appointed a Service Brother of the Order of St. John in 1944 (*London Gazette* 7 July 1944), and an Officer of the Order in 1955 (*London Gazette* 18 May 1955), being advanced to Commander in 1962. He served as an Area Superintendent of the Brigade from 1951; a County Staff Officer Grade 2 from 1954; and was appointed an Area Commissioner of the Central Area on 13 March 1959. He retired in 1962.

Day was appointed a Special Constable in 1933, and was later responsible for training Special Constables in First Aid. He was also a Member of the Civil Defence, and was awarded the Coronation Medal for his services to Civil Defence in Buckinghamshire. During the Second World War he suffered severe burns and other injuries from a crashed aircraft, which left him requiring hospital treatment on and off for the next six years. Despite this, he never allowed his Brigade membership to lapse, and has given untold energy and time to spreading the gospel of First Aid to organisations and the public at large.'

Sold with copied research.





**An interesting Order of St. John group of five awarded to Colonel R. H. Mackenzie, Worcestershire Regiment and The Cameronians, who served as a Gentleman of the King's Bodyguard in Scotland, and was a published author - his titles including *The Third and Fourth Battalions of the Worcestershire Regiment*, and the 1913 naval classic *The Trafalgar Roll***

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, silver and enamel, *minor white enamel damage*, with contemporary silver riband buckle; Jubilee 1897, silver (Maj. R. Holden 4. Worc. R. Staff Officer.) engraved, *with replacement suspension ring*; Coronation 1902, silver (Lt. Colonel R. M. Holden) reverse field engraved; Coronation 1911 (Col: R. H. Mackenzie. The Cameronians) engraved; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt: Col: R. Holden, Worc: Rgt): *2nd clasp a tailor's copy*, mounted cavalry style, *generally very fine or better unless stated otherwise (5)* *£800-£1,200*



*Provenance:* Glendining's, November 1994.

**Robert Holden Mackenzie [né Holden]** was born at Nuthall Temple, Nottinghamshire in October 1857. He was the son of Charles Holden, who became Paymaster at the Tower of London. Holden was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Worcestershire Militia, 5 July 1878, and advanced to Lieutenant serving with the 2nd Battalion the following year. The Worcestershire Militia became the 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment in line with the Cardwell reforms of 1881, and Holden served with them as Assistant Instructor of Musketry at Norton Barracks.

Holden advanced to Captain in June 1883, and in the same year was aboard H. M.S. *Lively* when she was wrecked, while attached to the Royal Commission on the Highland Crofters. He subsequently served in a number of Aide de Camp roles, 1885-1889, including as A.D.C. to Sir Walter Sendall, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Windward Islands and to Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G., Governor of Natal and later Cyprus. It was whilst serving in Cyprus that Holden completed writing, and had published, *The Third and Fourth Battalions of the Worcestershire Regiment*.

Holden was appointed a Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians in 1887, and had a particular interest with Military and Scottish History and antiquities. He was also appointed a Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians in Scotland in 1904, and in this field he became a member of the Council of the Royal United Service Institute. Holden also went on to publish the important *Trafalgar Roll* in 1913, and contributed many papers and articles to a number of publications including the *Dictionary of National Biography*; *Scottish Historical Review*; *Chambers's Journal* and *Macmillan's*. For a number of years he was also employed on the staff of the Royal Military Tournament.

Holden served on the Sudan frontier in 1889, first as a volunteer with the British Brigade under General de Montmorency, and then with Colonel Wodehouse in command of the Egyptian Infantry. He had a number of postings prior to advancing to Major in June 1895. The following year Holden was appointed Honorary Major 1st Cadet Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, before transferring to the 3rd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment. He was elected an Esquire of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in July 1899. The 3rd Battalion was renumbered as the 5th Battalion, and it was with them that Holden served as a Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel during the Second Boer War.

Holden served as A.D.C. to Major-General Sir A. E. Turner, Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, 1900-1901. Also serving as a District and Station Commandant for operations in Cape Colony. Upon his return to the UK, Holden transferred to the 4th Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) and shortly afterwards changed his name to Robert Holden Mackenzie.

Mackenzie raised the 1st (Highlanders) Cadet Battalion, The Royal Scots in 1911, and also served as a Gentleman of the King's Bodyguard for Scotland. He died at 4 Glengyle Terrace, Edinburgh in June 1916.

Sold with a copy of *The Third and Fourth Battalions of the Worcestershire Regiment*; and extensive copied research, including several photographic images of recipient in uniform.

**48 An Order of St. John group of four awarded to Superintendent H. E. Rand, St. John Ambulance Brigade, late Private, Hampshire Regiment**

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse engraved 'Supt H. E. Rand Portsmouth Div. S.J.A.A. 1928', *edge bruise*; British War Medal 1914-20 (203912 Pte. H. E. Rand. Hamps. R.); Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Pte. H. E. Rand.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, silver, straight bar suspension, with 3 Additional Award Bars (3458. Supt. H. E. Rand. Portsmouth Div. No. 2 Dist. S.J.A.B. 1923.) mounted for wear, *generally good very fine (4)* **£120-£160**

**Horace Edwin Rand** served with the St. John Ambulance Brigade prior to the Great War, before serving at home with the Hampshire Regiment (M.I.C. gives BWM as sole entitlement). After the war Rand advanced to Superintendent of the Portsmouth Division, and was employed as a Registrar of Births and Deaths in Hampshire. He resided at "The Gables", King's Road, Cowplain, Hampshire, and died in March 1940.

**49 An Order of St. John group of four awarded to Nursing Member Miss Muriel Meadows, St. John Ambulance Brigade**

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Sister's badge, 3rd type (1947-74), silver and enamel, circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles flush with the background, the edge engraved 'N/M N. Meadows Hudds Cen N.S.G. Div. 23.11.73.'; Defence Medal; Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.II.R.; Service Medal of the Order of St John, with 3 Additional Award Bars, unnamed; together with a St. John Ambulance Brigade lapel badge; and the recipient's riband bar, *nearly extremely fine (4)* **£140-£180**

Order of St. John, Serving Sister *London Gazette* 31 January 1974: Muriel, Miss Meadows.

**Miss Muriel Meadows** was born in Crewe, Cheshire, on 3 January 1906, and served as a Nursing Member with Huddersfield Centre Nursing Division. She died in Lancashire in July 1995.

**50 An Order of St. John group of eight awarded to Corporal J. C. Taplin, Royal Army Medical Corps**

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, 5th type (1984-91), silver, heraldic beasts in angles; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Service Medal of the Order of St John, with 4 gilt Additional Award Bars (Cpl. J. C. Taplin. Herts. S.J.A.B. 1951.) *good very fine (8)* **£120-£160**

Order of St. John, Service Brother, *London Gazette* 23 December 1988.

**Joseph Charles Taplin** was born at Stevenage, Hertfordshire, on 29 April 1919, and joined the St. John Ambulance Brigade in 1937. He served during the Second World War with the Royal Army Medical Corps in North Africa and Sicily, and following the cessation of hostilities resumed his service with the Brigade. He took an active part in the Stevenage Northern Command Division, and was appointed a Serving Brother of the Order after 50 years' service. He died in March 2001.

Sold with copied research.

**51****A Great War 1915 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Sapper F. G. Braby, 'LZ' Cable Section, Royal Engineers**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (70332 Sapr. F. G. Braby. 'LZ' Cable Sec: R.E.); 1914-15 Star (70332 Spr: F. G. Braby. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (70332 Spr. F. G. Braby. R.E.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (611 Spr: F. G. Braby. R.E.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Frederick George Braby D.C.M.) first five mounted as worn, the last loose in case of issue, *good very fine and better (6)* **£800-£1,200**

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916; citation published 11 March 1916:

'For conspicuous good work, when he assisted an officer to carry out a signal experiment which involved approaching as close as possible to the enemy's trenches. He also assisted to maintain a telephone line during a protracted and fierce engagement and did excellent work.'

**Frederick George Braby** was born in Peckham, Surrey, in 1885 and attested for the Royal Engineers (Territorial Force) at London on 16 February 1909, whilst employed as a G.P.O. Telegraphist. He served with 'LZ' Cable Section during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 April 1915; was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry on the Western Front between 1 and 4 August 1915; and was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 148 of 1920. He retired from the Post Office in 1940, being awarded the Imperial Service Medal on his retirement (*London Gazette* 9 August 1940), and died in London on 22 November 1954.

Sold with copied research.



**A Great War 1915 'Hill 60, Ypres' D.C.M. pair awarded to Company Sergeant Major J. W. Mann, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 11 June 1915**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (7531 C.S. Mjr: J. W. Mann. 2/K.O.S.B.); 1914 Star, with clasp (7531 Sjt J. Mann. K.O. Sco: Bord.); Memorial Plaque (John Mann) *light contact marks, very fine (3)* £800-£1,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1915:

'For gallantry, initiative and coolness on the 18th April, 1915, at "Hill 60," when he handled his men with great ability at a critical time during the fight for possession of the hill.'

**John Wilson Mann** was born in Aberdeen. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers in the French theatre from 15 August 1914. Mann distinguished himself during the Battle of Hill 60, Ypres, when the Battalion 'moved forward from Vlamertinghe 16th April. 'A' and 'D' Companies took up reserve positions in Larch Wood. 'B' and 'C' Companies took part in attack Hill 60 next day. Captain Stair Gillon notes in his book *The K.O.S.B. In The Great War* how the Battalion's role for the day was to consolidate any gains made by the attacking Battalion - 1st Queen's Own Royal West Kent. Major C. V. Molony, author of the 1st QORWK history '*Invicta*' records - 'Needless to say, the 'Jocks' were not going to allow their mutual friends to do an attack without taking a greater part than consolidating the position. When the Hill was taken, many were using their shovels and picks quite freely on the heads of the Bosche.' 'A' and 'D' Companies moved up later and held gains throughout night. War Diary records hand-to-hand fighting during German bombing attacks. Battalion relieved 11.30am 18th and withdrew to Vlamertinghe. Officers killed or mortally wounded - Captain T. P. Wingate, K. McDiarmid, R. C. Y. Dering and R. C. C. Campbell; Lieutenant H. A. G. Malet. Total casualties - 211 killed, wounded or missing.' (*British Battalions on the Western Front, January to June 1915* by R. Westlake refers)

The Battalion remained engaged in and around Hill 60, May - June 1915, including during the German recapture of the position in early May. Company Sergeant Major Mann died of wounds on the Western Front, 11 June 1915, and is buried in Dickebusch New Military Cemetery, Belgium.

**53 A Great War 1915 'Mesopotamian theatre' I.D.S.M. awarded to Gunner, later Havildar Major, Phuman Singh, 30th Mountain Battery**

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (592 Gnr. Phuman Singh, 30 Mtn. Bty.) *obverse worn, otherwise nearly very fine* £220-£260

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 1160 of 1915 (Mesopotamia)

**Phuman Singh** was also Mentioned in Despatches (G.G.O. 441 of 1916 refers). A Replacement I.D.S.M. is listed as being issued in 1922, when the recipient had advanced to Havildar Major and was serving with the 110th (A) Pack Battery.

**54 A Great War 1915 'Mesopotamian theatre' I.D.S.M. awarded to Naik Gindu, 24th Punjabis, who was taken prisoner of war by the Turkish in Mesopotamia**

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (4487 Naik Gindu 24th Pjbs) *light contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* £300-£400

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 1160 of 1915 (Mesopotamia)

**Gindu**, who was also Mentioned in Despatches (G.G.O. 441 of 1916 refers), was taken prisoner of war by the Turkish.

**55 A Great War 1916 'Mesopotamian theatre' I.D.S.M. awarded to Sepoy Mahommed Fazal, 69th Punjabis, attached 35th Divisional Signal Company**

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (1209 Sepoy Mahommed Fazal 69th Pjbs.) *suspension claw re-pinned, very fine* £220-£260

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 1388 of 1916 (Mesopotamia), attached 35th Divisional Signal Company.

**Mahommed Fazal** was also Mentioned in Despatches (G.G.O. 1241 of 1916 refers), attached 7th Divisional Signal Company.

**56 A Great War 1917 'Mesopotamian theatre' I.D.S.M. awarded to Naik Barmayya, 64th Pioneers**

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (4977 Naik Barmayya 64th Pioneers) *edge bruising, very fine* £280-£320

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 1360 of 1917 (Mesopotamia)

**Barmayya** was also Mentioned in Despatches (G.G.O. 1740 of 1917 refers).

**57 A Great War 1918 'Mesopotamian theatre' I.D.S.M. awarded to Havildar Major Fazal Dad, Independent Divisional Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery**

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (1133 Hav. Maj. Fazal Dad, Ind. Divl. Amm. Col. R.F.A.) *very fine* £300-£340

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 1361 of 1918 (Mesopotamia).

**58****A Great War D.S.M. group of five awarded to Stoker Petty Officer F. Pierce, Royal Navy, for his services in the Battle of Heliogoland on 28 August 1914, when he 'behaved with conspicuous coolness and resource' when a shell exploded in the boiler room of H.M.S. Laertes, the most serious of four shell strikes that day**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (307943 F. Pierce. Sto. P.O. H.M.S. Laertes.); 1914-15 Star (307943, F. Pierce, Sto. P.O. R.N.), *renamed*; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (307943 F. Pierce. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (307943 F. Pierce. S.P.O. H.M.S. Pembroke.), *polished, heavy contact marks, therefore generally fine or better (5)* £700-£900

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 23 October 1914:

For services in 'the engagement off Heligoland' on 28 August 1914

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 October 1914:

Commodore Tyrwhitt's despatch notes: 'Was on watch in the engine room and behaved with conspicuous coolness and resource when a shell exploded in No. 2 boiler.'

**Frank Pierce** was born in Margate, Kent, on 14 September 1886 and was a fisherman, before he entered naval service on 28 October 1904 as a Stoker 2nd Class. He was serving as a Stoker Petty Officer, rated as such since September 1913, in H.M.S. *Laertes* on the outbreak of war, and served in her at the Battle of Heliogoland in August 1914.

*Laertes* took part in the Battle of Heligoland Bight on 28 August 1914, where she was seriously damaged suffering four shell strikes. The most serious struck the boiler room, temporarily cutting off all steam supplies to the engines leaving the ship motionless; it was for Pierce's response to this that he was decorated. Another shot destroyed the middle funnel, while a gun was also hit. While *Laertes* was seriously damaged and stopped in the water, *Lapwing* went to her aid under heavy fire. Lieutenant-Commander Gye manoeuvred to pass a tow, but in getting underway the towing hawser parted. *Laertes* was saved only by the arrival of the battle cruiser *Lion*. The ship managed to restore some power but had to be towed back to England.

After further service, Pierce, who was awarded his L.S. & G.C. on 7 March 1923, was pensioned to shore on 7 November 1926. While he volunteered for service in 1939, he was declared unfit.

59



**A Great War 'evacuation of Gallipoli' D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Commander S. Barratt, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his services on H.M.S. *Glory*, in addition to being commended for his valuable services during Operation *Neptune* in 1944**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (217841 S. Barratt. P.O. Gallipoli Opns. 1915-6); 1914-15 Star (217841, S. Barratt, P.O. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Gnr. S. Barratt. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, *the first officially re-impressed, contact marks, generally very fine (7)* *£600-£800*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 May 1916:

'In recognition of services... of the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron during the evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula in December 1915 to January 1916'

**Seth Barratt** was born in King's Lynn, Norfolk, on 16 July 1886 and was a tailor's boy, before he entered naval service on 19 October 1901 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Ganges*. Advanced Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Flora* on 14 July 1904 and Able Seaman in January 1905, he was drafted to H.M.S. *Glory* as a Leading Seaman on 18 August 1914, and was promoted Petty Officer on 1 October. He served during the evacuation of Gallipoli, work for which he was awarded the D.S.M. Barratt was appointed Gunner in December 1915, Commissioned Gunner in 1925 and Lieutenant in 1936.

Barratt, who was promoted Lieutenant-Commander in 1944, was to render valuable services during the Second War. Indeed, Seedie's roll lists Lieutenant-Commander S. Barratt as having been sent a letter of praise for services rendered in Operation *Neptune* in 1944.

60



**A rare Great War 'land operations' D.S.M. group of five awarded to Petty Officer C. G. B. Barham, Royal Navy, who was decorated for services with Naval Siege Guns in France during the Great War**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (J. 9079, C. G. B. Barham, A.B. Naval Siege Guns. France 1916); 1914-15 Star (J. 9079, C. G. B. Barham, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 9079 C. G. B. Barham. A.B. R.N.), *BWM officially re-impressed*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J. 9079 C. G. B. Barham. P.O. H.M.S. Curacoa), *heavily polished, generally good fine (5)* *£700-£900*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

**Charles George Bremer Barham** was born in Islington, London, on 20 August 1894, and was a milk boy before he engaged for naval service on 14 July 1910 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*. On the outbreak of war he was serving in H.M.S. *Bulwark*, but served in France with the Naval Siege Guns from August 1916 to March 1918. Presented with his L.S. & G.C. on 17 October 1927, he was pensioned to shore on 19 August 1934.



**A Great War D.S.M. group of six awarded to Chief Engineer Room Artificer S. Fletcher, Royal Navy, who was decorated for services in the East Mediterranean**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (269985. S. Fletcher. C.E.R.A. H.M.S. Scourge. E. Mediterranean.); Africa General Service 1909-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (S. Fletcher, E.R.A. 3 Cl., H.M.S. Mohawk.), *officially re-impressed*; 1914-15 Star (269985, S. Fletcher, C.E.R.A. 2., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Art. Eng S. Fletcher. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (269985. Samuel Fletcher, Ch. E.R.A. 2 Cl. H.M.S. Britomart.), *good very fine* (6)

*£800-£1,200*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1917:

'For services in the Eastern Mediterranean up to 30 June 1916'

**Samuel Fletcher** was born on 10 February 1878 in Dunkinfield, Cheshire, and was a boilermaker, before he entered naval service on 12 January 1900 as an acting Engine Room Artificer 4th Class. He served in H.M.S. *Mohawk* between 8 January 1903 and 13 July 1904, including during operations against the Mad Mullah off the coast of Somaliland, seeing promotion to Engine Room Artificer 3rd Class on 10 January 1903. Rated as a Chief Engine Room Artificer 3rd Class since 1 May 1913, he was serving as such in H.M.S. *Scourge* on the outbreak of the Great War, remaining in her until 1 November 1916, when he transferred to H.M.S. *Ortavia*, serving in her until 31 March 1918. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 10 April 1919.

*Scourge* was used during the Gallipoli campaign to help transfer regiments to the shore at Anzac Cove and Suvla Bay. Subsequently, she assisted in the rescue of passengers from the sinking H.M. Hospital Ship *Britannic*.



**A scarce Great War 'submarine service' D.S.M. group of ten awarded to Chief Engineering Room Artificer A. W. C. Maggs, Royal Navy and Royal Australian Navy**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (270879. A. W. C. Maggs. C.E.R.A. Submarine Service 1917.); 1914-15 Star (270897, A. W. C. Maggs, E.R.A. 2., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (270879 A. W. C. Maggs. C.E.R.A. 2 R.N.), *B.W.M. officially re-impressed*; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, these last two officially impressed '9250. A. W. C. Maggs'; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (270897 A. W. C. Maggs. C.E.R.A. 2. H.M.A.S. Platypus.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver (270897 A. W. C. Maggs. Act. E.R.A. 4th Cl. H.M.S. Lancaster), engraved, *this last somewhat worn, otherwise generally very fine (10)*

*£1,000-£1,400*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 2 November 1917:  
'For services in submarines'

**Albert William Courtney Maggs** was born in Bexley, Kent, on 6 March 1888, entering naval service as a Boy Artificer on 17 January 1903. He served in H.M.S. *Lancaster* between 8 January 1907 and 28 January 1909 and provided relief during the Messina Earthquake of 1908. Serving as an Engine Room Artificer 3rd Class in H.M.S. *Maidstone* on the outbreak of the Great War, he served in H.M.S. *Adamant* from November 1914 to March 1915, *Dolphin* between March 1915 and February 1916, and thereafter in *Alto*, including time in H.M. Submarine *V1*.

Maggs remained in naval service after the war; and from 1921 was on loan to the Royal Australian Navy, where he settled, serving with them in the Second War. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 December 1921.



**A Great War D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Stoker Petty Officer G. E. Austin, Royal Navy, who was decorated for services in destroyer and torpedo boat flotillas during 1917**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (305759. G. E. Austin. Sto. P.O. H.M.S. Achates. 1917.); 1914-15 Star (305759, G. E. Austin, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (305759 G. E. Austin. S.P.O. R.N.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (305759. G. E. Austin. S.P.O. H.M.S. Colombo.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (George Austin), *edge bruise to LS&GC, contact marks, polished, nearly very fine (7)*

*£800-£1,200*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 5 March 1918:

'For services in Destroyer and Torpedo Boat Flotillas during the period ending 31 December 1917'

The original Recommendation states: 'For exceptional gallantry under most dangerous circumstances on the occasion when H.M.S. *Achates* was rammed by H.M.S. *Cornwall* on 17 February 1917, the ram actually entering the foremost boiler and causing the stokehold to be flooded with water and oil fuel. He first shut off the boiler, saw the other men out and gallantly remained at his post until the water was up to his waist.' (ADM 116/1561/MS21 refers).

**George Edward Austin** was born on 20 September 1885 in Southampton, entering naval service on 25 January 1902 as a Stoker 2nd Class. On the outbreak of the Great War, he was serving as a Stoker Petty Officer, having been rated as such since October 1913, in H.M.S. *Achates*, in which ship he remained until 31 December 1918.

*Achates* served throughout the Great War, serving with the Grand Fleet in the early years of the war, and taking part in the Battle of Jutland in 1916. Later in the war she served as a convoy escort.

Austin's service record carries the notation that he was 'commended for services rendered on the occasion of [the] collision between *Cornwall* and *Achates* on 16/17 February 1917'. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 27 November 1919, and was shore pensioned on 24 January 1926.





**A rare Great War D.S.M., 'Tsar's visit' Russian Medal for Zeal and Tuscania Survivors Association Medal group of seven awarded to Stoker Petty Officer W. S. Noad, who was serving in H.M.S. *Grasshopper* when she came to the aid of U.S. Troopship *Tuscania*, saving over 1,500 lives**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (306741. W. S. Noad. Act. Ch. Sto. H.M.S. *Grasshopper*. 1917); 1914-15 Star (306741, W. S. Noad, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (306741 W. S. Noad. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L. S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (306741 W. S. Noad. Ch. Sto. H.M.S. *Pembroke*), *partially officially corrected*; **Russia, Empire**, Medal for Zeal, Nicholas II, small silver medal, unnamed; Tuscania Survivors Association Medal, inscribed on reverse 'In recognition of valor shown by Commander and crew of H.M.S. *Grasshopper* in rescue of U.S. troops Feb. 5, 1918', *minor contact marks and polishing, generally very fine* (7) £1,000-£1,400



D.S.M. *London Gazette* 5 March 1918:

'For services in Destroyer and Torpedo Boat Flotillas during the period ending 31 December 1917'

The original Recommendation states: 'For generally valuable services since ship recommissioned at Newport on 18 October 1917. Specially meritorious service on 16 December 1917 at Rathmullan when boiler was open for cleaning. On being ordered to raise steam with all dispatch, it was largely due to this Chief Petty Officer that steam was on main engines in five hours.' (ADM 116/1561/MS19 refers).

Russian Medal for Zeal, confirmed in service record: awarded on the occasion of the Tsar's visit in August 1909

**William Samuel Noad** was born in Aldgate, London, on 14 January 1886 and served in the Royal Marines Light Infantry, before joining the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 21 June 1904. Rated Stoker Petty Officer from March 1910, he served as such in H.M.S. *Racoon* on the outbreak of war, serving in her until he was drafted to *Grasshopper* from October 1917 to January 1919.

The sinking of the *Tuscania* is well known; but by way of summary: on the night of 5 February 1918, she had almost reached her first 'home' port, sailing some seven miles north of Rathliah Island, off Northern Ireland, when a German submarine located her, firmly between the cross hairs of the sub's periscope, and launched first one torpedo, then another. H.M.S. *Grasshopper* came to her aid, a survivor said:

'The work of the destroyer was magnificent and could not have been better. They were constantly in danger of being torpedoed while clearing the lifeboats. They carried on however, and when they saw they could save no more life, left the scene.'

In the aftermath of the sinking, a survivors' association was formed and a gold medal issued to members of *Grasshopper's* crew.

Noad's service record notes he was 'awarded Russian silver medal of St Stanislas' in connection with the Tsar's visit of August 1909, for which he was serving in H.M.S. *Indomitable*. Noad remained in naval service after the war and was discharged dead from H.M.S. *Lowestoft* 25 May 1925, from illness.

Note: An article by Captain Jack Boddington for the Orders and Medals Society of America's Journal, vol. 44, considers the *Tuscania* medal and illustrates Noad's actual group; the article can be seen online via the O.M.S.A. website.



**A Great War D.S.M. group of five awarded to Shipwright L. G. Penney, Royal Navy, who was decorated for services on the Mediterranean Station**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (345386. L. G. Penny [sic], Shipwrt. 1st Cl. Mediterranean Station. 1917.) 1914-15 Star (345386, L. G. Penney, Shpt. 1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (345386 L. G. Penney. Shpt. 1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (335386 L. G. Penney. Ch. Shpt. 1. Cl. H.M.S. Wildfire.), *edge bruise to last, contact marks, Star and VM gilded, therefore good fine (5)* £700-£900

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 May 1918:  
'Services on the Mediterranean Station'

**Leonard George Penney** was born in Sheerness, Kent, on 23 August 1882 and was a dockyard apprentice before he entered naval service as a Shipwright on 29 July 1902. On the outbreak of the Great War, he was serving as a Shipwright 1st Class in H.M.S. *Agamemnon*, in which he remained until November 1917, and then, from February 1918, served in H.M.S. *Wildfire*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 12 January 1920, and was shore pensioned on 28 July 1924.

*Agamemnon* was assigned to the Channel Fleet when the First World War began in 1914. The ship was transferred to the Mediterranean Sea with *Lord Nelson* in early 1915 to participate in the Dardanelles Campaign. She made a number of bombardments against Turkish fortifications and in support of British troops. Remaining in the Mediterranean after the conclusion of that campaign to prevent the German battlecruiser S.M.S. *Goeben* and light cruiser *Breslau* from breaking out into the Mediterranean. *Agamemnon* shot down the German Zeppelin LZ-55 (LZ-85) during a bombing mission over Salonica in 1916.

*Note:* The medal repeats the spelling ('Penny' rather than 'Penney') as the entry appears in the *London Gazette*.

**66 A Great War 1918 'Submarine Service' D.S.M. awarded to Stoker Petty Officer G. Langley, Royal Navy**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (K.22301. G. Langley, Sto. 1Cl. Submarine Service. 1918.) *worn, fine* £500-£600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 21 June 1918.

For services in H.M. Submarine *E45* in 1918. (Lt. Commander John A. Gains, the submarine commander's D.S.O. recommendation states: '11 minelaying operations have been carried out since 5 January 1918, many of considerable difficulty and danger.')

**Gilbert Langley** was born in Winterbourne, Gloucestershire in May 1891. He was employed as a Colliery Ropeman prior to joining the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in April 1914. After service at H.M.S. *Dolphin*, he served with the Submarine depot ship H.M.S. *Maidstone*. Having advanced to Stoker 1st Class, Langley served with H.M.S. *E 45* after the Great War.

Langley advanced to Stoker Petty Officer and was 'Pensioned' in April 1936 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in July 1929).

67



**A Great War D.S.M. group of six awarded to Blacksmith T. Hill, Royal Navy, who was decorated for services in the Aegean**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (342135. T. Hill, Blksh. "Agamemnon" 1918), *partially officially re-impressed*; 1914-15 Star (342135, T. Hill, Blk., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (342135 T. Hill. Blk. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (342135 Thomas Hill, Blackth. H.M.S. Agamemnon:); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Thomas Hill), *generally very fine* (6) £700-£900

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 10 December 1918:

'For services on the Mediterranean Station between 1 January and 30 June 1918: I. Aegean'

**Thomas Hill** was born in Okehampton, Devon, on 4 October 1876, entering naval service on 3 May 1898 as a Blacksmith's Mate, this being his occupation in civil life, and was quickly advanced Blacksmith on 28 July 1901. He joined H.M.S. *Agamemnon* on 12 January 1911, was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct medal on 17 June 1913, and remained in her until 20 March 1919, having been promoted to Chief Blacksmith on 16 October 1918. He was shore pensioned on 13 July 1920.

*Agamemnon* was assigned to the Channel Fleet when the Great War began in 1914, before being transferred to the Mediterranean Sea with H.M.S. *Lord Nelson* in early 1915 to participate in the Dardanelles Campaign. She made a number of bombardments against Turkish fortifications and in support of British troops. *Agamemnon* remained in the Mediterranean after the conclusion of that campaign to prevent the German battlecruiser S.M.S. *Goeben* and light cruiser *Breslau* from breaking out into the Mediterranean. *Agamemnon* shot down the German Zeppelin LZ-55 (LZ-85) during a bombing mission over Salonica in 1916. On 30 October 1918, the Ottoman Empire signed the Armistice of Mudros on board the ship while she was anchored at Lemnos in the northern Aegean Sea. She was converted to a radio-controlled target ship following her return to the United Kingdom in March 1919, when Hill left her.

68



**A scarce Great War submariner's D.S.M. group of five awarded to Petty Officer A. J. Masterman, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his services in minelaying submarines in 1918, having been Mentioned in Despatches earlier that year**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (230438 A. J. Masterman, P.O. H.M. Sub. "E. 51" 1, July - 11, Nov. 1918); 1914-15 Star (230438, A. J. Masterman, L.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (230438 A. J. Masterman. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (230438 A. J. Masterman, P.O. H.M.S. Vernon.), *a little polished, generally very fine* (5) £800-£1,200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 20 February 1919:

'For services in Minelaying Submarines between 1 July and 11 November 1918.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 April 1918:

'Honours for the Submarine Service.'

**Arthur James Masterman** was born on 28 July 1887 in Dorchester, entering naval service on 18 April 1904 as a Boy 2nd Class. He served in H.M. Submarine *S1* from its commissioning in 1914, until December of that year, when he was drafted to *Maidstone*, *Vernon* and *Dolphin* until July 1915, when he joined H.M. Submarine *U2*, serving in her until August 1916. Having seen promotion to Petty Officer in December 1915, he served in *E51* from March 1917 to September 1919. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 August 1920, and was pensioned to shore in June 1922.



**A Great War D.S.M. group of five awarded to Leading Signaller C. H. Soper, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve, who, in addition to his D.S.M., was Mentioned in Despatches for services with the Dover Patrol**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (J. 9709. C. H. Soper, Ldg. Sig. "Mansfield" Services During War); 1914-15 Star (J. 9709. C. H. Soper, Sig. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 9709 C. H. Soper. L. Sig., R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve, G. V.R., 1st issue (J. 9709 (CH. B. 12428) C. H. Soper, L. Sig. R.F.R.), *minor edge knocks to first and last, contact marks, very fine (5)* *£800-£1,200*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 24 June 1919

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 February 1919:

'Honours for services in Destroyers of the Dover Patrol between 1 July and 11 November 1918'

**Charles Henry Soper** was born on 29 December 1894 in Peckham, London, entering naval service on 15 September 1910 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*. He was serving as an Ordinary Signaller in H.M.S. *Sapphire* on the outbreak of war and was rated Signaller from October 1914 and Leading Signaller from March 1916. Drafted to *Mansfield*, he served in her between November 1917 and his discharge in 1920.

**x70 A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Warrant Officer Class II J. P. Salmon, Royal Field Artillery, who was awarded a Second Award Bar to his M.M. the following year**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (55022 A. Sjt: J. P. Salmon. C.102/Bde: R.F.A.) *polished, very fine* *£300-£400*

M.M. *London Gazette* 26 March 1917.

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 25 April 1918.

**John P. Salmon** attested for the Royal Field Artillery at Battersea, London, and served with the 102nd Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 August 1915. He was awarded the Military Medal in March 1917 whilst holding the rank of Acting Sergeant, and a Second Award Bar the following year, whilst holding the rank of Acting Battery Sergeant Major. He was ultimately promoted to Warrant Officer Class II.

**71 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant R. Henderson, 260th Lowland Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 9 September 1917**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (528 Cpl. R. Henderson. C.260/(L. Ld:) Bde: R.F.A. - T.F.) *toned, good very fine* *£280-£320*

M.M. *London Gazette* 27 October 1916.

**Robert Henderson** resided with his wife at 9 Murieston Crescent, Edinburgh. He served during the Great War with the 260th Lowland Brigade, Royal Field Artillery in the French theatre of war from 24 October 1915. Henderson advanced to Sergeant, died of wounds on the Western Front, 9 September 1917, and is buried in the Godewaersvelde British Cemetery, Nord, France.

**72 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Gunner E. J. West, Hampshire Royal Garrison Artillery (T.F.)**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1353 Gnr: E. J. West. Hants: R.G.A. - T.F.) *light contact marks, very fine* *£180-£220*

M.M. *London Gazette* 1 September 1916.

**Ernest James West** was born in Fratton, Hampshire in 1891. He served during the Great War with the Hampshire Royal Garrison Artillery (T.F.) in the French theatre of war from 26 November 1915. After the war he resided at 43 Ripley Grove, Portsmouth.

**73 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Pioneer J. W. Roe, 157th Field Company, Royal Engineers**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (97088 Pnr: J. W. Roe. 157/Fd: Co: R.E.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£200-£240*

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 September 1916.

**John W. Roe** served during the Great War with the 157th Field Company, Royal Engineers in the French theatre of war from 19 December 1915.

x74



**A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to temporary Sergeant S. J. Carpenter, Grenadier Guards**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (12822 Pte. S. J. Carpenter. 1/G. Gds.); 1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (12822 Pte. S. J. Carpenter. 1/G. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (12822 Cpl. S. J. Carpenter. G. Gds.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £400-£500

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 October 1916.

**S. J. Carpenter** attested for the Grenadier Guards, and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 October 1914. Advanced temporary Sergeant, for his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916) and was awarded the Military Medal.

Sold together with a Grenadier Guards cap badge.

75

**A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant F. Morrith, Scots Guards**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (16361 Sjt. F. Morrith. 2/S. Gds:) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1919.

76



**A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of five awarded to Private T. Oakley, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, later Royal Artillery, a veteran of Gallipoli who landed with the Battalion at dawn from the S.S. *River Clyde* at V Beach, Cape Helles, 25 April 1915**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (8325 Pte. T. Oakley. 2/Hants: R.); 1914-15 Star (8325 Pte T. Oakley. Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8325 Pte. T. Oakley. Hamps. R.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with Second Award Bar (5493020. Sjt. T. Oatley. [sic] M.M. R.A.) mounted for wear, *light contact marks, nearly very fine (5)* £400-£500

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1916.

**Tom Oakley** was born in East Cowes, Isle of Wight in 1890, and enlisted in the Hampshire Regiment at Winchester in January 1909. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment in Gallipoli from 25 April 1915. On the latter date he landed with the Battalion at dawn from the S.S. *River Clyde* at Cape Helles - the Battalion landed on V Beach and suffered heavy casualties, many men were hit while wading ashore in shoulder deep water and many of the wounded were drowned. Three attempts to land were made by men of the Hampshires, Royal Dublin and Royal Munster Fusiliers all of which ended in costly failures. Six of the crew of the *River Clyde* were awarded the Victoria Cross for their bravery during the landing.

The Battalion was evacuated to Egypt in January 1916, and served in the French theatre of war from March 1916. The battalion served as part of the 88th Brigade, 29th Division on the Somme, July - November 1916. Oakley was discharged due to wounds, 21 May 1919 (entitled to Silver War Badge). He subsequently transferred to the Royal Artillery and was awarded the Efficiency Medal in August 1938, and the Second Award Bar whilst serving with the Royal Artillery (Coast) in September 1942. Oakley re-engaged as a Sergeant in the Royal Artillery for service during the Second War, 24 August 1939, and was discharged 25 May 1942. He died in the Frank James Hospital, East Cowes in October 1954.

Sold with the following original documents: Soldier's Small Book; 2 Certificates of Discharge; The Royal Hampshire Regiment Comrades' Association Membership Card and another for The Royal Artillery Association - Newport and Cowes Branch.

- 77 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private J. Travers, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment**  
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (9555 Pte J. Travers. 2/Hants. R.); 1914-15 Star (9555 Pte. J. Travers. Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9555 A. Cpl. J. Travers. Hamps. R.) mounted for wear, *generally very fine or better* (4) **£300-£340**  
 M.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1916.

**James Travers** enlisted in the Hampshire Regiment in April 1914. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion in the French theatre of war from 27 December 1914. The Battalion served as part of the 88th Brigade, 29th Division on the Somme, July - November 1916. Travers was discharged due to wounds, 20 March 1919 (entitled to Silver War Badge).

- 78 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private R. McCulloch, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 6 September 1918**  
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (S-4452 Pte R. McCulloch. 1/R. Highrs.); 1914-15 Star (S-4452. Pte. R. McCulloch, R. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-4452 Pte. R. McCulloch. R. Highrs.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) **£360-£400**  
 M.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1918.

**Robert McCulloch** was born in Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 14 July 1915. Private McCulloch died of wounds on the Western Front, 6 September 1918, and is buried in the Ligny St Flochel British Cemetery, Averdointg, Pas de Calais, France.

- 79 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant A. M. Ruston, 7th (Service) Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, later Second Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers. He was killed in action on the Western Front, 23 April 1918**  
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (15585 Sjt: A. M. Ruston. 7/North'n R.) *toned, nearly extremely fine* **£300-£400**  
 M.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916.

**Allan Maxwell Ruston** served during the Great War with the 7th (Service) Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 31 August 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers in August 1917.

Second Lieutenant Ruston was killed in action on the Western Front, 23 April 1918, and is buried in the Mont-Bernanchon British Cemetery, Gonnheim, Pas de Calais, France.



- A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of six awarded to Private A. E. Deverell, Army Cyclist Corps**  
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (2178 Pte. A. E. Deverell. A.C.C.); 1914-15 Star (2178 Pte. A. E. Deverell. A. Cyc. Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (2178 Pte. A. E. Deverell. A. Cyc. Corps.); Defence Medal; Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (2178 Pte. A. E. Deverall [sic]. 13/C. Bn: A.C.C.) *good very fine and better* (6) **£500-£700**  
 M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919.

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919:

'In recognition of valuable service rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders.'

**Albert Edward Deverell** was born in Penge, Surrey in 1896 and attested for the Army Cyclist Corps, having been employed as an errand boy in civilian life. He served during the Great War with the both the 18th and 13th Battalions on the Western Front from 26 July 1915, and was awarded the Military Medal and Meritorious Service Medal. He was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve on 11 March 1919, and died in London on 24 February 1953.

Sold with Record Office enclosures for the various medals and named card box lids for the five Great War awards (the M.S.M. lid named to Deverall), together with outer envelope for the M.M. addressed to 'Mr. A. E. Deverell, M.M., 105 Crapmton Road, Penge, S. E.:' and card box of issue for the Defence Medal, addressed to 'Mr. A. E. Deverell, 16 Mosslea Road, Pinge [sic], S.E.20.', with Army Council enclosure.



**A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Corporal C. P. Howell, 58th Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment, Canadian Forces, for his gallantry during the attack on Hamon Wood, 8 August 1918, during which he was wounded for a second time, and Corporal H. Miner, of the same Battalion, was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (452597 Cpl. C. P. Howell. 58/Bn: 2/C. Ont: R.) *nearly extremely fine*

**£300-£400**

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 February 1919.

**Cecil Percy Howell** was born in Reigate, Surrey, in 1897 and having emigrated to Canada enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto on 6 August 1915. He served with the 58th Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment, during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 February 1916, was promoted Corporal on 28 January 1918, and was twice wounded in action, to the hand on 13 June 1916, and to the left knee by gun shot on 8 August 1918. On this latter date the battalion was in action in an attack at Hamon Wood during the Battle of Amiens - 'the attack was a complete success with all objectives taken, 400 prisoners, 40 machine guns, and some trench mortars being captured.' (Battalion War Diary refers). The Battalion's casualties were 15 other ranks killed and 6 officers and 135 other ranks wounded.

For his gallantry during the attack Corporal Harry Miner, of the same battalion, was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross. The citation states: 'For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in attack, when despite severe wounds he refused to withdraw. He rushed an enemy machine-gun post single-handed, killed the entire crew, and turned the gun on the enemy. Later, with two others, he attacked another enemy machine-gun post, and succeeded in putting the gun out of action. He then rushed single-handed an enemy bombing post, bayoneting two of the garrison and putting the remainder to flight. He was mortally wounded in the performance of this gallant deed' (*London Gazette* 26 October 1918).

Although no specific details survive as to Howell's M.M., it seems probable, given the dates involved and the fact that Howell was wounded, that it was for this attack; the Battalion had seen little action immediately prior to this, and the Battalion War Diary gives no further details of any significant action. Admitted to Hospital, Howell was invalided to England on 24 August 1918, returned to Canada on 16 April 1919, and was discharged on 25 April of that year.

Sold with copied research including copies of the Battalion War Diary.



**A scarce Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry awarded to Inspector John Reid, Royal Hong Kong Police Force, for the apprehension of an armed and dangerous fugitive in Wanchai in February 1973**

Colonial Police Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, for Gallantry (Insp, John Reid, Royal Hong Kong Police Force.) officially impressed naming, in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, together with companion miniature medal, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£600-£800*

C.P.M. for Gallantry *London Gazette* 25 September 1973:

'The Queen has been pleased to approve the award of the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry to Inspector David Wilfred Frederick O'Brien and Inspector John Reid of the Royal Hong Kong Police Force.

These officers joined the Royal Hong Kong Police Force on 3rd August 1972, completed 6 months' training at the Police Training School and passed out on 27th January 1973. As a final part of their training, probationary inspectors join a Continuation Training Course which is intended to familiarise them with various practical aspects of police work in all parts of the Colony.

At about 0058 hours on 16th February 1973, when all the members of the course, in plain clothes and unarmed, were in Wanchi (*sic*) Division with the object of visiting and checking known haunts of bad characters, the party entered the Golden Ball Billiard Saloon, 52 Jaffe Road, 3rd Floor.

As they conducted a search of the persons, Mak Wing-fai, aged 19 years, dashed out of the side door immediately pursued by Inspectors O'Brien and Reid. At street level Mak fired one shot at the officers which passed Mr O'Brien's shoulder. The chase resumed and after a few yards Mak again turned and fired a second shot at Mr O'Brien who felt something hit him in the left chest. The pursuit continued until the next road junction where Mak fired a third shot at Mr O'Brien but missed.

Mr O'Brien then jumped on Mak and they struggled. Mr Reid rushed across the road and grabbed and seized Mak's right hand, in which the gun was held, pointing at Mr O'Brien's head, and forced Mak to release the gun. All three fell to the ground where Mak slashed Mr Reid's left hand with his knife. The struggle went on until they were assisted by a uniformed Police Constable.

Both Inspectors whilst unarmed showed the highest degree of courage in tackling and arresting an armed and dangerous man, in complete disregard for their own safety. These officers displayed bravery and initiative of a very high order.'

Sold with letters of congratulation from the Governor, Murray MacLehose, and the Chief Superintendent of Police Training; original edition of the *London Gazette*; photograph of the Governor making presentation to Reid, and others relating to his police work; invitation to a Garden Party at Government House, 21 April 1974; various certificates, letters and documents relating to his various forms of employment which included the R.A.F. (1970-72); Royal Hong Kong Police (1972-76); Leeds Polytechnic College (1977-80, BA); Ballast-Nedham Group, Saudi Arabia (1981-83); Leeds Polytechnic College (1984-85, LLB); Ministry of Defence, trainee intelligence agent (1986-87).

**83 A R.V.M. group of four awarded to Private T. H. Griffiths, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, for services with the King's Company at the funeral of King Edward VII**

Royal Victorian Medal, E.VII.R., bronze (No. 12067 Pte T. Griffiths 1st Gren. Gds) *suspension re-affixed*; 1914 Star (12067 Pte T. H. Griffiths. 1/G. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (12067 Pte. T. H. Griffiths. G. Gds.) *first worn, remainder good very fine* (4) *£200-£300*

**T. H. Griffiths** was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal in bronze for services when a Private in the King's Company, 1st Grenadier Guards, at the funeral of King Edward VII. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion in the French theatre of war from 19 October 1914.

**84 A 1911 'Delhi Durbar' R.V.M. group of three awarded to Sub-Conductor H. Nicholl, Indian Ordnance Department**

Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., silver (Sub Cr H. Nicholl, I.O.D., Qr. Mr. K.G.V.C., Delhi 1911.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (Sub Cr H. Nicholl, I.O.D., Qr. Mr. K.G.V.C., Delhi 1911.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (Sub-Cond. H. Nicholl I.O. Dept.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (3) *£240-£280*

**Henry Nicholl** was awarded his Royal Victorian Medal on the occasion of H.M. King George V's visit to India for the Delhi Durbar.



**85 A post-War R.V.M. group of four awarded to Detective Constable L. J. Watts, Sandringham Division, Norfolk Constabulary**

Defence Medal; Royal Victorian Medal, E.II.R., 1st issue, silver, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Const. Leslie J. Watts.) mounted as worn in this order, *good very fine* (4) £200-£240

R.V.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1954: Detective Constable Leslie James Watts, Norfolk Constabulary.

**Leslie James Watts** was born on 20 May 1903 and joined the Norfolk Constabulary on 12 February 1927, having previously been employed with the Midland and Great Northern Railway. He served as a Detective Constable with the Sandringham Division, and during the course of his career was several times commended. He died on 14 January 1973, and is buried in Sandringham Churchyard. Sold with copied research including a group photographic image of the Norfolk Constabulary's Criminal Investigation Department.

**86 A Second War 'Arctic Convoy' B.E.M. awarded to Petty Officer C. E. Searle, Royal Navy, a veteran of the Battle of Jutland**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (P.O. Charles E. Searle P/J.20278 R.N.) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £300-£400

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 27 July 1943:

'For bravery and devotion to duty in the face of the enemy, while serving in a defensively armed Merchant Vessel.'

**Charles Edward Searle** was born in Hastings, Sussex, on 28 October 1898, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 28 February 1914. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Caroline*, and was present in her at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. Advanced Able Seaman on 25 October 1918, he was shore pensioned in this rate on 3 November 1938.

Recalled for service during the Second World War, Searle served as a temporary acting Petty Officer in the defensively armed British Cargo Tramp S.S. *Dan-y-Bryn*, and was awarded the British Empire Medal 'for services in North Russian Convoy JW52 in January 1943, and returning in March 1943' (*Seedie's Merchant Navy List* refers). The *Dan-y-Bryn* 'had had various adventures before her voyages to Murmansk and Archangel. She shot part of the wing from a Heinkel in the North Sea early in 1940, fought a six-hour battle with a submarine in the Caribbean the same year, and scored hits on a surface raider on the way home from Vancouver. During her voyages to Russia she shot down 18 enemy aircraft.' (*Merchantmen at War* refers).

Sold with copied research, including a copy of the *Dan-y-Bryn's* official Log Book for Convoy JW52.

**87 A Second War B.E.M. awarded to Staff Sergeant E. H. Shaw, Royal Artillery**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (1437595 S/Sgt. Edward H. Shaw. RA.) *good very fine* £160-£200

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1945, the original recommendation states:

'S/Sergeant Shaw has been employed in "A" Branch, H.Q., A.A. Command since 21st February, 1941. During the whole of this time he has carried out his duties with exceptional ability, and by his never failing energy, cheerfulness and loyalty has imbued with his high standards the many A.T.S. clerks who have worked under his control. In the absence of the Chief Clerk of the Branch he has frequently taken control, and if promotion had been allowed and if the appointment of Chief Clerk had not been for an A.T.S. auxiliary, he would have been promoted into that appointment. During the last six months, when the Branch has been working at high pressure, frequently until late at night, dealing with the large progress of disbandments of units and posting of personnel to infantry, he has set a high example of loyal and untiring work during exceptionally long hours.'

**88 A Second War B.E.M. awarded to Staff Sergeant E. A. Underdown, Royal Army Service Corps, attached Indian Army Corps of Clerks**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (5350948 S-Sgt E. A. Underdown RASC-IACC) *very fine* £120-£160

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 9 January 1946.

**89 A Second War B.E.M. awarded to Mr. G. Robertson**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (George Robertson), *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

Two men with the name George Robertson were awarded the British Empire Medal during the period 1937-49 (the period covered by this issue of the medal):

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 21 February 1941: George Robertson, Police Constable, Metropolitan Police:

P.C. Robertson was driving a Police van with War Reserve Police Constable Thomas Brakespear Rippon as passenger, when a number of high explosive bombs fell nearby. Two exploded very close to the van which was considerably damaged and covered with debris. The officers were much shaken but not actually injured. Another constable arrived and reported that nearby premises had been demolished and that he believed people were trapped. All three officers at once went to the incident where they found a house completely wrecked except for a portion of the roof which was suspended at an angle of about 60 degrees from the party wall and in a very precarious condition.

Voices were heard coming from the debris and the three officers, working together, succeeded in enlarging a small hole sufficiently to allow P.C. Robertson to enter the room in which the people were trapped. The atmosphere was very foul as there was a strong escape of gas mingling with the dust caused by the explosion.

P.C. Robertson found five persons in the room, four of whom were under beds, surrounded and heaped up with debris, and one entangled in the bed springs. P.C. Rippon then crawled in and helped Robertson to release the trapped people. The roof collapsed after the rescue work had been completed. Both these men have on previous occasions exhibited coolness and presence of mind under dangerous conditions and have been an excellent example to fellow officers.'

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 15 June 1945: George Robertson, Resident Fireman, Tyne Improvement Commission.



**A post-War B.E.M. group of seven awarded to Chief Constable C. L. Jack, Ayr Burgh Police Force, late Major, Intelligence Corps, who served with M.I.5 in post-War Palestine**

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (Charles Laird Jack) *edge prepared prior to naming*; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Major C. L. Jack.); Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Inspr. Charles L. Jack) mounted as worn, *contact marks, very fine and better (7)* £400-£500



B.E.M. *London Gazette* 31 December 1960.

**Charles Laird Jack** was born in Bothwell, Lanarkshire, on 4 November 1917, and joined the City of Glasgow Police on 24 January 1938. He served during the Second World War initially with the Cameronians from 3 December 1942, before transferring to the Intelligence Corps on 30 June 1943; was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 6 May 1944; and was advanced temporary Major. He saw further service in post-War Palestine attached to M.I.5 - his Police File contains a letter from R. Horrocks, Director of Establishments, M.I.5, 'commending Constable Jack for the good work performed by him while attached to that Department' (recipient's service sheet refers). Resuming his career with the Police after being released by the War Office on 16 February 1948, he was promoted Sergeant on 6 May 1948, and Inspector on 20 November 1950, and was awarded his Long Service Medal on 31 March 1960. He was awarded the British Empire Medal in the 1961 New Year's Honours' List for his work as Chairman of the Joint Central Committee of the Scottish Police Federation, and was promoted Chief Inspector on 14 March 1961. The following year he was appointed Chief Constable of Ayr Burgh Police Force, a position he held until the force's amalgamation in 1968. He died on 6 June 1990 and is buried in Dunure Cemetery, Ayrshire.

Sold with a large quantity of copied research, including various photographic images of the recipient.

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- 91** **A post-War B.E.M. awarded to Chief Engineering Mechanic W. R. Callicott, Royal Navy**  
British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (Ch.M.(E.) William R. Callicott, D/KX.93440.) *good very fine* *£140-£180*  
B.E.M. *London Gazette* 8 June 1963.

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**92**



**A post-War B.E.M. group of five awarded to Warrant Officer W. D. Bernard, Royal Air Force**

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (D0723752 Act. F. Sgt. Winston D. Bernard. R.A.F.) *edge prepared prior to naming*; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (D0723752 Act F Sgt W D Bernard RAF); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award Bar (723752 Sgt. W. S [sic]. Bernard. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (5)* *£300-£400*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 31 December 1977.

**Winston Donald Bernard** was born on 5 October 1928 and joined the Royal Air Force in October 1944. During the course of his career he served in over 45 countries including full tours of Sudan, Egypt, Libya, and Germany. He was advanced Warrant Officer in July 1974, and served as Officer i/c cargo at Ascension Island, responsible for all priority freight in and out of the island. He was awarded the British Empire Medal in the 1978 New Year's Honours' List, and was discharged on 5 April 1984.

Sold with the recipient's original Certificate of Qualifications; *curriculum vitae*; and various photographic images of the recipient.

- 
- 93** **A post-War B.E.M. pair awarded to Electrician T. Devine, Liverpool City Transport**  
British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (Thomas Devine); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style; together with the related miniature awards and the recipient's riband bar, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£100-£140*  
B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1981: 'Thomas Devine, Electrician, Liverpool City Transport.'

## Single Orders and Decorations

x94



Victoria Cross, an official *Hancocks & Co. (By appointment to the late King George V)* specimen, circa 1940-50, the reverse centre and reverse of suspension bar both engraved 'SPECIMEN', mounted on investiture pin and contained in its original *Hancocks & Co. Vigo Street, London W1* brown leather and gilt-tooled case of issue, *extremely fine and very rare* *£3,000-£4,000*

x95



New Zealand Cross, a replica in 18 carat gold and sterling silver made by the *New Zealand Mint*, the reverse of the suspension bar inscribed 'NZ Mint 18ct Stg', the reverse centre inscribed 'Replica 44', complete with gold ribbon buckle in its red leather presentation case, *nearly extremely fine* *£600-£800*

In 1982, the New Zealand Coin & Medal Co. Ltd. of Auckland, commissioned the New Zealand Mint to produce 200 replicas in 18ct gold and sterling silver. Due to the work involved in hand finishing each cross only 67 were completed. These were all engraved 'Replica' and numbered on the reverse (Ref. Oldham & Delahunt).

96



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Military) Knight Grand Cross embroidered breast star, circa 1830-40, cloth bullion, silver and gilt wire and sequins with red velvet motto and green thread wreath, original backing paper detached but present, unsigned, *good very fine* *£400-£600*

x97



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander' set of insignia, circa 1911-35, comprising neck badge and breast star in Silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamels, the star fitted with gold pin for wearing, contained in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue, with length of neck ribbon, *the gilt somewhat tarnished on the badge and a few minor enamel chips, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£1,400-£1,800*

98



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's embroidered sequin breast star, by *Lewis, 33 St. James's Street, London*, c.1830, 79mm, cloth bullion, silver and gilt wire, and silver sequins, with red velvet motto and green thread wreath, with original paper backing with maker's printed label, *slight fraying at extremities, generally good very fine* £300-£400

99 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's embroidered sequin breast star, circa 1830-40, 79mm, cloth bullion, silver and gilt wire, and silver sequins, with red velvet motto and green thread wreath, with most of its original paper backing, probably by *Lewis of London* but lacking maker's label, *some loss of sequins at extremities, otherwise nearly very fine* £200-£300

x100 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Civil) Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, hallmarks for London 1897, with full neck cravat with silver-gilt fitments, and breast star in silver, gold and enamel, with gold pin for wearing, in its *R & S. Garrard & Co.* case of issue, *the case badly damaged with broken hinges and lacking catch button, otherwise good very fine (2)* £600-£800

101 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Civil) Knight Commander's neck badge, 58mm x 39mm, silver-gilt, unmarked, *lacking neck riband, of recent manufacture, extremely fine* £180-£220

102



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 18 carat gold and enamel, hallmarks for London 1878, complete with narrow swivel-ring gold suspension and integral gold ribbon buckle, *a very minor cut to edge of suspension loop, otherwise a near perfect badge* £1,600-£2,000

103 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in *Collingwood, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

104 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's, neck badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1947, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280

x105 Baronet's Badge, of the United Kingdom, silver-gilt and enamels, the reverse stamped 'Sterling', of recent manufacture, complete with full neck cravat in its *Cleave, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £200-£300



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross, collar chain, silver-gilt and enamel, excellent quality manufacture, early 20th century, in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue, *case rather scuffed, insignia extremely fine*

*£2,600-£3,000*

x107



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G. Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, 90mm x 62mm, and breast star in silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamels, with full length neck cravat in its Garrard & Co case of issue, *catch defective on case, minor chipping to enamels in both centres of badge, otherwise good very fine* (2) £1,000-£1,200

108



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G. Knight Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, *minor blue enamel damage to motto on reverse, otherwise good very fine* £400-£500

**109** The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in case of issue, *the inside lid of the case lacking its lining with maker's name, very minor enamel damage to reverse central medallion, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £240-£280

**110** The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes, *some chipping and cracking of white enamel, and traces of restoration work to one arm, therefore nearly very fine* £260-£300



111



The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander's set of insignia, comprising sash badge, gold and enamels; and breast star, silver with gilt rays and gold and enamel appliqué centre, the reverse fitted with gold pin for wearing, complete with a full length silk dress sash, *two very small enamel chips to badge, otherwise extremely fine (2)* *£5,000-£6,000*

112



The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, K.C.I.E., Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, gold and enamels, and breast star, silver with gold and enamel appliqué centre, the reverse fitted with gold pin for wearing, *two very minor enamel chips to badge and minor dent to reverse plate, one lower point of star a little bent, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* *£3,000-£3,600*

113



The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 2nd type breast badge, gold and enamels, the reverse neatly inscribed '**Harry Arbutnot Acworth. Conferred 24th May 1895 Invested by Her Majesty at Osborne 12th August 1895**', complete with gold top suspension brooch, *extremely fine and scarce* £1,000-£1,200

114



The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamel, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *minor red enamel damage to extremity of one petal, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £600-£800

x115



The Royal Victorian Order, K.C.V.O., Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '960', with full neck cravat; Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with gold retaining pin, the reverse officially numbered '960', in *Collingwood, London*, case of issue, officially numbered 'K960', *nearly extremely fine* (2) £1,000-£1,200

x116 The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '476', in similarly numbered *Collingwood, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £260-£300

x117 The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 5th Class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, the reverse officially numbered 'M. 312', in *Collingwood, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* £180-£220

118 The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 5th Class, lady's shoulder badge, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered 'L.93', on lady's bow riband, in similarly numbered *Collingwood, London*, case of issue, named 'Miss Sonia Hill', *blue enamel damage to central medallion, otherwise good very fine* £120-£160

**Miss Sonia Hill**, a Lay Clerk at the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, was appointed a Member (Fifth Class) of the Royal Victorian Order on 3 June 1978.

x119 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, with miniature width neck riband and wearing instructions card, *extremely fine* £260-£300

120 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £200-£240

x121 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *gilding a little light, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £100-£120

122 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type, breast badge, silver-gilt, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *good very fine* £80-£100

123 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1918, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* £80-£120

124 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for 1918, in *slightly damaged Garrard, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* £80-£120

125 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1917, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£120

Attributed to John Gwilym Hughes, a Civil Servant, brother of Captain Robert Hughes, D.S.C., Merchant Navy. For the Medals awarded to the recipient's brother, see Lot 35.

- 
- 126** **A Second War M.B.E. attributed to A. E. Staines Esq., Superintendent (Propeller Manufacture), de Havilland Aircraft Company Ltd.**  
The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*  
M.B.E. *London Gazette* 15 June 1945: 'Alfred Ernest Staines, Esq., lately Superintendent (Propeller Manufacture), de Havilland Aircraft Company Ltd.'
- Sold together with the original Bestowal Document, named Buckingham Palace enclosure, and named Central Chancery letter.
- 
- 127** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type, lady's shoulder badge, silver, on lady's bow riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* *£80-£120*
- 
- 128** **The Knight Bachelor's badge attributed to Sir Stanley Silverwood Holt**  
Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1963, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, with named bestowal certificate, *good very fine* *£240-£280*  
**Stanley Silverwood Holt** resided at Mere Dene, Mereside Road, Mere, Knutsford, Cheshire. He was Knighted in 1964, for political and public services in Manchester, and died in October 1973.
- 
- 129** Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1933, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *good very fine* *£240-£280*
- 
- x130** Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1933, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* *£240-£280*
- 
- 131** Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1952, *good very fine* *£240-£280*
- 
- x132** Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1954, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* *£240-£280*
- 
- x133** Knight Bachelor's Badge, 3rd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, with full neck cravat and evening dress miniature, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£260-£300*
- 
- 134** Indian Order of Merit, Military Division, 3rd type (1939-45), 2nd Class, Reward of Gallantry, silver and enamel, the reverse with screw nut fitting and officially impressed on two lines '2nd Class / Order of Merit, lacking riband buckle, *blue enamel damage, nearly very fine* *£280-£320*  
Approximately 332 2nd Class awards made in this period.
- 
- 135** Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver-gilt, gold and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London* case of issue, *the case slightly scuffed, good very fine* *£300-£400*
- 
- 136** Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* *£400-£500*
- 
- x137** Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *inner silk of lid water stained, otherwise good very fine* *£100-£140*
- 
- 138** Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *damaged Garrard, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* *£100-£140*
- 
- 139** Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.I.R. 1st issue, silver and enamel, reverse dated '1943', on lady's bow riband, *very fine* *£80-£120*
- 
- 140** The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silvered and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; Star, silvered and enamel, with heraldic beasts in the angles, unmarked, with neck riband, in case of issue, *extremely fine (2)* *£240-£280*
- 
- 141** The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Dame of Grace's Star, 53mm, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles and gold retaining pin, unmarked, *nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*

- 
- 142** The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (2), Commander's (Brother's) neck badge, silvered and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, with neck riband, in *Spink, London*, case of issue, *white enamel lacking on three reverse arms of cross*; Serving Sister's badge, 1st type (1892-1939), circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles raised above the background, on lady's bow riband, *except where stated good very fine (2)* *£60-£80*  
 Sold together with an Order of St. John 'breast star' of continental manufacture, gilt and enamel, with four reverse fixing loops.
- 
- 143** Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., 2nd 'crowned head' issue, stamped 'Specimen', *areas of erasure, good very fine* *£100-£140*
- 
- 144** Royal Victorian Medal, V.R., silver, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* *£120-£160*
- 
- 145** Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., silver, unnamed as issued, in *Royal Mint* case of issue *£100-£140*
- 
- x146** Medal of the Order of the British Empire (Military) unnamed as issued, in its *John Pinches* Military division case of issue, *edge bruise, otherwise very fine, the case rather distressed* *£200-£260*

# A Collection of Medals to the Gloucestershire Regiment

147



## A Great War 'Salonika' immediate D.S.O., and 'Western Front' M.C. group of eleven awarded to Colonel H. F. L. Hilton-Green, Gloucestershire Regiment

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top ribbon bar; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed; 1914-15 Star (Capt. H. F. L. Hilton-Green. Glouc. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. H. F. L. Hilton-Green); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamels; **Romania, Kingdom**, Order of the Star (Military), Officer's breast badge with swords, silver-gilt and enamels, *some minor enamel chips to the orders, otherwise generally good very fine or better (11)* £2,400-£3,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 18 January 1918; citation *London Gazette* 25 April 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack on a village. He advanced across most difficult country, overcoming considerable opposition, and though part of his column was delayed, he attacked and cleared the village. He led his men with the greatest determination, and by his courageous leadership defeated a force of over double his own strength.' [Kakaraska, Salonika, 24/25th October 1917]

M.C. *London Gazette* 11 January 1916.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916 (French's despatch of 15 October 1915); 6 December 1916; 11 June 1918; 5 June 1919.

Legion of Honour, 5th Class *London Gazette* 1 May 1917.

Star of Roumania (with Swords), 4th Class *London Gazette* 20 September 1919.

**Henry Francis Leonard Hilton-Green** was born in Montreal, Canada, on 2 June 1886, the son of Francis and Mary Hilton-Green. He was educated at Bradfield College 1901-05, and entered the Royal Military College, Sandhurst in 1906. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, on 6 October 1906, he was promoted Lieutenant on 7 October 1907, and subsequently passed courses in Mounted Infantry at Longmoor, Forage and Supply at Aldershot, and Musketry at Hythe. He was posted to Malta, November 1910 to January 1911, where he commanded the Battalion Cyclist Company. The 2nd Gloucesters proceeded to North China in September 1913, and were there when war broke out in August 1914. Promoted to Captain on 24 October 1914, the following month he was detached for service with the 27th Divisional Cyclist Company and arrived in France on 22 December 1914.

In November 1915, the 27th Divisional Cyclists were ordered to Salonika. Awarded the Military Cross in January 1916 for services during the previous year, he was appointed Acting Major on 5 December 1916, while commanding a battalion of Army Cyclist Corps. He was awarded the Legion of Honour in May 1917, and won a fine D.S.O. for gallantry in an attack on the village of Kakareska in Salonika on 24-25 October 1917. In June 1918 he received a second mention for his services in Salonika, and in September he was posted to command the 10th Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment, then stationed in Bulgaria.

On 27 November 1918, orders arrived for the 10th Devons to proceed to Bucharest, Romania, to represent the British Army at the ceremonial return of King Ferdinand and his British-born Queen Marie to the newly liberated capital city. 'Having been told that no British troops could be present, the royal couple were thrilled to find the 10th Devons lining the street. The Devons then joined the procession and marched to the central square, where the King took the salute. Queen Marie invited the British officers to tea the next day.' He subsequently received the Order of the Star with Swords from the King of Romania.

In October 1919 Hilton-Green proceeded to Bombay to rejoin the 2nd Gloucesters and whilst there he was appointed, in 1922, Adjutant of the Simla Rifles (Auxiliary Force, India. From January to August 1927, he served with the 2nd Gloucesters in Shanghai helping to protect the International Settlement during the conflict between Chinese Nationalists and the Communists. The 2nd Gloucesters arrived back at Southampton on 26 December 1928, and Hilton-Green retired on retired pay with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 7 October 1929. In February 1932, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel (Commanding) 4th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment (T.F.), from which appointment he retired in February 1936 with the rank of Brevet Colonel.

On 1 November 1940, he was mobilised and posted to the Permanent Ship's Staff (Troopships) for a voyage from Glasgow to the Middle East and home again. He was appointed Ship's Staff (O.C. Troops) on 28 July 1941, for Convoy WS10 which left Greenock on 3 August and sailed to Freetown, Cape Town and Suez, returning to Liverpool on 28 November 1941. His next appointment, on 6 January 1942, was again O.C. Troops for Convoy WS15, which departed Liverpool on 12 January for Durban, and returned to Liverpool on 17 May. He finally took part in Convoy WS20, which sailed for Freetown on 13 June and returned on 8 November 1942.

On 27 November 1942, he was posted to No. 15 O.T.C. Colchester, but on 12 December he was transferred to the Unemployed List, and on 1 January 1943, having attained the age limit to recall, he ceased to belong to the Reserve of Officers. Returning to his home in Taunton, Somerset, he quickly joined the Home Guard and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel (Commanding) 2nd Somerset Battalion. He died at his home at Bradford-on-Tone, Somerset, on 20 January 1965.



**A fine Second War 1940 British Expeditionary Force 'withdrawal from Ledringham' M.M. group of six awarded to Private J. E. Barnfield, 5th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment**

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (5185378 Pte. J. E. Barnfield. Glouc. R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (5185378. Cpl. J. E. Barnfield. R.E.M.E.) mounted court style, *the first with some obverse surface damage, a couple of edge bruises, otherwise good very fine (6) £1,200-£1,600*

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1940. The following citation was published in *The Fifth Gloster Gazette* of December 1940, an original copy of which accompanies the group:

'L/Cpl. Barnfield volunteered with another man to take forward to the Battalion the important order to withdrawal. Although the distance was only 3 miles the Battalion was surrounded by enemy mechanised forces and the task of getting through took them nearly five hours. To these men is largely due the successful withdrawal of the Battalion from Ledringhem.'

**Jack Ernest Barnfield** was born in Cheltenham on 18 May 1920. He enlisted in 'C' Company, 5th Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment on 1 May 1939, and received his mobilisation notice, to report to Cheltenham Drill Hall on 1 September 1939.

On 14 January 1940, the Battalion sailed from Southampton for France. In very cold, snowy conditions they helped with preparing anti-tank obstacles at Thumeries. In the spring they moved into the front line, taking over a sector in the Saar front, beyond the Maginot Line. During a patrol in the Grossenwald-Grindorff-Bizing area they had their first engagement with the Germans. At the end of April they were billeted at Auby, and on 13 May they moved to Waterloo.

After an engagement on the River Escault, at Bruyelle, the 5th Glosters were ordered to withdraw on 22 May 1940, to Aix. Next day they moved to Nomain, and then followed a long march to Oost Capelle. On 25 May the Battalion moved to Wormhoudt. Orders were issued in early afternoon of 26 May for the 5th Glosters to move forward and hold outpost positions at Ledringhem and Arneke.

While the companies established defensive positions, Lance-Corporal Barnfield's platoon was sent to defend Brigade H.Q. at Rietveld. Under constant attack, the 5th Glosters held Ledringhem, even making a bayonet charge up a street to drive out German attackers. Eventually, German armour and troops surrounded the town and all contact was lost with the battalion. Lance-Corporals Barnfield and Mayo then volunteered to attempt to get into Ledringhem with the order to break out and withdraw to Dunkirk for evacuation.

They took over 4 hours to pick a way the 3 miles through the German units and into the town. 'They were both awarded the MM for their brave and timely action, without which the Battalion would have stood fast and would have been eventually overrun. The plan of withdrawal was based on a timed thinning out from all positions, a concentration in the orchard where the MT had been parked, and a stealthy creeping away by the fields and hedges remote from the road.' (Major Priestley, Adjutant 5th Glosters) [Mayo was taken POW and his MM was not gazetted until February 1944]

As the men prepared to move out, the Germans rushed into the town churchyard and another bayonet charge was needed to prevent a break in the defences. At 0015 hours on 29 May the battalion began to slip out of Ledringhem in single file, helped by the smoke from the burning town. At 0630 the head of the column reached Bambecque, where the 8th Worcesters were waiting.

The Adjutant of the Worcesters wrote: 'During the early-morning stand-to I saw a wonderful sight. Round the corner as I came out of Battalion HQ appeared the survivors of the 5th Gloucesters. They were dirty and haggard, but unbeaten. Their eyes were sunken and red from lack of sleep, and their feet as they marched seemed to me no more than an inch from the ground. At their head limped a few prisoners. I ran towards Colonel Buxton, who was staggering along, obviously wounded. I took Colonel Buxton indoors, assuring him again and again that his men were all right.'

The Battalion was embussed later that morning and taken to Rexpoede. All the wounded were evacuated, prisoners handed over, and the remaining 13 officers and 130 men were soon on their way to the coast for evacuation. The move to the coast commenced after midnight on 30 May. The beaches were reached close to Bray Dunes at about 0430hrs. During the day the men waded out to small boats for transport to ships.

The Battalion eventually concentrated at Kingstone, Herefordshire, a total of some 400 all ranks. 2 officers and 83 men had been killed, and many more wounded or missing. Barnfield transferred to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, with whom he served until 1 October 1942, when he transferred to the Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers. He was promoted to Corporal on 1 January 1943 and sent out to Burma. The last unit that he served with was 1st (W.A.) H.A.A. Regiment. He was finally transferred to the Reserve on 26 March 1946.

In April 1947 the 5th Glosters Old Comrades Association presented Barnfield with a certificate of appreciation. His Efficiency Medal was sent to him 14 February 1949.

Sold with original documents including the aforementioned edition of *The Fifth Gloster Gazette* and Old Comrades certificate of appreciation, Embodiment notice (1 Sept. 1939, to assemble at The Drill Hall, Cheltenham), Certificate of Transfer to the Army Reserve (26 March 1946), Soldier's Service and Pay Book, two dog tags and additional copied research including copied news cuttings for award of M.M. and of his marriage in March 1942. Together with a France and Germany Star and War Medal believed to have been awarded to his wife for service in the A.T.S.



**Three: Lieutenant Stephen "Jolly Old Muff" McDonough, 61st Foot, who was the first recipient of the M.S.M. in the regiment in 1847, was wounded at Chilianwala by 'musket ball through both thighs', and received an Ensign's commission 'for conduct' in the battle, and was promoted to Captain for services at Delhi 1857-58; he retired as a Major from the 3rd West India Regiment in 1865**

Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Qr. Mr. Serjt. S. McDonough, 61st Foot); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (Lieut. S, McDonough. 61st Regt.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., dated '1847' on edge (Qr, Mas: Serjt. Stephen McDonough 61st Regt. 1847) £2,400-£3,000

The Army M.S.M., V.R. issue, dated '1847' on the edge, was the earliest version of the M.S.M. issued. Approximately 110 medals of this type were issued, of which approximately 50 are known to be extant. This medal to McDonough was the first M.S.M. awarded to the 61st Foot. Upon his promotion to Ensign in 1849 his Annuity was taken over by Sergeant-Major William Dowler who also received the M.S.M.

**Stephen McDonough** was born in the Parish of St Nicholas, County Galway, on 12 March 1809. He enlisted into the 61st Foot on 28 July 1826, aged 18. From 1828 to 1839 he served in Ceylon and was promoted to Schoolmaster Sergeant on 1 June 1832, and to Quarter-Master Sergeant on 1 August 1844. From 1845 to 1859 he served with the 61st in India, during which period he was awarded the M.S.M. with Annuity of £10 on 4 December 1847. He was present with the 61st in Brigadier Wheeler's Field Force in 1848, at the capture of the Sikh Forts of Rungul Nungul and Moorarée. He served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 and was present at the Passage of the Chenab, Battle of Sadoolapore, 3 December 1848, under Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell; Battle of Chilianwala, 13 January 1849 & Battle of Goojerat, 21 February 1849, under General Lord Gough Comr. in Chief, East Indies; with Field Force under Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert. Was wounded by a 'musket ball through both thighs on the 13th January 1849 at Chillianwalla', and was commissioned Ensign for his gallantry there without purchase, 10 April 1849. Promoted to Lieutenant by purchase, 7 June 1850, he served at the Siege, Assault and Capture of Delhi in 1857 and was present at the action of Nujjufghur on 25 August 1857 under Brigadier-General A. Wilson, and was promoted to Captain without purchase, 27 July 1858, for services at Delhi in 1857-58. From 1859-60, he was in Mauritius and then exchanged into the 3rd West India Regiment, 6 September 1861, serving in the West Indies in 1861-62, and in West Africa in 1863-64. He retired on full pay as Major on 9 June 1865, and died at Brixton on 10 November 1877. He was known affectionately to the 61st as '*Jolly Old Muff*'.





**Four: Sergeant James Sims, 61st Foot, later Sergeant-Major, 1st Somerset Volunteers, and reportedly 'one of the first, if not the first, of the storming party of the re-taking of the magazine at Delhi, which had been blown up at the sacrifice of his own life by Lieutenant Willoughby'**

Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chillianwala, Goojerat (James Sims, 61st Foot.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (1435 J Sims 61st Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (Serjt. J. Sims, 61st Regt.); Army L.S. & G. C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1435. Serjt. Jas. Sims, 61st Foot) fitted with a contemporary Indian Mutiny style clasp engraved 'Good Conduct', the first with re-fixed suspension, heavy edge bruising and contact marks, fine, the rest with edge bruising and contact marks but generally nearly very fine and better (4) £1,600-£2,000

**James Sims** was born in the Parish of Bedfont, Staines, Middlesex, and attested for the 61st Foot at Ashford, Middlesex, on 17 October 1840, aged 17 years 6 months. He was discharged at Aldershot on 6 June 1862, having served for 21 years and 51 days, of which he served abroad 12 years nine months, viz.- 'East Indies. Served with the Army of the Punjab in the Campaign of 1848-49 and was present at the passage of the Chenab and in Battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and with Major General Sir W. R. Gilbert's Field Force in pursuit of the enemy to the Khyber Pass in March 1849 (Medal & 2 Clasps). Served at the Siege, Assault and Capture of Delhi in 1857, and at the Repulse of the Sorties of the 4th, 9th, 18th & 23 July 1857 (Medal & Clasp)... Also medal for Good Conduct & Long Service with Gratuity of £10.'

His medal for the North West Frontier is recorded on a roll dated 30 November 1870, and states 'To Kohat Pass 9th Fenruary 1850, to avenge the massacre of a Detachment of Sappers & Miners, employed on the Kohat Road under H.E. General Sir C. G. Napier, G.C.B., Commander in Chief in India.'

He attested as Sergeant-Instructor for the 1st Administrative Battalion of the Somerset Rifle Volunteers on 17 December 1864, and served for many years in that capacity, becoming Sergeant-Major of Volunteers. He died on 3 January 1906, his death being announced in *The Western Daily Press, Bristol* on Friday, January 5, 1906:

'Death of a Military Veteran - The death occurred at Bath on Wednesday of ex-Sergeant-Major James Sims, at the age of 83. He served for a long while in the old 61st Regiment, and went through the Indian Mutiny, being one of the first, if not the first, of the storming party of the re-taking of the magazine at Delhi, which had been blown up at the sacrifice of his own life by Lieutenant-Colonel (*sic*) Willoughby. For many years deceased was battalion sergeant-major of the 1st Somerset Volunteers.'

A similar report appeared in *Freeman's Exmouth Journal* on January 13, in which they referred to Willoughby in his correct rank of Lieutenant, while a letter from his son, Mr. G. E. Sims, was published in *The Shepton Mallet Journal* on January 12, adding further details of his services. Copies of these notices are included in the research together with copied discharge papers and other service records.



**Three: Private George Beverstock, 28th Foot**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (G. Bevistock. 28th Regt.) officially impressed naming; Army L. S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse (.3005 Pt. Geo. Beverstock. 28th Regt. 15th May. 1857.) regimentally impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed, *suspension claw harshly tightened on the second, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (3) £600-£800



**George Beverstock** (variously Bavistock, Bevistock, Bevestock, and Baverstock) was born at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and enlisted originally into the 34th Foot at Deptford, Kent, on 14 June 1838, aged 19 years 1 month, a groom by trade. He transferred to the St Helena Regiment on 1 May 1842, and served on that island for 6 years 335 days from 6 October 1842. On 1 April 1849, he volunteered and transferred to the 28th Foot and landed back in England on 16 October 1849. Following a period of service at home, he landed in the Crimea on 14 September 1854, where he took part in the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. He served afterwards at Malta from 21 May 1856, and in the East Indies at Bombay from 8 December 1858, returning home to England on 30 September 1859. He was discharged at Fermoy on 31 October 1859, at his own request to Out Pension having completed 21 years service.

Sold with a carte de visite photograph of 'Grandad Baverstock' in civilian dress with a percussion shotgun, two '28' brass badges and an excavated button, and the following original documents: '28 Regiment of Foot' Account Book and Monthly Settlements etc., complete up to 1859; Regimental Savings Bank Book, issued in Bombay with entries from November 1858; parchment certificate of Discharge, dated 15 November 1859; parchment certificate as an Out-Pensioner of H.M. Royal Hospital at Chelsea, dated 19 November 1859; and certificate of marriage between 'George Bavistock, Land Steward' and 'Anne Bond, spinster' on 24 December 1860, in the Parish Church of Saint George, Hanover Square, Middlesex.



**Pair: Drum-Major R. Murray, 61st Foot**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (R. Murray, 61st Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3411. Drum Maj: R. Murray, 61st Foot) *suspension re-affixed on the first, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine or better, the second very fine* (2) £500-£600

**Robert Murray** was born in the Parish of St Mary's, Cork, and attested for the 61st foot at Rochester, Kent, on 14 October 1853, aged 14 years. He served abroad in the East Indies, 4 years 7 months; Mauritius, 1 year 1 month; Canada and Bermuda, 4 years 3 months; Nova Scotia, 1 year 6 months; and Malta, 1 year 2 months. He was appointed Drum-Major on 1 March 1866, and was finally discharged after 21 years 190 days service on 3 June 1879. He was then in possession of the Indian Mutiny Medal and Good Conduct Medal. He was afterwards an Attendant at the North Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum. He died in 1901.



**Pair: Corporal A. F. Weaver, 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, together with his original unpublished diary describing events during his service with the Gloucesters and the 5th Mounted Infantry in the Boer War**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (4898 Pte. A. F. Weaver, Glouc: Regt.) note incorrect second initial, number, rank and initials officially re-impressed; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4898 Corpl: A. Weaver. Glouc: R.) mounted as worn, toned, nearly extremely fine (2) £600-£800

**Albert Thomas William Weaver** was born in the Parish of St Peters, Bristol, and enlisted into the Gloucestershire Regiment at Bristol on 24 October 1896, aged 18 years 10 months, a fitter by trade. Posted to the 2nd Battalion in January 1897, he subsequently served in South Africa from 1 January 1900. On 24 March 1900, Weaver was posted to the 5th Mounted Infantry earning the clasps for Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, and Wittebergen, which were not earned by the Gloucesters as a regiment. He returned to the 2nd Gloucesters on 7 July 1902. At Bloemfontein on 22 June 1903, he purchased his discharge for the sum of £18 and settled in South Africa, where he was employed at the South African Garrison Institutes in Bloemfontein, and later worked for Tweespruit Dairies Ltd, at Tweespruit, and Anderson & Co., Confectioners in Bloemfontein.

Weaver kept a detailed diary throughout the war which accompanies his medals together with other original documents. Commencing with his mobilisation in December 1899 and departure from Liverpool on 1 January 1900, his arrival at Cape Town on 21 January and subsequent journey by train to Enslin, where the regiment arrived on 11 February. The action started quite soon as shown in his entry for 19th February at Paardeberg:-

"Under long range fire all day without any orders coming until afternoon, when we got orders to take the hill with the Yorks supporting us. We advanced under heavy fire. Our guns shelling the Kopje from behind us. We charged the lower part of the kopje with the bayonet, killing and wounding 87 Boars (sic). Our casualties were 6 killed and 30 wounded including Colonel Lindsell, we then stayed for the night on the hill and built sangars."

Daily detailed entries continue for the duration of the war, highlighted by the frenetic movements and operations of the 5th Mounted Infantry with whom Weaver was attached for most of the war. This neatly hand-written and legible diary is unpublished and as such remains a document of historic importance. The diary has been fully transcribed and saved to memory stick.

The following original documents accompany the medals and diary: Parchment Certificate of Discharge, dated Bloemfontein, 22 June 1903; Parchment Certificate of Character on Discharge, 22 June 1903; Third Class Certificate of Education, dated 4 May 1903; Certificate of Qualification for Promotion [to N.C.O.], dated 9 April 1903; Account Book/Pocket Ledger and Monthly Settlements book; various Certificates of Baptism; Receipt for £18 on account of purchase of discharge, 23 June 1903; Marriage Certificate of Albert Thomas Weaver and Lucy Lydia Connolly at Bloemfontein Cathedral on 2 November 1905; four various Driver and Motor Licenses issued at Bloemfontein 1913 & 1914; several testimonial letters, offers of employment, and other correspondence.



**Pair: Captain R. V. Trengrouse, Gloucestershire Regiment, attached 4th Nigeria Regiment in the Cameroons campaign, where he was wounded in October 1915**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. R. V. Trengrouse.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1918 (Lieut. R. V. Trengrouse. Glouc. R.) *extremely fine (2)* £400-£500

**Richard Vyvyan Trengrouse** was born in London on 7 August 1887, a great-grandson of Henry Trengrouse, inventor of the rocket apparatus and 'bosun's chair' for rescuing people from ships. Educated at Uppingham, he was commissioned into the 11th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment as Temporary 2nd Lieutenant on 6 March 1915. He was seconded to the West African Frontier Force on 14 July 1915, and disembarked at Duala on 4 August 1915, where he was posted to the 4th Nigeria Regiment. For the Cameroons campaign, two composite regiments were formed, with 'A', 'D', 'E' and 'F' Companies of the 4th Nigeria Regiment becoming part of No. 2 Battalion, Nigeria Regiment. This included 2nd Lieutenant Trengrouse's Company. On 9 October 1915, he was wounded in an attack by the 2nd Nigerians at Wum Biagas, by a slight wound to the right ankle and a more severe wound from a bullet which entered his chest and exited through the outer side of his left arm. He was admitted to Base Hospital at Duala, where he also had a bout of malarial fever, and on 15 December 1915 he embarked for England on sick leave.

Returning to Lagos in June 1916, he rejoined the 4th Nigerians and in November 1916 sailed for East Africa, disembarking at Daar-es-Salaam on 20 December to join the campaign against Von Lettow. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 1 July 1917, and commanded a Company in the field 1-31 July and from 20 December 1917 to 4 March 1918, serving in Portuguese East Africa during January and February 1918. He returned to the U.K. on leave in March 1918. He was appointed Temporary Captain, 4th Nigeria Regiment (West Africa Service Brigade) on 1 June 1918, shortly afterwards embarked for West Africa and arrived at Lagos on 13 July and took part in the Egba Expedition (Medal with clasp). He is also entitled to the 1915-15 Star and Victory Medal.



**The Peninsula War medal awarded to Captain Samuel Morris, 28th Foot, who was severely wounded at the battle of Vittoria**

Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Barrosa, Vittoria, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (Saml. Morris, Capt. 28th Foot.) *carriage a little bent between the first two clasps, otherwise good very fine* £2,400-£3,000

*Provenance:* Sotheby, November 1979.

Only eight officers of the 28th Foot survived to claim the clasp for Barrosa, where the 1/28th highly distinguished themselves

**Samuel Morris** was appointed Ensign in the 28th Foot on 31 January 1805; Lieutenant, 2 April 1806; Captain, 25 November 1813. He served in the Peninsula with the 2/28th from July 1809 to July 1810, and with the 1/28th from December 1810 to April 1811, and from July 1811 to April 1814. He was present at the battle of Barrosa, 5 March 1811; the actions of Arroyo dos Molinos, 28 October 1810, and Almaraz, 18-19 May 1812; retreat from Burgos; battle of Vittoria, 21 June 1813, where he was severely wounded; battles of Nivelles, 10 November 1813, and Nive, 9-13 December 1813; action at Garris, 15 February 1814; battle of Orthes, 27 February 1814; the combat at Aire, 2 March 1814; and the battle of Toulouse, 10 April 1814. Captain Morris was placed on half-pay on 25 December 1814, and saw no further active service. He died at Torquay, Devon, on 8 July 1865, aged 79.

156



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**2452 Lce. Corpl. Z. Andrews 2d Bn. Glouc. R.**) *minor official correction to last three letters of surname, otherwise extremely fine and rare to regiment*  
 £300-£400

Only 5 clasps for 'Burma 1887-89' to the regiment. Andrews is confirmed on the roll for services as a Military Signaller attached to the Government Telegraph Department in upper Burma from 20 May 1887 to 1 July 1889.

**Zachariah Andrews** was born at Aberdare, Glamorgan, and enlisted at Bristol on 26 February 1881, aged 19. He passed classes of instruction in Electric Telegraphy, and received a Certificate of Education, 2nd Class, on 12 October 1885. He served abroad in Southern Afghanistan, February 1882 to February 1883; India March 1883 to May 1857; Burmah, May 1887 to July 1889; and in India, July 1889 to June 1890. He was discharged on 10 June 1890, his discharge papers confirming medal for Burma 1887-9. Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extract.

157



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**H. Storey. 61st Regt.**) *good very fine*  
 £600-£800

**Hugh Storey** was killed in action before Delhi on 2 August 1857. The regimental history records, 'One man of the 61st Regiment was killed by a round-shot, which in its course also knocked over some sandbags which sent Lieutenant Hutton flying about seven feet.'

158



India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**3371 Pte. J. Halford 1st Gloucester Regt.**) *lugs removed from top clasp, light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine and rare to regiment*  
 £300-£400

**Joseph John Halford** was born in the Parish of Pendock, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, and enlisted for the Gloucestershire Regiment at Bristol on 21 September 1891, aged 18 years 6 months, a collier by trade. He served abroad at Malta, 2 years from November 1893; Egypt, November 1895 to February 1897; India, February 1897 to March 1899; and in South Africa, January 1900 to May 1903. Private Halford served as a signaller with the Tirah Expeditionary Force 1897-98 and received the medal with 2 clasps. He transferred to the Army Reserve in March 1899 but was recalled for service during the Boer War, receiving the Queen's medal with clasps for Cape Colony, Orange Free State and Transvaal, and the King's Medal with 2 clasps. Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm medals and clasps, and copied medal roll extracts for Q.S.A. and K.S.A.



**The Boer War medal awarded to Lieutenant and Adjutant W. L. B. Hill, Gloucestershire Regiment, who was taken prisoner at Nicholson's Nek and imprisoned in the Staat Model School in Pretoria where, along with the young Winston Churchill, escape was at the forefront of everyone's mind**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. & Adj. W. L. B. Hill. Glouc. Rgt.) *extremely fine* *£400-£500*

**William Leonard Bertram 'Bertie' Hill** was born in Cheltenham on 2 December 1871, son of Major W. A. Hill (later Colonel Sir, K.C. B., commanding 3rd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment). He was educated at Cheltenham College, 1884-87, and afterwards served in the 3rd Gloucestershire Militia. It was reported in Regimental Orders that on 17 July 1891, Hill rescued a boy from drowning, who had fallen into the lock at East Farleigh, on the Medway, near Maidstone. He was appointed to a regular commission on 23 December 1893, as 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, which was at Malta and bound for India, being promoted to Lieutenant on 22 January 1898, and appointed Adjutant of his battalion on 30 July 1898.

He served in the Boer War where, on 29 October 1899, his battalion was part of a force despatched from Ladysmith to attack a Boer position near Nicholson's Nek. The column consisted of 450 men of the Gloucesters, 520 of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and No. 10 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery. They reach the hill at about 2 a.m. and prepared positions on a slope. However, as daylight broke they found themselves exposed and surrounded by Boers. One party of Gloucesters was cut off and, running out of ammunition, the officer in charge, Captain Duncan, raised a white towel to save his men. Amid the confusion a bugle sounded 'cease-fire' and the Boers began to cheer. The mistaken belief that the whole British force had surrendered took hold and the fight was over. It was called the largest surrender of British troops since the Napoleonic Wars.

The captured officers were transported to the Staat Model School in Pretoria, which was converted into a prison camp for officers. Lieutenant Radice, of the Gloucesters, wrote: 'The school was a long single story red brick building standing on a corner plot of a residential quarter of Pretoria. Breast high railings separated the school from the adjoining two streets. We were lodged 8 or 9 to a room. One of the larger rooms was fitted out as a dining room. Our guard consisted of 30 military police who lived in tents pitched on the southern half of the school playground. They were called Zarps from their collar badges which formed the initials of the name of their corps.'

Hill was lodged in room No. 12 along with Temple, Knox, Breul, Short, Radice, Beasley (all Gloucesters) and Gallway (Natal Carbineers). Five days after arriving, the men in room 12 began to plan their escape. They had discovered that a train left Pretoria at about 10 p.m. each night and that it had to slow down to climb a steep gradient nearby. It would be possible to board the train and then jump off near Middleburg and walk into Swaziland. But first they had to get out of the camp.

In a series of three letters, written to his father shortly after his release from Pretoria in June 1900, Hill chronicles his time there and attempts at escape, including tunnelling, not to mention a general dislike towards Winston Churchill: 'I should like to add a little about Churchill's escape. It was quite easy, simply a matter of climbing on to the top of a urinal like anyone you see in the streets, those green things you know, and dropping the other side. There were many of us preparing to do the same thing but were waiting because we had not got the necessaries of life and were collecting them. What so annoyed everyone was, that for his own aggrandizement and for copy, he should give away his means of escape directly he was clear, and so spoil everyone's chances of using the same method, chiefly about the railway I mean. The Boers would have never found out but for him. It was not playing the game and he is cordially loathed in consequence.'

As a result of Churchill's much publicised escape, Hill and his comrades were moved to a barbed wire compound outside Pretoria, where they remained until Pretoria fell to British troops in June 1900. Hill was subsequently attached to a Provisional Battalion, made up of recently released prisoners of war, which left for Kronstad. Eventually he returned to his regiment at Ladysmith, which was preparing to leave for Ceylon where, on 17 December 1901, he resigned as Adjutant. He was placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health on 20 December 1902, and was retired on retired pay on 15 June 1907. Emigrating to the U.S.A., he eventually settled at Konocti Bay, Kelseyville, Lake County, California, where he became a fruit grower. When war broke out in 1914, he eventually made his way back to England, where he was appointed temporary Captain on 30 July 1916, in the 5th Garrison Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment. He relinquished his temporary rank on completion of service on 16 February 1921, and returned to his home in California, where he died on 16 May 1944.

Sold with a good portrait photograph of Captain Hill in uniform of the Worcesters, and several other original photographs including two from the Boer War; copied transcripts of his three letters to his father; and a quantity of copied research.

**160** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (Lieut: **H. A. D. Bockett-Pugh. Glouc: Regt.**) *good very fine, unique clasp to the regiment* *£400-£500*

**Harry Arthur Douglas Bockett-Pugh** was born on 4 March 1882, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Gloucestershire Regiment, from the Militia, on 7 May 1902; Lieutenant, 6 January 1906; Captain 22 January 1912; Major, 13 February 1917; Retired 30 August 1934, and appointed Cashier with Southern Command. Bockett-Pugh was employed with the King's African Rifles from 13 August 1909 to 9 August 1914, and took part in the Somaliland Operations of 1908-10 (Medal). During the First World War, being unfit for active service, he was Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment for some years and then commandant of a Convalescent Depot. He retired from the regiment in 1919, but was subsequently employed with the Royal Army Pay Corps and was a Cashier at Southern Command up to the end of the Second World War. He died at Salisbury on 13 November 1948.

## Campaign Groups and Pairs

161



**Pair: Sergeant-Major Edward Tiernan, 1st Bengal European Regiment**

Ghuznee 1839 (Serjt. Edward Tiernan H.C. 1st European Regt.) fitted with contemporary replacement silver clip and bar suspension; Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., H.E.I.C. issue (Sergt. Major E. Tiernan. Eur: Invalid Battn. 10th July 1862) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and rare (2)* *£1,600-£2,000*

Refer *British Battles and Medals* (2006) for a similarly named Ghuznee medal to this regiment.

162



**Pair: Private Patrick Rutledge, 50th Regiment**

Punniar Star 1843 (Private Patrick Rutledge 50th Queens Own Regt.); Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 3 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, Sobraon (Patrick Rutledge 50th Regt.) *considerable pitting from star, fine or better (2)* *£800-£1,000*

**Patrick Rutlege/Rutledge** was born in the Parish of Strinorlan, County Donegal, and enlisted for the 50th Foot at Londonderry on 12 April 1831. He embarked for New South Wales on 14 November 1833, and landed in the colony on 21 May 1834, serving there for almost seven years. Being stationed at Windsor N.S.W. On 30 August 1834, two companies of the 50th were ordered to proceed to North Island. Captain Johnstone and 65 men were embarked at Sydney aboard H.M.S. *Alligator* and the schooner *Isabella* for the Taranaki coast of New Zealand. This punitive expedition, of which Patrick Rutlege was a member, was sent to rescue a Mrs Guard, her two children, and nine sailors, all of whom had been captured by natives following the wrecking of the barque *Harriet* near Cape Egmont. On 8 October the British force landed on the beach near Waimate Pa on the south side of the Kapuni River, and fired heavily on the Maoris. The prisoners were released after sharp skirmishing and the hill fort of Waimate Pa was captured. The troops also captured Orangi-tuapeka Pa on the northern side of the Kapuni River. This was the first occasion that British troops came into conflict with Maori warriors.

From December 1834 three companies were sent to Launceston, Van Diemens Land, and other detachments were sent from Windsor to serve at Liverpool, Georges River, Sydney, Port Stephens, Wangello, Berrima, and Bong Bong. Patrick Rutlege remained at Windsor from 13 November 1834 until July 1835, when Major Anderson of the 50th was appointed commandant of the convict settlement on Norfolk Island. Patrick Rutlege served at Norfolk Island until November 1838, joining the rest of his regiment at Sydney early in December.

He landed in the East Indies on 8 May 1841, and was 'in action at Punniar on 29 Decr. 1843 under the Command of Major-General Grey C.B. for which he received a Bronze Star'. He 'served with the Army of the Sutlej in 1845 and 1846, was present in the actions of Moodkee 18 Decr, Ferozeshuhur 21st & 22nd Decr. 1845, Aliwal 28 January and Sobraon 10th February 1846, for which services he received a Medal and three clasps. He was 'wounded at Sobraon 10 February 1846.' Patrick Rutlege was discharged at Preston Barracks on 26 May 1852. Sold with copied discharge papers and comprehensive extracts from Muster rolls and Pay-Lists for the period 1831 to 1852.



**Pair: Private J. Giles, 9th Lancers**

Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846, no clasp (John Giles 9th. Lancers); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (J. Giles, 9th. Lancers.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £700-£900

**John Giles** was born in Newington, London, in 1823, and attested for the 3rd Light Dragoons 1841, before transferring to the 9th Lancers April 1842. He was discharged at Chatham on 22 August 1854, after 13 years and 41 days' service, of which 11 years were spent in India. His discharge papers note that 'his character had been described as good. Had served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, and was present at the battle of Sobraon, 10 February 1846, also in the Punjab Campaign in 1848-9, and was present at the passage of Chenab, 4 December 1848 and the battle of Chillianwallah, 13 January 1848 and Gujerat 21 February 1849.'

The medical report on his service papers gives further clue as to his discharge: 'I certify that I consider Private John Giles to be unfit for further service in India in consequence of a strong tendency to abdominal hernia, caused by a wound received on the night of the 1 July, 1851 at Ambala, while attempting to leave his barracks with a glass bottle concealed under his jacket – by falling on the bottle it broke and inflicted a dangerous wound.' In March 1893 Giles was awarded a special campaign pension of 9 pence a day.



**Pair: Lieutenant-General R. Richards, 3rd Bombay Infantry**

Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (Lieut. Robert Richards, Adj. 3rd. Regt. N.I.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (Lieut., R Richards, 3rd. Bombay N.I.) *minor edge bruising, generally good very fine (2)* £800-£1,200

*Provenance:* J. B. Hayward, 1974; Nimrod Dix & Co., 1982.

**Robert Richards** was commissioned Ensign in the 3rd Bombay Native infantry on 13 November 1835, and was promoted Lieutenant on 8 October 1839. He served as staff officer to the Field Force at Wanga Bazaar and other places in the Thurr of greater Desert of Scinde from March 1843 to March 1844- this force opened the postal communication with the army under Sir Charles Napier, and suppressed the Robber Tribes in the Great Desert. He was subsequently present at the destruction of the forts of Deepa and Nowakote, belonging to the insurgent Amir Shere Shah Mahommed.

Richards served in the Punjab Campaign 1848-49 with the 3rd Bombay N.I., and was present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, and the pursuit and surrender of the Sikh Army (medal with two clasps). Promoted Captain on 27 May 1849, he served with the Field Force under Colonel Bradshaw which penetrated the Eusofzie country north of Peshawar in December 1849, for the purpose of chastising the hill tribes on the Swat border. On 3 December 1849, a field force that included the 3rd Bombay N.I., moved from Peshawar with the intention of punishing certain villages. On 11 December they attacked and took the village of Sugao. The village was situated in a very strong position. The main body, that included the 3rd N.I., attacked and took the village. For his gallantry Richards was Mentioned in Despatches for this action. On 14 December, the force moved to Palai where the insurgent had assembled to the number of 10,000. The Field Force was divided into three columns for the attack. Three companies under Richards were in support of five companies of the 60th Rifles. The enemy made a short resistance and the heights were soon successful secured.

Richards was appointed Brevet Major on 18 February 1861, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 13 November 1861, and Brevet Colonel on 13 November 1867, and subsequently commanded the 6th Native Infantry. He was advanced Major-General on 1 October 1877, and promoted to his ultimate rank of Lieutenant-General on 1 July 1881. He died at Southsea, Hampshire, on 13 November 1884.

Sold with copied research, including the recipient's extract from 'Titled, Landed, and Official Classes'.



**165 Three: Major C. F. Kelly, 18th Royal Irish Regiment**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Lieut. Chas. Fredk. Kelly. 18th. Royal Irish Regt.); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Chas. Fredk. Kelly. Capt. 18th. Rl. Irish Regt.) contemporarily engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issue, plugged and fitted with an IGS-style suspension bar, *edge bruising and light contact marks, very fine (3)* *£700-£900*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2006.

**Charles Frederick Kelly** was commissioned an Ensign in the 18th Regiment on 2 April 1843 and was promoted Lieutenant on 5 February 1847. He served with the regiment in the expedition under General D'Aguilar in April 1847, and during the latter part of the Burmese War, and was present at the night attack on the heights at Prome in January 1853. Promoted to Captain on 4 August 1854, he served at the siege of Sebastopol from December 1854. He attained the rank of Major on 14 December 1860.

Sold with copied research and a copied group photograph which includes the recipient.

**166****Three: Sergeant George Plumstead, Royal Marine Light Infantry**

Baltic 1854-55 (G. R. Plumstead, Dr. 61st Co. R.M.L.I. 55); China 1857-60, 4 clasps, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860, unnamed as issued; Royal Marines Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (Sergt. G. R. Plumstead, Late 5th Co. Ch. R.M.L.I.) officially impressed naming, *the first with replacement suspension post and edge bruising, the second with replacement suspension rod, both with heavy contact marks, good fine, the last with some contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and a rare group (3)* *£1,600-£2,000*

*Provenance:* The Douglas-Morris Collection of Naval Medals, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.

A total of 57 four clasp China medals issued to Naval recipients, including 23 to the Royal Marines.

**George Plumstead** was born in Chatham, Kent, in September 1838. He enlisted as a drummer on 9 September 1853 aged 15 years, and was drafted to H.M.S. *Colossus* the following year for active service in the Baltic against the Russians.

He joined H.M.S. *Cruiser* in 1856 for service on the China Station. He served in this ship for nearly five years and participated in most of the naval actions of the Second China war, including the small boat action at Fatshan Creek, the operations leading to the capture of Canton in January 1858, and also in the attack on the Taku Forts in 1858. He received two gunshot wounds during the attack on the Peiho Forts on 25 June 1859, and was subsequently present at the attack on the Taku Forts in 1860, for which services he received the China medal with four clasps. He later served for a period of one year aboard H.M. Ships *Cossack*, *Cumberland* and *Icarus*.

He received promotion to Private in May 1861 and to Corporal three months later. In November 1862 he was promoted to Sergeant and to Colour Sergeant in February 1865. Later that year, his name appeared in the Divisional Defaulters Book for an unspecified offence and he reverted to sergeant. In 1868, while serving in H.M.S. *Basilisk*, he was again promoted to Colour Sergeant but reverted two years later and did not regain his lost rank.

In 1876 he found that he was at risk of not receiving his L.S. & G.C. medal because of this past indiscretion but successfully appealed and received the medal on 17 November 1876 (Narrow suspension, engraved naming, years on edge variety). He retired on 25 September 1877 with 24 years' service, although the three years he served under-age did not count for official purposes. Sometime between 1885 and 1901, as a pensioner, he was awarded the Royal Marines Meritorious Service Medal, the specific date unknown because the rolls for this period have not survived.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extracts and other research.



*Three: Private John Connor, 2nd Battalion, 1st Royal Regiment*

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (2895 John. Connor. 2nd. Battn. 1st Royals) regimentally impressed naming; China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Corpl. John Connor, 2nd Bn. 1st The RI. Regt.) officially impressed naming, *suspension re-fixed and rank a little weak through contact wear*; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (J. Connor 1st Royals) contemporary engraved naming, fitted with Crimean suspension, mounted as worn from a contemporary engraved silver triple-brooch pin, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (3)*

*£500-£700*



**John Connor** was born in the Parish of St Peter's, County Cork, Ireland, and enlisted into the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Regiment, at Westminster on 20 February 1854, aged 18, a shoe-maker by trade. He arrived in the Crimea in April 1855 when the army was engaged in besieging Sebastopol and soon after was admitted to hospital.

He afterwards spent two years in the Mediterranean, at Malta (June 1856 to May 1857) and Gibraltar (to March 1858), before commencing the long voyage to Hong Kong where he arrived towards the end of 1858. He was promoted to Corporal on 1 April 1860, and shortly afterwards his regiment joined the Expeditionary Force to northern China. In August 1860 the Allied force captured the Taku Forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho river after some hard fighting. The British and French force then advanced to Tientsin, and reached Pekin on 13 October, after which the notorious looting and destruction of the Summer Palace occurred.

In November 1860, Connor embarked with his regiment for home, and arrived back in the United Kingdom in April 1861. He was absent from duty on the 24th April, for which he was confined and reduced to private. He spent the remaining four years of his service at Manchester, Aldershot and Portsmouth, where he was finally discharged on 1 March 1864, having completed his limited service engagement.

Sold with an original post card photograph of Connor, with his wife, in 1917 wearing his medals, and some research.

**168** *Pair: Private J. Bendall, 20th Foot*

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Jas. Bendal [sic]. 1st. Bn. 20th. Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (306 Pte. J. Bendall. 1-20th. Foot) *both with traces of brooch mounting and with re-affixed suspensions, edge bruising and heavy contact marks, therefore fair to fine (2)*

*£140-£180*

For other medals to the Bendall family, see Lots 287, 418, 421, and 684.



**Pair: Captain F. H. P. de Lacy Staunton, Cape Mounted Rifles**

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. F. Staunton, No. 6 Tp: C.M. Rifles.); Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 2 clasps, Transkei, Basutoland (Cpt. F. H. P. de Lacy Staunton. C.M. Rif.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (2)  
*£1,400-£1,800*

*Provenance:* The Armoury, November 1982.

**Francis Henry P. de Lacy Staunton** was born in Christchurch, Hampshire, in 1858, and emigrating to Southern Africa to farm, saw active service with No. 6 Troop, Cape Mounted Riflemen 1877-78, a period that witnessed his unit taking part against the Gaikas, Galukae and other Kafir tribes. Promoted Captain, Staunton saw further service in the Transkei and Basutoland operations of 1880 to 1881. During those campaigns, Staunton was appointed Chief of Staff to Major Elliot, chief magistrate for Tembuland. Staunton was later appointed Harbour Master of Port Shepstone, Sub-Collector of Customs, and placed in charges for a time of native police.

The following account of his service, written by Staunton himself, and dated 8 March 1889, survives in a letter written by the recipient when he applied for a civil service position:

'Sir, In accordance with notice in the *'Natal Mercury'* asking for applications for the post of Secretary to Land & Immigration Board, I have the honour to forward my application for the said post herewith –  
 I have been for six years & upwards in the customs dept at Port Shepstone and have had charge of the native police there –  
 Previously, I was in the Cape Mounted Rifles for several years and served for sometime as principal staff officer to Major Elliot, R.M. C. M.G. – now chief magistrate of Tembuland, Cape Colony – and to whom reference can be made –  
 A short time ago I applied for promotion and during an interview I had with his excellency last month, after seeing my testimonials and hearing the length of time I had served promised to enquire into my case and do what he could for me.  
 I have no doubt, should you entertain my application favourably I could be transferred immediately.  
 For local reference Mr Rutherford, the late collector and major Giles R. M Harding will testify to my character, ability and the satisfaction I gave them in all my official duties – I enclose testimonials in duplicate from Major Elliot also one from Major Giles and would ask that the originals may be returned to me – Hoping that you will view my application favourably and that my length of service may be taken into consideration.  
 Signed: F. H. P. de Lacy Staunton.'

Staunton's position of Sub-Collector of Customs and Harbour Master at Port Shepstone was abolished on his retirement in November 1907, after serving twenty-five years with the colonial service.

A number of newspaper reports concerning Captain de Lacy Staunton's death in 1912 vary as to his title. One described him as an old South African Constabulary officer, which probably relates to the time he was in charge of Native policemen. Another describes him as a Captain formerly of the Cape Mounted Rifles. The 1911 census describes him as a retired R.N. Captain (possibly a title given to him as port harbour master). However, all are clear that he had seen a considerable amount of active service, as he was engaged in both the Zulu war and in the South African campaign and resided in apartments at 7 Warwick Place, Worthing, before meeting his death by burning early on a Monday morning. The papers describe how a fellow lodger aroused from his sleep about four o'clock, amidst much smoke, found Captain Staunton lying in a huddled heap, with his clothes burnt almost to a cinder. Assistance was immediately obtained, but Captain Staunton died an hour later. At the inquest held by Mr. F. W. Butler on Wednesday it appeared that deceased suffered from chronic nervousness and was being looked after whilst his wife went into a nursing home to undergo an operation. The Jury returned a verdict of 'Accidental death.'

*Note:* There is a Queen's South Africa Medal with Transvaal clasp on the roll to a 'Collector F. Staunton' serving with the Transport Live Stock Recovery Department - it is quite possible that Collector Staunton and Captain Staunton are the same man as one is noted as 'a collector' in the T.L.S.R.D., and Captain Staunton was employed as a Sub-Collector, with some research articles referring to him as serving in the South African War.

Captain Staunton is mentioned in the book *'Sugar and Settlers; A history of the Natal South Coast 1850-1910'*. Sold with copied research.

170



**Three: Colour Sergeant F. W. Adams, Hampshire Regiment**

Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (1598. Sergt. F. W. Adams. 67th Foot.) *light contact marks*; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (428. Cr. Sgt. F. W. Adams. Hamps: R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V. R., 1st issue (C. Sjt: F. W. Adams. Hamps: Regt) mounted for wear, *generally good very fine* (3) **£360-£400**

**Frederick William Adams** was born in Dublin, and attested for the 67th Foot at Portsmouth in July 1869. He advanced to Sergeant in January 1875, and served with the Regiment in Afghanistan, April 1879 - September 1880. Adams transferred to the Permanent Staff, 3rd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment in August 1882, and advanced to Colour Sergeant in December of the next year. He was discharged 31 July 1895, having served 26 years and four days with the Colours (recommended for the M.S.M. 16 August 1897).

**171 Three: Leading Stoker J. Burbridge, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (J. Burbridge. Lg. Stkr. H.M.S. "Minotaur"); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Jas. Burbridge. Lg. Stoker H.M.S. Bellerophon.) engraved naming; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* (3) **£200-£240**

**172 Three: Private J. McCann, Seaforth Highlanders**

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (4577 Pte. J. Mc.Cann 2d. Bn. Seaforth Highlrs.); Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4577. Pte. J. Mc.Cann. 1/Sea: Hrs.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (4577 Pte. J. Mc.Cann 1st. Sea Highrs.) Regimentally engraved naming, *contact marks, nearly very fine or better* (3) **£400-£500**

**Joseph McCann** was born in Shankill, Belfast, in 1872. A labourer by occupation, he attested for the Seaforth Highlanders on 2 May 1893, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Relief of Chitral in 1895. Transferring to the 1st Battalion, he served in Malta and in the occupation of Crete, April to November 1897, before seeing active service in the Sudanese campaign. After serving over two years in Egypt, he transferred back to the 2nd Battalion and served in South Africa during the Boer War from April 1900 to August 1901 (entitled to a Queen's South Africa Medal with three clasps). Invalided back to the U.K., he continued to serve until finally being discharged May 1905 in the rank of Corporal, after 12 years' service.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, McCann re-enlisted into the 10th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles on 21 October 1914 and was immediately promoted Corporal and Lance-Sergeant on the same day. He did not serve overseas and was invalided out of the service due to chronic dysentery on 21 April 1915.

Sold with a DVD of copied research.

**173 Pair: Mahmud Effendi Effat, Supplies Department, Egyptian Army, Khartoum**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (Mr. M. E. Effat); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, silver issue, unnamed, *good very fine and a scarce pair to an Egyptian recipient* (2) **£260-£300**

Sold with original 'Arms Ordinance 1907 Special Firearms License', dated 1911 for him to hold a 12-bore double-barrelled shotgun, addressed to 'Mahmud Eff. Effat, Supplies Dept. Khartoum', together with a hand-written letter in Arabic, May 1912 [with English translation]; another envelope from London in 1920 is addressed to him at 'Ezbet Bahgats Bey, El-Chine, Gharbia, Egypt'.

**174 Five: Chief Petty Officer E. J. Harris, Royal Navy**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (E. J. Harris. A.B. H.M.S. Doris); 1914-15 Star (190741, E. J. Harris, Act. C.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (190741 E. J. Harris. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G. V.R., 1st issue (190741 E. J. Harris, P.O. H.M.S. Hood:), *nearly very fine or better* (5) **£160-£200**

**Ernest James Harris** was born on 9 February 1879 in Torquay, Devon, and entered naval service on 18 September 1896. He served in H.M.S. *Doris* from 18 November 1897 to 31 May 1901, having quickly seen promotion to Able Seaman in 1898. Awarded his L.S. & G.C. in H.M.S. *Hood* in 1912, he served on H.M.S. *Tiger* for most of the Great War.

**175 Three: Armourer J. Guy, Royal Navy**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (J. Guy, Arm. Mte. H.M.S. Monarch.); British War Medal 1914-20 (173289 J. Guy. Armr. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (173289 James Guy, Armr., H.M.S. Pembroke.), *very fine* (3) **£140-£180**

**James Guy** was born on 5 May 1870 in Brotton, Yorkshire, and entered naval service on 24 February 1893, serving in H.M.S. *Monarch* from 10 November 1901 to 1 April 1904. He spent most of the Great War in H.M.S. *Mars* and *Newcastle*.

**176** Four: **Chief Writer A. I. Russell, Royal Navy**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (A. J. Russell, 3rd. Wtr., H.M.S. *Terpsichore*), *partly officially renamed*; British War and Victory Medals (342051 A. I. Russell. Ch. Wr. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (342051. A. I. Russell, Ch. Wr. H.M.S. *Renown*.), *good very fine* (4) **£120-£160**

**Alfred Ideson Russell** was born on 9 March 1883 in Sandport, Hampshire, and entered naval service on 1 April 1898 as a Boy Writer, serving in H.M.S. *Terpsichore* from 8 February 1901 to 25 April 1904. In addition to shore bases, he served in H.M.S. *Vernon*, *Royal Sovereign* and *Renown* during the Great War, remaining in the service until 18 March 1923, when he was pensioned to shore. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. on 15 January 1917.

**177** Five: **Stoker A. J. Voar, Royal Navy**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (A. J. Voar. Sto: H.M.S. *Terrible*); China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (A. J. Voar, Sto., H.M.S. *Terrible*.); 1914-15 Star (285274, A J. Voar, Sto. 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (285274 A. J. Voak. Sto. 1 R.N.), *generally good very fine* (5) **£280-£320**

**Alfred John Voar** was born in Hampshire on 9 August 1877 and entered naval service on 4 May 1897, seeing service in H.M.S. *Terrible* from 24 March 1898 to 24 October 1902. Discharged to shore on 3 May 1909 from H.M.S. *Nelson*, he served in H.M.S. *Vindictive* during the Great War and in a number of shore based appointments.

**178** Pair: **Private W. Payne, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4595 Pte W. Payne. 2nd Dragoons); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4595 Pte F. [sic] Payne. 2nd Drgns:) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) **£100-£140**

**179**



*Family Group:*

**Three: Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Nicholson, Hampshire Yeomanry**

Territorial Decoration, E.VII.R., silver and silver-gilt, the reverse hallmarked 1908, with integral top riband bar; Coronation 1902, silver; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Capt. A. C. Nicholson. 50 Co. 17/Impl. Yeo.) contemporary court mounted by *Spink and Son, London*, in this order, *extremely fine*

**Pair: Miss Ruth I. A. Nicholson**

Defence Medal; Voluntary Medical Services Medal, with Additional Award Bar (Miss Ruth Isabel Agnes Nicholson) *good very fine* (5) **£800-£1,200**



**Arthur Carleton Nicholson** was born on 2 July 1864, the youngest son of William and Isabella Nicholson, and was educated at Winchester College and Christ Church, Oxford. He served in South Africa during the Boer War with the 50th (Hampshire) Company, 17th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, and took part in the operations in the Transvaal, January 1901; in Orange River Colony, December 1900 to May 1901; and in Cape Colony, 30 November 1900 to April 1901. The 17th and 18th Battalions I.Y. were the only Yeomanry entitled to the clasp for Rhodesia for their part in the operations in that country in 1900. For his services in South Africa Nicholson was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901) and received the Queen's Medal with 5 clasps. Advanced Major and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel on 10 August 1901, he later resided at Hartham Park, Corsham, Wiltshire, and was a J.P. and D.L. for that county, holding the office of High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1929. He died on 11 February 1945, aged 80.

Sold with two Hampshire Yeomanry (Carabiniers) collar badges; and a photographic image of the recipient.

**x180** Pair: **Driver E. F. J. Bew, Royal Field Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (4200 Dvr: E. F. J. Bew, 82nd. Bty: R.F.A.) *first letter of surname officially corrected*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4200 Dvr: E. F. J. Bew. R.F.A.) *polished, very fine* (2)

£120-£160

**181** Three: **Gunner E. H. Stenson, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (93644 Gnr: E. H. Stenson, 23rd. W.D., R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (93644 Gnr: E. Stenson. R.G.A.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, unnamed as issued, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', *suspension altered on last and lacking integral top riband bar, light contact marks, very fine* (3)

£400-£500

**Edward Henry Stenson** was born in London in 1874 and attested for the Royal Artillery on 19 October 1892. He served with the 23rd (Western Division), Royal Garrison Artillery in South Africa from 8 November 1897 to 18 September 1902, and was discharged on 18 October 1904, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied research.

**x182** Pair: **Sapper J. T. Kelly, Royal Engineers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Belfast (27900. Sapr. J. T. Kelly. R.E.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (27900 Sapr. J. T. Kelly. R.E.) *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£140-£180

**183** Pair: **Sapper B. Pilford, Royal Engineers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, *unofficial rivets affixing Transvaal clasp* (8144 Sapper B. Pilford, RI: Engrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (8144 Sapper B. Pilford. RI. Engrs.) *the KSA unofficially renamed, light contact marks, nearly very fine* (2)

£100-£140

**184****Five: Lieutenant Colonel L. C. Irwin, 12th (Service) Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, who was M.I.D. for Salonika and served as Commandant of a Prisoner of War Camp for Turkish soldiers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (23242 Tpr: L. Irwin. 28th Coy. Imp: Yeo:) *unofficial rivets between 3rd and 4th clasps*; 1914-15 Star (Capt. L. C. Irwin. Hamps. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major L. C. Irwin.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1917, with bronze palm emblem on riband, mounted as originally worn, *centre of last dented, otherwise generally very fine or better* (5)

£300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 June 1918 (Salonika).

**Lyndon Corrie Irwin** was born in Rawalpindi, India, in December 1879, and educated at Teignmouth Grammar School, Devon and Reading University. He attested for the 28th (Bedfordshire) Company, 4th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry at Reading in January 1901. Irwin served in South Africa, February - August 1901, and was invalided, 15 August 1901. He moved to Balquhiddier, Perthshire, Scotland, and was embodied as a Sergeant in the Scottish Horse Brigade, R.A.M.C. in September 1914. Irwin was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 12th (Service) Battalion, Hampshire Regiment in January 1915. He advanced to Temporary Captain in April 1915, and served with the Battalion in the French theatre of war from September 1915, before moving with the Battalion to Salonika the following November. Irwin subsequently advanced to Acting Lieutenant Colonel and transferred to the Labour Corps August in 1918, with whom he served as a Commandant of a Prisoner of War Camp for Turkish soldiers. He relinquished his commission in June 1920.

Sold with copied research.

**185** Pair: **Private J. Luke, Welsh Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6274 Pte. J. Luke, Welsh Regt.) *surname officially re-impressed*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6274 Pte. J. Luke. Welsh Regt.) *nearly very fine* (2)

£100-£140

**186 Five: Corporal W. J. Allen, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5187 Pte. W. Allen, 1st. L.N. Lanc: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5187 Corpl: W. Allen. L.N. Lanc: Regt.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'c', unnamed as issued, *lacking integral top riband bar*; British War and Victory Medals (37543 Cpl. W. J. Allen. L.N. Lan. R.) *good very fine (5)* £400-£500

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, July 2011 (when sold without the Kimberley Star).

**William James Allen** was born in Mile End, London, in 1878 and attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at London on 11 May 1896. He served with the 1st Battalion in Ceylon from 14 December 1897 to 10 February 1899, and then in South Africa from 11 February 1899 to 17 September 1902. He transferred to the Reserve on 11 May 1903, and was discharged on 10 May 1908, after 12 years' service. He saw further service with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War from 1917 until being discharged on 11 March 1919.

**187 Pair: Private A. Edmonds, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (5143 Pte. A. Edmonds, 1st. L.N. Lanc: Regt. M.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5143 Pte. J. [sic] Edmonds. L.N. Lanc: Regt.) *edge nicks and light contact marks, very fine (2)* £160-£200

**Alfred Edmonds** was born in Camberwell, London, in 1877 and attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at London on 27 March 1896, having previously served in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion in Ceylon from 14 December 1897 to 10 February 1899, and with the Mounted Infantry in South Africa during the Boer War from 11 February 1899 to 17 September 1902. He transferred to the Reserve on 27 March 1903, and was discharged on 26 March 1908, after 12 years' service.

**188 Pair: Colonel G. Vawdrey [C.M.G.], Army Service Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (Capt. G. Vawdrey, A.S.C.) top lugs filled with a retaining rod; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Major. G. Vawdrey. A.S.C.) tops lugs neatly removed, *light scratches, otherwise generally very fine or better (2)* £260-£300

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 June 1916 and 24 December 1917.

**George Vawdrey** was born in July 1872, and initially commissioned into the Leicestershire Regiment. He transferred as Second Lieutenant to the Army Service Corps in April 1893. Vawdrey served with the Army Service Corps during the Second Boer War (Brevet Major). He advanced to Major in April 1905, and served during the Great War in the French theatre of war from 22 August 1914. Vawdrey served as Assistant Director of Transport, Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departments, and retired as Colonel in January 1919.

**189 Three: Private W. Cook, Army Ordnance Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (4446 Pte. W. Cooke [sic], A.O.C.); 1914-15 Star (S.4446 Pte. W. Cook. A.O.C.); British War Medal 1914-20 (S-4446 Pte. W. Cook. A.O.C.) *very fine (3)* £100-£140

**William Cook** was born in Andover, Hampshire, in 1878 and attested for the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Hampshire Regiment at Winchester on 16 July 1900. He was embodied for service during the Boer War on 29 July 1900, but before proceeding overseas enlisted in the Army Ordnance Corps at Winchester on 17 December 1900. He served with the A.O.C. in South Africa from 29 May 1901 to 2 May 1906, suffering a fracture of his skull on 16 April 1904, before transferring to the Reserve on 17 December 1908.

Recalled to active service following the outbreak of the Great War, Cook served with the Army Ordnance Corps on the Western Front from 17 October 1915, and was finally demobilised on 16 June 1919.

**190 Pair: Sergeant F. Bennion, Army Post Office Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (608 Cpl. F. Bennion. A.P.O. Corps); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (608 Serjt: F. Bennion. A.P.O.C.) *extremely fine, scarce to unit (2)* £240-£280

**x191 Pair: Sergeant F. C. Stuart, Cape Mounted Rifles**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (1250 Serjt: F. C. Stuart. Cape M.R.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1250 Serjt: F. C. Stuart. Cape M.R.) *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine (2)* £400-£500

**192 Pair: Trooper J. Blewett, Johannesburg Mounted Rifles**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (403 Pte J. Blewitt. Queenstown R.V.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1489 Tpr: J. Blewett [sic]. Johannesburg M. R.) mounted for display, *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine (2)* £80-£120

**193 Pair: Private E. Pattenden Kimberley Town Guard**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (Pte. E. Pattenden. Kimberley Town Gd.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', *naming erased on latter, with copy suspension bar and lacking integral top riband bar, otherwise very fine (2)* £200-£240

**E. Pattenden** served in No. IV Section, No. 2 Redoubt at the Defence of Kimberley.

*'One of our corporals here, Gregory by name, has had three marvellous escapes. His cap was carried off his head by a bullet; the handle of his bayonet at the end of his rifle was shattered; and lastly, when he had his rifle at his shoulder ready to fire, a bullet went clean through his rifle just above the trigger, grazing his right thumb and left cheek a bit. However, all comes to him who waits; he was shot through the instep some days later, and his foot may have to be amputated, poor devil.'*

The Siege of the Peking Legations: A Diary, Lancelot Giles.



**A fine Defence of Legations and M.S.M. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer William Gregory, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was wounded, mentioned in despatches and promoted for his bravery during the siege**

China 1900, 1 clasp, Defence of Legations (Corpl. W. Gregory, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (W.O.1 W. Gregory. R.M.) the Victory Medal officially re-impressed and named to R.M.L.I.; Defence Medal; Royal Navy L.S. & G. C., E.VII.R. (PLY. 6529 William Gregory, Sergeant, R.M.L.I.; Royal Marines Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (PLY. 6259. Q.M.S. W. Gregory. 14.2.49.) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (6)* £7,000-£9,000

78 clasps awarded to the Royal Marine Guard for the Defence of the Legations during the siege of Peking, 20 June to 14 August, 1900.

**William Gregory** was born at Crediton, Devon, on 24 January 1873, and enlisted into the Royal Marine Light Infantry at Exeter on 24 June 1893, a farmer by trade. After training at the Royal Marines Depot at Walmer, he was transferred to Gosport, Plymouth, and in November 1894 he was posted to Gibraltar. He was promoted to Lance-Corporal in December 1897, and to Corporal a year later. In September 1899, he embarked in H.M.S. *Centurion*, then into H.M.S. *Barfleur* for passage to join the China squadron at Wei Hai Wei. On 28 May 1900, orders were received for the Marine contingent to proceed to the British Legation at Peking. A total of 3 officers and 75 other ranks subsequently took part in the siege of the British and other foreign legations during the 'Boxer' rebellion.

Gregory was wounded by a bullet in the right foot on 3 July 1900, during a night attack as briefly described by Captain Edmund Wray R.M.L.I., commanding British Marine Guard, in his despatch of 26 August:

*'Captain Myers, the officer commanding American Marine Guard, with a force of 15 Americans, 25 British Marines under Serjeant Murphy, and 15 Russians, carried and occupied two Chinese barricades on the South City wall towards the Chun Min gate. Serjeant T. Murphy showed great courage and coolness in leading the second assault after Captain Myers had been wounded. This action was carried out at night. Corporal Gregory wounded.'*

By the time the siege of 55 days was lifted in August 1900, the Royal Marines had lost two men killed and 15 wounded. Gregory, in addition to being mentioned in despatches, was one of four Royal Marines and two Naval ratings who were recommended for promotion, and he was duly promoted to Sergeant. He saw out the remainder of his service in England, rising in rank to become Warrant Officer 1 in 1918 after serving during the war as a Harbour Master. He served with the Home Guard in Devon during the Second World War, and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal on 7 August 1949. William Gregory died at Axminster, Devon, on 29 September 1955, aged 82.

Sold with comprehensive research including a copy of Corporal Gownay's excellent and lengthy, but unfinished, account of the siege written in 1914 and published in the *Globe & Laurel*, which contains many mentions of Gregory and his active part in the fighting, and photocopy of the Royal Marines Legation Guard group photograph taken at Peking in 1900 and published in *The Globe and Laurel* with identification.



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- 195** *Three: Stoker W. Phillips, Royal Navy, later Private, Devonshire Regiment*  
China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (W. Phillips. Sto., H.M.S. Centurion.); British War and Victory Medals (23372 Pte. W. Phillips. Devon. R.), *suspension post loose on first, nearly very fine or better (3)* £220-£260
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- 196** *Three: Able Seaman H. Gann, Royal Navy*  
China 1900, no clasp (H. Gann, Ord., H.M.S. Endymion.); 1914-15 Star (191026, H. Gann, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (191026 H. Gann. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (191026. Henry Gann. A.B. H. M.S. Hecla.), *nearly very fine or better (5)* £220-£260  
**Henry Gann** was born in Tramore, Waterford, on 17 May 1881 and entered naval service on 23 October 1896 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. Impregnable. Drafted to *Endymion* as an Ordinary Seaman on 7 June 1899, he was promoted Able Seaman on 14 April 1901, serving in her until 4 September 1902.  
He served in H.M.S. *Hector* and *Greenwich* during the Great War.
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- 197** *Five: Chief Stoker J. W. Parr, Royal Navy*  
China 1900, no clasp (J. W. Parr, Sto, H.M.S. Esk.); 1914-15 Star (175879. J. W. Parr. Ch. Sto. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (175879 J. W. Parr. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (175879 J. W. Parr, Sto. P.O., H.M.S. Espiegle.), *very fine or better (5)* £280-£320  
**James William Parr** was born on 18 June 1874 in Eastham, Cheshire, entering naval service on 12 September 1892 as a Stoker 2nd Class, serving in H.M.S. *Esk* from 4 January 1898 to 3 August 1900. Receiving his L.S. & G.C. on 10 October 1908.  
He served in H.M.S. *Suffolk*, *Vivid II* and *Eaglet* during the Great War.
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- 198** *Six: Petty Officer H. J. H. Blyther, Royal Navy*  
China 1900, no clasp (H. J. H. Blyther, P.O. 2 Cl., H.M.S. Goliath.); 1914-15 Star (172723, H. J. H. Blyther, P.O. 1., R. N.); British War and Victory Medals (172723 H. J. H. Blyther. P.O. 1 R.N.), *B.W.M. partially officially re-impresed;* Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Henry J. Blyther), *very fine (6)* £200-£260  
**Henry James Hadland Blyther** was born in Hackney on 1 September 1877 and entered naval service on 20 April 1893 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*, serving in H.M.S. *Goliath* from 27 March 1900. Promoted Petty Officer 1st Class, he was drafted to *Endymion* on 21 May 1902. He was discharged by purchase on 28 October 1902. During the Great War, he served in the Armed Merchant Cruiser *Mantua* from 9 August 1914, *Pembroke I* from 25 July 1916 and *Wildfire* from 26 March 1917, until he was demobilised on 14 March 1919.
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- 199** *Four: Shipwright J. T. Austwick, Royal Navy*  
China 1900, no clasp (J. T. Austwick, Car. Mte., H.M.S. Goliath.); 1914-15 Star (128059. J. T. Austwick. Shpt. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (128059 J. T. Austwick. Shpt. 2 R.N.), *very fine (4)* £220-£260  
**John Thomas Austwick** was born on 25 June 1860 in Knottingsley, Yorkshire, and entered naval service on 3 July 1884, seeing service in H.M.S. *Goliath* from 27 March 1900 to 8 October 1903. Pensioned to shore at the end of 1904, he served in H.M.S. *Sutlej*, *Pembroke II* and *Wildfire* during the Great War.
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- 200** *Six: Leading Seaman S. J. Gee, Royal Navy*  
China 1900, no clasp (S. J. Gee, Ord., H.M.S. Goliath.), *officially renamed;* Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (198421 S. J. Gee, A.B., H.M.S. Diana.); 1914-15 Star (198421, S. J. Gee, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (198421. S. J. Gee, L.S. R.N.); Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st type (Samuel James Gee.), *good very fine (6)* £240-£280  
**Samuel James Gee** was born on 30 June 1881 in Abbotsbury, Dorset, and entered naval service on 11 March 1898 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*. He served in H.M.S. *Goliath* from 31 July 1900 until 8 October 1903 and in *Diana*, having been advanced Able Seaman on 29 July 1902, from 24 November 1908 until 3 February 1911, in which year he was discharged to shore. Re-engaged for war service, he served in H.M.S. *Eclipse* and *Severn*, in addition to shore bases, and was demobilised on 8 June 1921. Entering the General Post Office, he was awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement in 1943 (*London Gazette* 11 May 1943: 'Head Porter, London Postal Region').
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- 201** *Five: Leading Stoker F. Archer, Royal Navy, later Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force*  
Africa General Service 1902-56, Somaliland 1902-04 (F. Archer, Sto., H.M.S. Mohawk.), *suspension claw reaffixed;* 1914-15 Star (285536. F. Archer, L. Sto., R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medal (285536 F. Archer. L. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (285536 Fred Archer, Ldg. Sto. H.M.S. Blenheim:), *nearly very fine (5)* £160-£200  
**Fred Archer** was born on 6 February 1878 in Peterborough and entered naval service as a Stoker 2nd Class on 20 July 1897. He served in H.M.S. *Mohawk* from 8 January 1903 to 13 July 1904, and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. on 8 October 1912. He served during the Great War with the Royal Naval Air Service, transferring to the Royal Air Force in 1918.
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- 202** *Four: Stoker G. Smellie, Royal Navy*  
Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (G. Smellie, Sto. 2 Cl, H.M.S. Perseus.); 1914-15 Star (301998. G. Smellie, Sto. 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (301998 G. Smellie. Sto. 1 R.N.), *heavily pitted, nearly good fine (4)* £120-£160  
**George Smellie** was born in Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, on Christmas Day 1885 and entered naval service as a Stoker 2nd Class on 19 November 1902, serving as such on H.M.S. *Perseus* from 21 December 1903 to 8 May 1906. He served in H.M.S. Exmouth for most of the Great War, including periods in the cells.

**203 Pair: Stoker C. D. Weatherby, Royal Navy, who was invalided from the service due to 'insanity'**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (C. D. Weatherby, Sto., H.M.S. Pomone.), *suspension claw reaffixed*; British War Medal 1914-20 (293212 C. D. Weatherby. Sto. 1 R.N.), *very fine* (2) **£120-£160**

**Charles Dance Weatherby** was born on 15 April 1881 at Dalston, London and entered naval service on 9 September 1899 as a Stoker 2nd Class. He served in H.M.S. *Pomone* from 7 July 1902 to 23 August 1904 and spent the bulk of the Great War in H.M.S. *Actaeon*, being invalided from the service on 16 February 1918, due to 'insanity'. His service record notes he was 'admitted to Great Yarmouth Hospital on 8 February 18918 as a dangerous lunatic' and, happily, that he was discharged to his wife's care in April 1919.

**204 Six: Chief Stoker T. A Lindores, Royal Navy, later Royal Fleet Reserve**

Africa General Service 1908-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (299816 T. A. Lindores. Lg. Sto., H.M.S. Fox.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (299816 T. A. Lindores. Lg. Sto. H.M.S. Fox.), *officially renamed*; 1914-15 Star (299816. T. A. Lindores, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (299816 T. A. Lindores. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (299816 Dev. A. 7345 T. A. Lindores. Ch. Sto. R.F.R.), *contact marks, occasional edge knocks, nearly very fine* (6) **£200-£240**

**Thomas Alexander Lindores** was born in Ireland on 3 July 1881 and entered the Royal Navy from the Merchant service on 8 February 1902, as a Stoker 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II*. Advanced to Leading Stoker on 22 May 1908 in H.M.S. *Indus*, he served as such in H.M. S. *Fox* between June 1908 and July 1910.

His Great War service was in H.M.S. *Blake*, *Vivid II*, *Dido* and *Maresfield*.

**205 Pair: Stoker R. B. Greenfield, Royal Navy**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (299000 R. Greenfield, Sto. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Hyacinth.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (299000. R. B Greenfield, Sto. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Hyacinth.), *contact marks to rims, nearly very fine* (2) **£240-£280**

**Richard Belshaw Greenfield** was born in Gisburn, Co. Antrim, on 3 May 1881 and entered naval service as a Stoker 2nd Class on 7 November 1901, but, despite periods in the cells, achieved promotion to Stoker 1st Class, in which capacity he served in H.M.S. Hyacinth from 28 August 1909 to 24 August 1910.

He spent the bulk of the Great War as a Stoker Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh*, and was discharged to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 2 January 1925.

**206 Pair: Able Seaman J. W. Strahan, Royal Navy**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (228787 J. W. Strahan, A.B., H.M.S. Philomel.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (228787 J. W. Strahan, A.B. H.M.S. Philomel.), *very fine* (2) **£240-£280**

**John William Strahan** was born in Mile End, London, on 29 June 1887 and entered naval service on 13 November 1903 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Boscawen*, seeing advancement to Able Seaman in H.M.S. *King Alfred* on 2 January 1906, and then serving in H.M.S. *Hawke* and *Victory I*, before he was drafted to H.M.S. *Philomel*, during which he served in the Somaliland operations, remaining in her until 30 September 1911. After further service, including in H.M.S. *Attentive* from 1913 to 1917, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve in April 1920.

**207 Pair: Subadar Ghulam Mohammad, 127th Baluchis, who was awarded the I.O.M. for gallantry in the 'East African operations' during the Great War**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (4071 Pte Ghulam Muhammad. 127/Baluch L.I.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Jemdr. Ghulam Mohd. 2-127 Baluchis.) *worn, good fine* (2) **£200-£240**

*Provenance*: A. M. Shaw Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2013 (when sold with I.O.M.)

**Ghulam Mohammad** joined the Indian Army on 1 June 1908 and served with the 127th Baluchis. He was appointed a Jemadar of the 2/127th Baluchis in May 1918 and Subadar in June 1921. In 1922 he became Subadar of the 2/10th Baluch Regiment (126th Baluchis) and last appears in the Indian Army list of 1929. He served in Somaliland 1908-10; in operations in East Africa and Egypt, March 1915-January 1919 and on the N.W. Frontier of India, October 1919-March 1921. He was awarded the I.O.M. 2nd Class as Havildar by G. G.O. No. 894 of 9 June 1917 for service in East Africa.

**208 Four: Chief Armourer E. E. Webb, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (342160. E. E. Webb. Armr., H.M.S. Dartmouth.); British War and Victory Medals (342160 E. E. Webb. Ch. Armr. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (342160 E. E. Webb, Armr., H.M.S. Diana.), *generally good very fine* (4) **£140-£180**

**Ernest Edward Webb** was born in Truro, Cornwall, on 21 January 1877 and entered naval service on 21 June 1898 in H.M.S. *Cambridge*. Appointed Armourer on 1 August 1911, in H.M.S. *Thistle*, he served as such in H.M.S. *Dartmouth* from 2 September 1913 and as an acting Chief Armourer from 1 August 1914 to 30 June 1915, when he was drafted to H.M.S. *Egmont*.

**209 Five: Armourer T. Branson, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (295577. T. Branson. Armr. H.M.S. Sphinx.); 1914-15 Star (295577. T. Branson. Armr. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (295577 T. Branson. Armr. R.N.); Royal Navy L. S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (295577. Thomas Branson. Armr. H.M.S. Dufferin.), *nearly very fine* (5) **£180-£220**

**Thomas Branson** was born in Birmingham on 1 December 1880 and entered naval service on 30 June 1900 as a Stoker 2nd Class, quickly changing trades to Armourer's Crew on 30 October in H.M.S. *Wildfire*. He served in H.M.S. *Sphinx* from 26 March 1913 to 5 August 1914 as an Armourer.

After war service in H.M.S. *Dufferin* (in which ship was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal), he served in the Coast Guard before taking his pension in June 1922.



A rare group awarded to one of Commander C. R. Samson's 'Dunkirk Circus' or the 'Motorised Bandits' as they were also known - Chief Petty Officer Mechanic (Armourer) Rowland Harper, Royal Naval Air Service, a qualified pilot who was severely wounded whilst manning a machine-gun in an 'armed car' which was ambushed by the Germans on 27 September 1914, during the Douai operations in support of the French; being too badly wounded to be evacuated he was taken prisoner when the Germans took Douai a few days later and was eventually interned in Switzerland for the duration of the war, later transferring to the Royal Air Force as a Master Mechanic

1914 Star, with clasp (344641 R. Harper, C.P.O. Mech. R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals, with small M.I.D. oak leaves (314227 M. Mech. R. Harper. R.A.F.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (344641. Rowland Harper, C.P.O. 2Cl. H.M.S. President II) mounted as worn, good very fine (4) £400-£600



M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 October 1919: 'C.P.O. Mechanic Rowland Harper, R.N.A.S. For valuable service in the prosecution of the war.'

**Rowland Harper** was born at Chorley, Lancashire, on 21 March 1880, and joined the Royal Navy as Armourer's Crew on 9 October 1901. He advanced to Armourer's Mate in June 1910, to Armourer in October 1913, and to Chief Petty Officer Mechanic 3rd Class in July 1914. His early R.N.A.S. career is best given in his own words from Switzerland in November 1918, to the Accountant Officer at H.M.S. *President V*, when he was trying to get transferred to the Royal Air Force:

'I respectfully beg to acknowledge your letter of Oct. 22nd, in which you say the Admiralty now inform you that I did not belong to the Royal Naval Air Service, but to the Armoured Cars Division, and so shall not be transferred to the Royal Air Force. Do you think this will make any difference to my future prospects, as it is a mistake on someone's part, of that I am sure. As far as I know up to the date of my being wounded, Sept. 27th 1914, there was no Armoured Car Division. Certainly I was wounded in an armoured car, but belonged to the Royal Naval Flying Corps.'

I wish to state how I joined the R.N.F. Corps. In March 1912 whilst serving on H.M.S. *Seagull* at Portsmouth 'as an armourer' a general signal was made asking for 3 Shipwrights and an Armourer Rating with Petrol Motor knowledge to volunteer for service with the Naval Flying Corps. I volunteered and was accepted, joining the R.N.F. Corps at Eastchurch, Sheerness in April 1912. In Aug. 1913 I was awarded the Royal Aero Club Flying Certificate No 611, taken on No. 2 Short Biplane, being then paid for this certificate & classed as a 2nd class pilot of the Naval F. Corps.

On the outbreak of hostilities August 1914 I was sent to the north of England and did quite a lot of flying as passenger on coast patrol duties, returning to Eastchurch after about 14 days, then proceeding to France. There I took part in several small engagements in a car commanded by Commander Samson.

On Sept. 27th, I and Air Mechanic L. W. Walsh were badly [wounded] in a car outside Douai. Officer i.c. of Car Captain Williams, Royal Marines. Whilst in hospital Douai I was visited by several Naval Flying Corps officers. On Wednesday Sep. 30th '14 I was visited by C.P.O. Bradford R.N.F. Corps who brought me parcels, letters, & Money due to me. At noon on Oct. 1st we were told the enemy was about to take Douai & we were placed in a motor-car & sent towards Lille. After proceeding about 4 miles in this direction we were compelled to return as the enemy had possession of all the roads & we were then placed in the Military Hospital Douai; two hours afterwards the enemy entered the town & we became prisoners.'

A certified true copy of his Certificate for Wounds and Hurts states: 'Roland (*sic*) Harper, Armourer, belonging to His Majesty's Ship Pembroke, Naval Air Service, being then actually upon His Majesty's Service in serving a machine gun in an armed Car, in Action was wounded on September 27th 1914 by rifle bullets. The injuries being, bullet wound of Chest, serious, wound of neck, compound fracture left arm, wound of left leg. Owing to this rating falling into the enemy's hands, no minute description of wounds available. Signed by Commander C. R. Samson, December 30th, 1914'.

C.P.O. Harper is mentioned in John Oliver's book, *Samson and the Dunkirk Circus, 3 Squadron Royal Naval Air Service, 1914-15*: 'Samson was now under the command of General Paris but at 0700hrs on 27th September he received orders from the French General Plantey to carry out a reconnaissance in the direction of Lewarde to the south of Erchin. Samson had left Captain M. Williams, R.M.A., and his section of three brand new Rolls-Royce armoured cars at Douai to support the French as they were coming under increasing pressure from the Germans. The massing of French troops and the RNAS in the Douai area was supposed to be for an attack into the German rear and communications area, which would have caused great confusion and taken the pressure off the BEF and the French army, but the Germans were in far greater strength than anticipated and slowly built the pressure up around Douai. It turned into a siege and the British and French attack was stopped before it could start.

The new Rolls-Royce armoured cars were the same basic design as the Wolseley and like them gave the crew no protection. Captain Williams and his men were just off the boat from England and had no experience of fighting the Germans using the armoured car. The French asked Williams to carry out a patrol. He set off and they drove into a German trap. Three men were wounded. CPO Roland (*sic*) Harper and AB Leonard W Welsh both took a burst from a machine-gun and were severely injured, while Williams himself was slightly wounded in the hand. All three were taken to hospital in Douai then Williams was recalled to Morbecque to recover from his wound. This was the worst day so far for Samson's command.

The French doctors at the hospital in Douai decided it was time to move all the wounded men back to a safe place. However, CPO Harper and AB Welsh were too badly wounded to move and when the Germans captured Douai these two men became POWs. Both survived the war.'

Harper was transferred from Germany to Switzerland on 27 November 1917, where he was interned at Chateau d'Oex and his life greatly improved. In July 1918 his fiancée, Mabel Hancock, obtained permission to visit him in Switzerland where they married.

Sold with a good and comprehensive quantity of original letters, documents, photographs, postcards, buttons and badges relating to Rowland Harper, and others relating to his marriage and his son, also Rowland, together with the B.W.M. issued to his brother William, R.A.S.C., who died in France on 31 October 1918, and related documents and letters; also an Omega travelling clock in damaged case, the reverse engraved 'Presented to M.M-& Mrs R. Harper From Sgts Chateau-d'Oex 20th August 1918', and another small cased pocket watch by H. Samuel. All contained in an old leather brief case together together with additional research and a copy of John Oliver's book.

**211 Four: Engine Room Artificer G. Farmer, Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**

1914 Star, with copy clasp (SX.5/169. G. Farmer. A.B. R.N.V.R. Howe Bttn. R.N.D.) *attempt to obliterate rate*; British War and Victory Medals (M.19363 G. Farmer. Act. E.R.A. 4 R.N.); Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (M.19363 G. Farmer. E.R.A.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (4)* **£140-£180**

**George Farmer** was born in St. Leonards, Sussex, on 26 August 1893 and joined the Sussex Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 25 August 1910. He served during the Great War as an Able Seaman with the Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division, before transferring to the Royal Navy for the duration of hostilities as an Acting Engine Room Artificer 4th Class on 15 March 1916.

**212 Pair: Private J. E. Ward, 7th Dragoon Guards**

1914 Star (5369 Pte J. E. Ward. 7/D. Gds.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (D-5369 Pte. J. E. Ward. 7-D. Gds.) *generally very fine or better (2)* **£50-£60**

**Joseph E. Ward** served during the Great War with the 7th Dragoon Guards in the French theatre of war from 13 October 1914.

**213 Three: Private C. H. Grigsbe, 9th Lancers, who was wounded and taken Prisoner of War on 24 August 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (550 Pte. C. H. Grigsbe. 9/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-550 Pte. C. H. Grigsbe. 9-Lrs.) *light contact marks, good very fine (3)* **£200-£240**

**Charles Henry Grigsbe** was born in Bethnal Green, London, in 1886, and attested originally for the Royal Fusiliers, before transferring to the 21st Lancers, and then, prior to 1911, to the 9th Lancers. Mobilised following the outbreak of the Great War, he served with "A" Squadron on the Western Front from 15 August 1914.

On 24 August 1914, Brigadier-General de Lisle, General Officer Commanding, 2nd Cavalry Brigade, ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell of the 9th Lancers to deliver a mounted charge into the right flank of the attacking Germans, if the opportunity arose. "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, took up position behind the railway line to the east of Audregnies. The 9th Lancers with 2 troops of 4th Dragoon Guards advanced at the gallop and crossed the Baisieux-Elouges road. The force of cavalry found themselves in an area crossed by hedges, fences and ditches. The charge was brought up short by a wire fence and the squadrons came under heavy artillery fire. The 9th Lancers split up, one group dismounted and took up positions around the sugar factory, another retired to the mineral railway line, where they joined the 18th Hussars and a third headed back to Audregnies.

Grigsbe was reported wounded and missing during this action. Taken Prisoner of War, he spent the rest of the War in captivity, finally being repatriated on 24 December 1918. He was discharged on 3 April 1919.

Sold with copied research.

**214 Three: Private G. McGough, 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment**

1914 Star, with clasp (11642 Pte G. McGough. 1/L'Pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (11642 Pte. G. McGough. L'Pool R.) *generally nearly very fine or better (3)* **£80-£100**

**George McGough** served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment in the French theatre of war from 12 August 1914.

**215 Three: Bandsman E. Howard, 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment**

1914 Star, with copy clasp (8055 Bndsmn: E. Howard. 1/N. Staff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8055 Pte. E. Howard. N. Staff: R.) *worn, good fine or better (3)* **£70-£90**

**Edgar Howard** served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 10 September 1914.

**216** *Three: Second Lieutenant J. H. Churchyard, Army Service Corps*  
 1914 Star, with clasp (2 Lieut: J. H. Churchyard. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut: J. H. Churchyard.)  
*obverse of Star somewhat polished, contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* *£100-£140*

**John Humphrey Churchyard** was commissioned into the Army Service Corps and served during the Great War on the Western Front from September 1914.

For the medals to the recipient's brother, Captain O. P. Churchyard, see Lot 278.

*Note:* The Great War medal group awarded to his younger brother, Captain Arthur Stewart Churchyard, 6th Rifle Brigade, were sold in these rooms on 22 September 2000.

**217** *Three: Private E. H. Hulse, Army Service Corps*  
 1914 Star, with copy clasp (CMT-50 Pte E. H. Hulse. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (CMT-50 Pte. E. H. Hulse. A.S.C.) *generally very fine or better (3)* *£60-£80*

**Edward H. Hulse** resided at 5 The Crescent, New Southgate. He served during the Great War with the Army Service Corps in the French theatre of war from 11 August 1914.

**218** *Three: Able Seaman M. Tweddle, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Drake Battalion, Royal Naval Division*  
 1914 Star (T1/214. M. Tweddle, A.B. R.N.V.R. Drake Bttn R.N.D.); British War and Victory Medals (T.1-214 M. Tweddle. A.B. R.N.V.R.) *generally very fine (3)* *£160-£200*

**Martin Tweddle** was born in Byker, Newcastle upon Tyne in March 1895. He joined the Royal Naval Division as an Ordinary Seaman in July 1913, joined Drake Battalion in August 1914, and advanced to Able Seaman in September 1914.

**219** *Four: Gunner C. J. Cockerill, Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Brigade*  
 1914 Star (R.M.A. 7577. Gunner. C. J. Cockerill, R.M. Brigade.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 7577 Gr. C. J. Cockerill.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (C. J. Cockerill, Gunr. No. 7577 R.M.A.) *edge bruise to last, otherwise generally very fine or better (4)* *£200-£300*

**Charles James Cockerill** was born in Rugby in December 1867. He enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery at London and served as a Gunner until transferring to the Royal Fleet Reserve in July 1907 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in September 1901. Cockerill was mobilised for service with the Royal Marine Brigade in August 1914, and served at Ostend, 27 - 31 August 1914. He was demobilised in March 1919.

**220** *Three: Private D. Clark, 1st (Royal) Dragoons, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 17 May 1915*  
 1914 Star (710 Pte D. Clarke. [sic] 1/Dns.); British War and Victory Medals (D-710 Pte. D. Clark. 1-Dns.); Memorial Plaque (David Clark) *good very fine (4)* *£180-£220*

**David Clark** was born in Barony, Glasgow. He served during the Great War with the 1st (Royal) Dragoons in the French theatre of war from 8 October 1914. Private Clark died of wounds on the Western Front, 16 May 1915, and is buried in Hazebrouck Communal Cemetery, Nord, France.

There are two M.I.C.'s for the above, one listing the 1914 Star separately issued with the name of 'Clarke'.

**221** *Three: Gunner H. J. E. Coleman, 39th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, who died on the Western Front, 11 March 1915*  
 1914 Star (75138 Gnr. H. J. E. Coleman. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (75138 Gnr. H. J. E. Coleman, R.A.) *good very fine (3)* *£80-£100*

**Herbert John Evan Coleman** was born in Merton, Surrey. He served during the Great War with the Royal Field Artillery in the French theatre of war from 14 September 1914. Gunner Coleman was serving with the 39th Battery when he died on the Western Front, 11 March 1915. He is buried in Wimereux Communal Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

**222** *Three: Lieutenant R. A. R. Bayard, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 17 May 1916*  
 1914 Star (2.Lieut: R. A. R. Bayard. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. A. R. Bayard.); Memorial Plaque (Reginald Aubrey Richard Bayard) medals mounted for wear, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£400-£500*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2013.

**Reginald Aubrey Richard Bayard** was the son of Brigadier-General R. Bayard, D.S.O., East Kent Regiment, and grandson of Robertson Bayard, B.L., of St. Louis, New Brunswick. He was educated at Dover College, Rossall School, Lancashire and Sandhurst. Bayard was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the East Kent Regiment in January 1913. Bayard served with the 1st Battalion in the French theatre of war from 7 September 1914.

Bayard advanced to Lieutenant, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 17 May 1916. Lieutenant Bayard is buried in the Essex Farm Cemetery, West Vlaanderen, Belgium, and commemorated on the Dover College War Memorial (with the initials listed as 'A.R.R.')

Sold with medal forwarding slip addressed to Brigadier General R. Bayard, D.S.O.

**223** *Three: Private A. Cole, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers*  
 1914 Star (L-10823 Pte. A. Cole. 1/R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (L-10823 Pte. A. J. Cole. R. Fus.) *generally very fine (3)* *£70-£90*

**Alfred J. Cole** served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers in the French theatre of war from 7 September 1914. He was discharged 12 October 1916 (entitled to Silver War Badge).

**224 Three: Private W. G. Scott, 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers**

1914 Star (SR-8713 Pte W. G. Scott. 4/R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (SR.8713 Pte. W. G. Scott. R. Fus.) '9713' on VM, nearly very fine (3) £70-£90

**William G. Scott** served during the Great War with the 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers in the French theatre of war from 11 November 1914.

**225 Three: Second Lieutenant F. Abel, 3rd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, who was drowned as a result of a German U-Boat attack on the troopship S.S. Aragon, 30 December 1917 - one of 610 men to lose their lives during the torpedo attack**

1914 Star (6352 L. Cpl. F. Abel. 1/Norf: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. F. Abel.) very fine (3) £200-£300

**Frederick Abel** was born in Hardingham, Norfolk. He initially served during the Great War in the ranks with the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 16 August 1914. Abel was subsequently commissioned in to the 3rd Battalion and drowned, 30 December 1917. On the latter date the Troopship S.S. *Aragon* arrived at Alexandria Harbour, having sailed from Marseilles on 17 December. She was laden with around 2,700 troops (including Abel) bound for the conflicts in Palestine. As she arrived in a convoy bound for the port, the rest of the ships sailed onwards to Alexandria and she lay up ten miles off shore, awaiting her escort. The 9588 tons of ocean liner drifted gently as she waited within sight of land but was torpedoed by the German Submarine and minelayer the UC-34.

The destroyer HMS *Attack* dashed to her rescue as she sunk quickly, as well as every available ship within reach. Many of the men rescued and taken onto the *Attack* had just stripped their oil drenched clothes from their bodies and laid on the deck when she too was torpedoed by the same submarine, almost blowing her in two.

The following day - New Years Eve - just as the rescue was called off, fleet auxiliary craft HMS *Osmanieh* also hit a mine in the area, taking another 197 soldiers and nurses down with her. Approximately 610 of the 2,700 passengers on board the *Aragon* were lost at sea - including Second Lieutenant Abel. He is commemorated at the Alexandria (Chatby) Military and War Memorial Cemetery.

**226 Three: Lieutenant H. A. B. Harington, 3rd Battalion, attached 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, who was severely wounded at Ypres, 31 October 1914, and died of his wounds, 9 December 1914**

1914 Star (Lieut. H. A. B. Harington. Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. A. B. Harington) mounted for wear, good very fine (3) £300-£400

**Herbert Andrzej Biernacki Harington** resided in Newport, Isle of Wight, and was 'the only son of the late Herbert Septimus Harington, Director-General of Railway Construction in India, and a grandson of the late Colonel Thomas Lowth Harington, 5th Light Cavalry, who had the medals for Cabul, Sobraon, Gujerat, and Chillianwallah, where he was wounded.

Lieutenant Harington was born at Doonga Gali, Murree Hills, Punjab, India, on the 3rd August, 1888. He inherited his father's ability as a mathematician. He also, even as a boy, showed great mechanical and scientific talent, and studied practical chemistry and electricity. After completing his education, which was carried out privately, because he was rather delicate - though eventually attaining over six feet in height, and being broad in proportion - he served on the Indian State Railways with his father for three years, and also surveyed the Shan States Railway in Burma and the Kyber Pass.

He joined the 3rd Battalion Hampshire Regiment in September, 1911, being promoted Lieutenant in June, 1913. He was attached to the 1st Battalion for active service, and went to the front in autumn of 1914 [29 September 1914]. He was in several small engagements, and was finally wounded at Ypres, between Ypres and Armentières, on 31st October. Writing home, he made light of his wound, but he died on the 9th November [sic], 1914, at Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, Portsmouth.

He was wounded in the left hip in the morning, and having been taken out of the trench it is reported that he struggled back to rally his men, and even after being put on the stretcher tried to get back, saying his duty was with his men.

Lieutenant Harington was a good rider and polo player, and keen on all sports, and when with the 1st Battalion of his regiment at Aldershot helped to train it for the cross-country race, which it won. He was a great favourite in Simla when he was in India.' (*The Bond of Sacrifice Vol. I* refers)

Lieutenant Harington died of wounds, 9 December 1914, and is buried in Portsdown (Christ Church) Military Cemetery, Hampshire.

**227 Three: Private T. Rising, 1st Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Somme, 27 July 1916**

1914 Star (8575 Pte T. Rising. 1/R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8575 Pte. T. Rising. R. Berks. R.) generally good very fine (3) £140-£180

**Thomas Rising** was born in Bow, Middlesex. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 20 September 1914. Private Rising was killed in action on the Western Front, 27 July 1916. On the latter date the Battalion was serving as part of the 99th Brigade, 2nd Division on the Somme. Having moved into the line at Longueval and the Western portion of Delville Wood on 24 July 1916, they took part in the 'attack at Delville Wood (27/7) - advanced from South Street to captured Princes Street. Casualties - 252. Withdrew to Mine Support - strength just 280 - 4 companies organised into 2.' (*British Battalions on the Somme* by R. Westlake refers)

Private Rising is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

**228 Three: Private J. J. Edwards, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 23 April 1915**

1914 Star (6-8964 Pte J. J. Edwards. 1/R.W. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (S-8964 Pte. J. J. Edwards. R.W. Kent R.) generally very fine or better (3) £100-£140

**Joseph James Edwards** was born in Woolwich, Kent. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment in the French theatre of war from 27 October 1914. Private Edwards was killed in action on the Western Front, 23 April 1915. On the latter date the Battalion suffered 107 killed, wounded or missing during the advance on Pilckem.

Private Edwards is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

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- 229** *Three: Private J. W. Compton, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade*  
 1914 Star (1110 Pte J. W. Compton. 3/Rif: Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (1110 A-Cpl. J. W. Compton. Rif. Brig.) with Cap Badge and Bedfordshire A.A.A. County Championship prize medal, *generally very fine* (3) *£70-£90*  
**John W. Compton** served during the Great War with the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade in the French theatre of war from 22 September 1914.
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- 230** *Three: Private J. Brown, Army Service Corps, later Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 11 September 1918*  
 1914 Star (T-26103 Dvr: J. Brown. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (26103 Pte. J. Brown. A.S.C.) *good very fine* (3) *£80-100*  
**John Brown** was born in Glasgow. He initially served during the Great War with the Army Service Corps in the French theatre of war from 24 August 1914. Brown subsequently transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers, and then to the Royal Fusiliers (No. 797907). He was killed in action whilst serving with the 13th (Service) Battalion on the Western Front, 11 September 1918. Private Brown is buried in Achiet-le-Grand Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais, France.
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- 231** *Three: Captain J. H. Meers, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who died of wounds, 10 October 1915*  
 1914 Star (Lieut: J. H. Meers. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. H. Meers.) *good very fine* (3) *£160-£200*  
**John Henry Meers** was the husband of Mrs. C. G. Meers of 5 Trebovir Road, Earl's Court, London. He served during the Great War with the Royal Army Medical Corps in the French theatre of war from 25 August 1914. Meers was attached to the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment when he died of wounds on the Western Front, 10 October 1915. Captain Meers is buried in Noeux-les-Mines Communal Cemetery, Pas-de-Calais, France.
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- 232** *Family Group:*  
*Three: Sister E. A. Crewes, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve*  
 1914 Star (Miss E. A. Crewes. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Sister E. A. Crewes.) *very fine*  
*Pair: Private H. J. Crewes, Honourable Artillery Company*  
 British War and Victory Medals (11180 Pte. H. J. Crewes. H.A.C. -Inf.-) *very fine* (5) *£260-£300*  
**Miss Ethel Annie Crewes**, later Mrs. Wilson, was born in Cornwall on 10 November 1882 and trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital from February 1904 to June 1908. She joined Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve on 27 July 1912, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 August 1914 as a Staff Nurse at No. 3 General Hospital. She was promoted Acting Sister at No. 10 General Hospital on 1 February 1915, before resigning on 8 August 1915 in order to get married. Her brother, **Horace J. Crewes** served during the Great War as a Private with the Honourable Artillery Company.
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- 233** *Three: Lieutenant A. Richard, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. Richard. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. Richard. R.N.); together with the recipient's related miniature awards, the British War Medal with 6 clasps, North Sea 1914, North Sea 1915, North Sea 1916, Jutland 31 May 1916, North Sea 1917, North Sea 1918, *good very fine* (6) *£100-£140*
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- 234** *Six: Commissioned Cook and Paymaster Lieutenant W. V. Stear, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (M.12115 W. V. Stear, Ck. Mte., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.12115 W. V. Stear, Ck. Mte., R. N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.12115 W. V. Stear. L. Ck. H.M.S. Daffodil.) mounted as worn on two bars, together with mounted group of four miniature medals and a Universal Cookery & Food Exhibition 1925 silver medal in fitted presentation case, *generally very fine or better* (11) *£100-£140*  
 Sold with a small photograph of the recipient with his wife.  
**William Vincent Stear** was born at Kingsbridge, Devon, on 10 December 1892, and was a baker by trade when he joined the Royal Navy on 27 February 1915 as a Cook's Mate. Serving mainly at various shore establishments, his Great War medals being sent to him aboard the training ship *Impregnable* at Devonport. He was thereafter advanced to Cook, May 1919; Leading Cook, December 1923; Petty Officer Cook, December 1931; Chief Petty Officer Cook, February 1934; Acting Lieutenant Cook, January 1937; Warrant Cook, 1939; Commissioned Cook W. V. Stear to be Paymaster Lieutenant, 12 February 1943; Paymaster Lieutenant W. V. Stear placed on Retired List, 10 December 1943. He died at Plymouth, Devon, in December 1972, aged 80.
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- 235** *Four: Chief Petty Officer J. Neil, Royal Navy, who served with H.M.S. Warspite at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May/1 June 1916*  
 1914-15 Star (178651. J. Neil. C.P.O., R.N.) *traces of verdigris*; British War and Victory Medals (178651 J. Neil. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (178651. John Neil, P.O. 1Cl., H.M.S. Cumberland.) *generally good very fine* (4) *£100-£140*  
**John Neil/Neill** was born in Baylick, Cork, Ireland in November 1877. He joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class in January 1894, and advanced to Able Seaman in August 1896. Having advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class, Neil was posted to H.M.S. *Cumberland* in September 1911 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in February 1914).  
 Neil was posted to the battleship H.M.S. *Warspite* in April 1915 and served on the ship throughout the war, being promoted to Chief Petty Officer in November 1916. He was present on board the ship at the battle of Jutland, 31 May/1 June 1916. On that memorable occasion, as part of the 5th Battle Squadron, the ship was hit by no less than 13 'large projectiles', several of them when her helm jammed and forced her out of line. Making an involuntary circle at 'Windy Corner', she became the prime target of the 'big guns' of the High Seas Fleet. Both the *Warspite* and Neil survived the ordeal. He was demobilised in March 1919.

**236** *Five: Chief Petty Officer Cook J. S. Nother, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (347530. J. S. Nother. Sh. Ck., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (347530 J. S. Nother. Sh. Ck. R.N.); Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 1st issue (James Samuel Nother); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (347530. J. S. Nother, C.P.O. Cook. H.M.S. Victory.) *nearly very fine and better* (5) **£100-£140**

**James Samuel Nother** was born in Portsea, Hampshire, on 24 June 1888 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Cook's Mate on 6 July 1906. Advanced Ship's Cook on 26 April 1914, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Southampton*, and was advanced Chief Petty Officer Cook on 15 September 1919. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 19 July 1921, and was shore pensioned on 5 July 1928. He was subsequently employed as a Photoprinter, Grade II, at the Admiralty Signal and Radar Establishment at Haslemere, and was awarded his Imperial Service Medal upon retirement in 1955 (*London Gazette* 3 May 1955). He died in Portsmouth in 1964.

Sold together with the Bestowal Document for the Imperial Service Medal; and copied research.

**237**



*Four: Petty Officer H. G. Kingsmill, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (J.4367, H. G. Kingsmill, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.4367, H. G. Kingsmill. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. 2nd issue (J.4367, H. G. Kingsmill. P.O. H.M.S. Sandhurst), mounted as worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (4)

**£100-£140**

Sold with a large selection of period postcard/photograph relating to the recipient's service, comprising photographs of ships served in, ships' crews, and the recipient wearing his medals; also several large photographs of ships' crews and ships.

**238** *Nine: Petty Officer E. Oram, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (J. 10657, E. S. Oram, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 10657 E. S. Oram. L.S. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (J. 10657 E. S. Oram. P.O. H.M.S. Pembroke), *Great War awards polished, therefore good fine, the later awards good very fine* (9)

**£80-£120**

**239** *Eight: Stoker Petty Officer B. E. Wills, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (K. 18264, B. E. Wills, Sto., 1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K. 18264 B. E. Wills. Sto, 1 R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (18264 B. E. Wills. A/S.P.O. H.M.S. Vulcan), mounted as worn, *polished, nearly good fine or better* (8)

**£80-£120**

**240** *Four: Officer's Steward 1st Class S. A. W. G. Monck, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (166981. S. A. W. G. Monck. O.S. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (166981 S. A. W. G. Monck. O.S. 1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (166981 S. A. W. G. Monck, Off. Std. 1Cl, H.M.S. Hampshire.) *minor official correction to initial of last, generally very fine or better* (4)

**£140-£180**

**Samuel Abraham William Godwin Monck** was born in Fareham, Hampshire in March 1874, and was a fishmonger by trade. He joined the Royal Navy as a Domestic 3rd Class in April 1892. Monck advanced to Domestic 1st Class in July 1904, and served as Officer's Steward with H.M.S. *Hampshire*, August 1907 - July 1912 (awarded L.S. & G.C. November 1909).

He served during the Great War with the cruiser H.M.S. *Leviathan*, July 1914 - May 1918. Monck was Shore Pensioned in September 1922.



**241** *Four: Blacksmith S. F. Sowden, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (342642, S. F. Sowden. Blk., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (342642 S. F. Sowden. Blk. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (342642 S. F. Sowden. Blacksmith, H.M.S. Skirmisher.) mounted as worn, nearly very fine (4) £70-£90

**Stephen Francis Sowden** was born in Torpoint, Cornwall, on 26 August 1877 and joined the Royal Navy as a Blacksmith's Mate on 1 May 1899. Advanced Blacksmith on 3 September 1907, he joined the cruiser H.M.S. *Skirmisher* on 1 July 1913, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 7 May 1914. He served in *Skirmisher* throughout the Great War, and was shore pensioned on 6 July 1921.

**242** *Three: Cook's Mate G. H. Relph, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (351688, G. H. Ralph [sic]. Ck. Mte., R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20 (351688 G. H. Relph. Ck. Mte. R. N.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., circular type, 2nd 'crowned bust' issue, in case of issue (George Harold Relph), very fine

*Four: Engineer Officer F. Johnson, Mercantile Marine, who died on 12 October 1945*

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Frank Johnson); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Minister of Transport enclosure for the Second War awards, good very fine

*Three: Able Seaman S. Deakin, Royal Navy, later Special Constabulary*

British War and Victory Medals (220276 S. Deakin. A.B. R.N.) number partially officially corrected on BWM; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Sidney Deakin) very fine or better (10) £100-£140

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 28 September 1951: George Harold Relph, Messenger, Board of Trade.

**Frank Johnson** served as Engineer Officer of the S.S. *Richmere*, and died on 12 October 1945, aged 54. He is buried in Newhaven Cemetery, East Sussex.

**243** *Three: E. K. May, Service with the Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (E. K. May. Service with the R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (E. K. May. Service with the Royal Navy.) good very fine (3) £80-£120

**244** *Four: Paymaster Commander R. J. D. Bishop, Royal Naval Reserve*  
 1914-15 Star (Payr. R. J. D. Bishop, R.N.R.) *letter of rank over-struck*; British War and Victory Medals (Payr. Lt. Cr. R. J. D. Bishop. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1920, mounted as originally worn, generally good very fine (4) £160-£200

**Richard John Daynes Bishop** was born in March 1883, and joined the Royal Naval Reserve in April 1911. He served during the Great War as a Paymaster and advanced to Paymaster Lieutenant Commander in April 1921 (awarded the R.N.R. Decoration in February 1921). Bishop retired Paymaster Commander in March 1928, and died in July 1950.

**245** *Four: Commander E. G. Franks, Royal Naval Reserve*  
 1914-15 Star (Lieut. E. G. Franks, R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. E. G. Franks. R.N.R.) *rank partially officially corrected on BWM*; Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1928, generally very fine (4) £140-£180

**Eldred George Franks** was born in January 1885, and was employed as a Civil Servant in Aberdeen. He joined the Royal Naval Reserve as a Probationary Sub Lieutenant in September 1914. Franks advanced to Lieutenant in September 1916, and to Lieutenant Commander in September 1924. He retired as Commander in January 1930, and died in 1958.

**246** *Three: Chief Petty Officer T. McEwan, Drake Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who died on the Western Front, 2 September 1916*  
 1914-15 Star (C.Z.714 T. McEwan, C.P.O., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (C.Z.714 T. McEwan. P.O. R.N.V. R.) generally very fine or better (3) £60-£80

**Thomas McEwan** was born in Greenock, Scotland in August 1888. He joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in October 1914, advanced to Petty Officer in March 1915, and to Chief Petty Officer in May 1915. McEwan served with Drake Battalion, Royal Naval Division and was 'Found drowned at 63rd Divisional School, France' on the Western Front, 2 September 1916. Chief Petty Officer McEwan is buried in Divion Communal Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

**247** *Three: Able Seaman H. Peden, Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who died of a gun shot wound in Gallipoli, 17 August 1915*  
 1914-15 Star (C.Z.-2628. H. Peden. A.B., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (C.Z. 2628 H. Peden. A.B. R.N.V. R.) in named card boxes of issue, nearly extremely fine (3) £120-£160

**Henry Laughlan Peden** was born in Glasgow, in April 1889. He joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in December 1914, and was posted to the Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division in January 1915. Peden served with the Battalion in Gallipoli, and received a gun shot wound, 17 August 1915. He was admitted to No. 11 Casualty Clearing Station, and died of his wound the same day. Able Seaman Peden is buried in the Lancashire Landing Cemetery, Turkey.

248

*Family Group:***Three: Driver F. Newman, D.S.M., Royal Marine Artillery**1914-15 Star (R.M.A. 586-S-. M. Dr. F. Newman.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 586-S-. M. Dr. F. Newman.) *good very fine*1914 Star, with clasp (**8688 Pte. E. J. Newman. 1/North'n R.**) *good very fine (4)* **£160-£200**D.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 January 1919.**Frederick Newman** was born in Brentwood and joined the Royal Marine Artillery on 17 February 1915. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 October 1915, and was demobilised on 11 March 1919. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Sold with copied service record and an original postcard photograph of the recipient.

**Ernest John Newman** attested for the Northamptonshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. He was killed in action on 13 November 1914; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.*Note:* Frederick Newman's D.S.M. was sold in these rooms on 19 September 2013.**249 Five: Bandmaster T. Baines, Royal Marines**1914-15 Star (R.M.B. 387, Bd. Mr. 2. T. Baines.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.B. 387 Bdmr. I. T. Baines.); Royal Marines Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (R.M.B. 387. C.S.M. T. Baines. 28. 2. 1951); Royal Navy L.S. & G. C., G.V.R., 1st issue (R.M.B./387. Thomas Baines, Bandmstr. 1Cl. R.M. Band.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine and better, scarce (5)* **£400-£500****250 Three: Trumpeter G. W. White, 16th Lancers**1914-15 Star (L-7786. Tptr. G. W. White. 16th. Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-7786 Pte. G. W. White. 16-Lrs); Memorial Plaque (George William White) in card envelope of issue, *good very fine (4)* **£100-£140****George W. White** attested for the 16th Lancers and served with them as a Trumpeter during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 November 1915. He was killed in action on 21 March 1918; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.

Sold with Record Office enclosure for the 1914-15 Star.

**251 Three: Private A. Rowe, Gloucestershire Yeomanry, who was mortally wounded in the attack on Chocolate Hill, Gallipoli, 21 August 1915. Evacuated by ship, he died whilst at sea on board the hospital ship *Alaunia*, on 25 August 1915**1914-15 Star (2092 L-Cpl. A. Rowe, Glouc. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (2092 Pte. A. Rowe. Glouc. Yeo.); Memorial Plaque (Arthur Rowe) last pierced at 12 o'clock, *nearly extremely fine (4)* **£240-£280****Arthur Rowe** was born in St. James, Bristol and enlisted at Bristol. He was educated at the Merchant Venturers' Technical College (name listed as 'Roe'). Serving in the Gloucestershire Hussars/Gloucestershire Yeomanry, he entered the Egyptian theatre of war on 24 April 1915. With the unit he landed at Gallipoli on 17 August 1915. He was mortally wounded in the attack on Chocolate Hill on 21 August. Evacuated by ship, he died whilst at sea on board the hospital ship *Alaunia*, on 25 August 1915 and was buried at sea. His name is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

Sold with damaged named medal boxes of issue and two business cards of Arthur D. Rowe, 8 St. Helena Road, Westbury Park, of Parr's Bank Ltd.

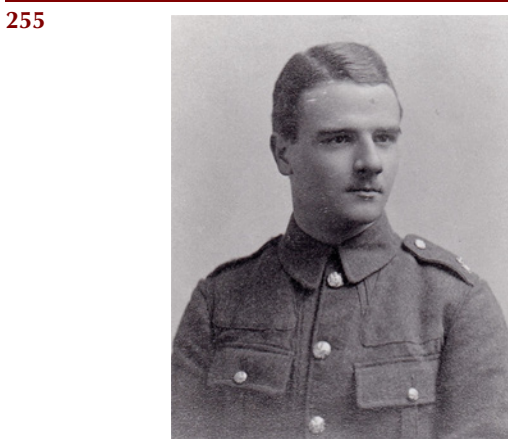
**252 Eight: Corporal J. D. Jones, 1st County of London Yeomanry, later Sergeant, Legion of Frontiersmen**1914-15 Star (2975 Cpl. J. D. Jones. 1st. Co. of Lond. Y.); British War and Victory Medals (2975 Cpl. J. D. Jones. 1-Co. of Lond. Y.); Defence Medal; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (260064 Cpl. J. D. Jones. 1/Co. of Lond. Yeo.); Service Medal of the Order of St John (D/O. J. D. Jones. London. S.J.A.B. 1958.); Legion of Frontiersmen Medal for Meritorious Service, silver (30039 Sergt. Inst. J. D. Jones); Legion of Frontiersmen Medal for Long Service and Efficiency, bronze, unnamed, mounted as worn, *the TFEM polished and worn, with minor edge bruising, this good fine, the rest nearly very fine and better (8)* **£400-£500****John Dowsett Jones** was born on 1 January 1890 and attested for the 1st County of London Yeomanry, serving with them during the Great War in Egypt from 28 April 1915. The unit proceeded to Gallipoli as dismounted troops in August 1915, before returning to Egypt and re-mounting in December of that year. Jones subsequently served in Salonika and Macedonia, and was disembodied on 2 June 1919.

Jones enrolled in the Shoreditch Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade on 16 August 1943, and was appointed Divisional Secretary on 18 September 1945. He retired on 1 January 1965, aged 75.

Sold with copied research.

- 253** *Three: Private D. S. Grieve, Scottish Horse*  
1914-15 Star (5824 Pte. D. S. Grieve. 2-Sco. H.); British War and Victory Medals (5824 Pte. D. S. Grieve. Sco. H.) very fine
- Three: Lance Sergeant J. Campbell, 8th (Service), Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, who was killed in action during the first day of the Battle of Loos, 25 September 1915*  
1914-15 Star (S-2173. Cpl. J. Campbell. Gord. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-2173 Cpl. J. Campbell. Gord. Highrs.) very fine (6) £90-£110
- David S. Grieve** served during the Great War with the Scottish Horse in Gallipoli from 1 September 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps.
- James Campbell** was born in Callander, Perthshire. He served during the Great War with the 8th (Service) Battalion, Gordon Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 10 May 1915. Campbell advanced to Lance Sergeant, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 25 September 1915. On the latter date the Battalion was engaged during the first day of the Battle of Loos. Lance Sergeant Campbell is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

- 254** *Three: Lieutenant J. P. Newbigging, Royal Garrison Artillery, late Bombardier, Royal Field Artillery, who died at home on 12 December 1918*  
1914-15 Star (542 Bmbr. J. P. Newbigging. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (542 Bmbr. J. P. Newbigging. R.A.) unit officially corrected on VM, and the medals all somewhat later issues; Memorial Plaque (2) (John Prentice Newbigging) all mounted for display in a large wooden display frame, good very fine and a scarce example of two Memorial Plaques being issued for the same man (5) £140-£180
- John Prentice Newbigging** attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served as Bombardier during the Great War on the Western Front. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery on 16 March 1917, and subsequently served with them in the U.K. He died at home on 12 December 1918, and is buried in Winchester Old Cemetery, Hampshire.



- Three: Sergeant A. W. Hopkins, Royal Engineers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 10 June 1918*  
1914-15 Star (113499. Cpl. A. W. Hopkins, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (113499 Sjt. A. W. Hopkins. R.E.) with Record Office enclosure, in named card boxes of issue, in outer envelope addressed to 'Mr. W. Hopkins, 56 Skeldergate, York'; Memorial Plaque (Alan Walter Hopkins) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope and outer envelope similarly addressed; Memorial Scroll 'Serjt Alan Walter Hopkins Royal Engineers', extremely fine (5) £260-£300

**Alan Walter Hopkins** was born in York and prior to the Great War was employed by the North Eastern Railway Company. He attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers soon after the outbreak of War, before transferring to the Royal Engineers, and served with 'F' Special Company on the Western Front from 14 September 1915. Advanced Sergeant, he was on the point of coming home in order to train for a commission when he was killed in action on 10 June 1918. In a letter written to his mother after his death, a comrade writes:

'One of the men in our section became entangled in some barbed wire and was undoubtedly wounded also. At any rate he called out for help. Your son saw immediately the difficulty in which this man was placed. He did not hesitate a second, for realising the man's danger, he ran towards him. Nothing is more certain than that your son knew full well the danger in which he was placing himself, for I assure you that to have done what he did required an extraordinary amount of courage. It was at this point your son was killed. That one could more nobly have given his life is impossible, and we realise that in the loss of your son we lose one who was at all times a man, and an excellent soldier.'

Hopkins is buried in Fosse No. 10 Communal Cemetery Extension, Sains-en-Gohelle, France.

Sold with an original letter home from the recipient, dated 4 October 1914, describing early training camp life; a letter written after his death by a fellow comrade; a large quantity of group and individual postcard photographs; and other ephemera.

- 256** *A Great War 'Salonika' M.S.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant F. C. Jeffery, Royal Engineers*  
1914-15 Star (109689 Sjt. F. C. Jeffery. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (109689 Sjt. F. C. Jeffery. R.E.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (109689 Sjt. F. C. Jeffery. R.E.) minor official correction to surname; **France, Third Republic**, Medal of Honour, bronze, with crossed swords and wreath suspension, generally very fine or better (5) £140-£180

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 June 1917 (Salonika).

**Frederick C. Jeffery** served during the Great War with the Royal Engineers in the Balkans from 18 December 1915.

- 257** *Three: Sapper E. Grimshaw, Royal Engineers, who died on the Western Front on 28 April 1917*  
1914-15 Star (59634 Spr. E. Grimshaw. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (59634 Spr. E. Grimshaw. R.E.) good very fine
- Pair: Lieutenant A. Durst, Royal Engineers*  
British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. Durst.) good very fine (5) £70-£90
- Edward Grimshaw**, of Anne's-on-the-Sea, Lancashire, attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the 152nd Field Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 July 1915. He died on 28 April 1917, and is buried at Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery.
- Sold with named Record Office enclosures.

**Austin Durst** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 6 November 1915 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from October 1916.

**258 Three: Private G. M. Graham, 11th (Service) Battalion, Royal Scots, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 10 April 1918**

1914-15 Star (350582 Pte G. M. Graham. R. Scots.); British War and Victory Medals (2535 Pte. G. M. Graham. R. Scots.) *generally very fine or better*

**Pair: Private H. Gilroy, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 18 August 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (40239 Pte. H. Gilroy. R.S. Fus.) *good very fine*

£70-£90

**George McLeod Graham** was a native of Edinburgh. He served during the Great War with the 1/9th (Highlanders) Battalion, Royal Scots in the French theatre of war from 24 February 1915. Graham subsequently transferred to the 11th (Service) Battalion, and was killed in action whilst serving with them on the Western Front, 10 April 1918. Private Graham is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

**Hugh Gilroy** was born in Musselburgh, Midlothian. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers on the Western Front. Private Gilroy was killed in action on the Western Front, 18 August 1918, and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

**259 Three: Lieutenant G. A. M. Anthony, The Queen's Regiment, attached 4th Battalion, Nigeria Regiment, who was killed in action in the Cameroons, 24 January 1916**

1914-15 Star (Lieut. G. A. M. Anthony. The Queen's R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. A. M. Anthony.) *initials and part of surname officially corrected on VM, very fine (3)*

£180-£220

**George Adam Moriarty Anthony** was born in January 1896, and educated at Haileybury College and Imperial College, London. He was commissioned into the 9th (Reserve) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, and attached to the 4th Battalion, Nigerian Regiment, West African Field Force for service in the Cameroons theatre of war from 23 December 1915.

Lieutenant Anthony was killed in action in the Cameroons, 24 January 1916, and is commemorated on the Ibadan Memorial, Nigeria and the Haileybury College Cloister Wall Memorial.

**260 Three: Private T. C. Smithers, 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, who was killed in action during the first day of the Battle of Loos, 25 September 1915**

1914-15 Star (S-423 Pte T. C. Smithers. The Queen's R.); British War and Victory Medals (S-423 Pte. T. C. Smithers. The Queen's R.) *generally good very fine or better*

**Three: Corporal T. Heaton, 6th (Service) Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action during the first day of the Battle of Loos, 25 September 1915**

1914-15 Star (12435 Pte (A. Cpl) T. Heaton. Shrops: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (12435 Pte. T. Heaton. Shrops. L.I.) *generally good very fine or better (6)*

£80-£120

**Thomas Charles Smithers** was born in Godalming, Surrey. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Regiment in the French theatre of war from 4 January 1915. Smithers was killed in action on the Western Front, 25 September 1915. On the latter date the Battalion was engaged as part of the first day of the Battle of Loos. Private Smithers is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

**Thomas Heaton** was born in Tealby, Market Rasen. He served during the Great War with the 6th (Service) Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry in the French theatre of war from July 1915. Heaton was killed in action on the Western Front, 25 September 1915. On the latter date the Battalion was engaged as part of the first day of the Battle of Loos. Corporal Heaton is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

**261 Three: Lance Corporal J. J. Blair, Northumberland Fusiliers and Machine Gun Corps, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 27 March 1916**

1914-15 Star (3769 Pte. J. J. Blair. North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (3769 Pte. J. J. Blair. North'd Fus.) *very fine*

**Pair: Second Lieutenant A. E. Davies**

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. A. E. Davies.) *good very fine*

**Pair: Private G. Mortlock, Rifle Brigade**

British War and Victory Medals (B-200919 Pte. G. Mortlock. Rif. Brig.) *mounted for display, very fine (7)*

£60-£80

**James Joseph Blair** was the son of Mr and Mrs R. Blair of 9 Grahamsley Street, Gateshead. He served during the Great War with the Northumberland Fusiliers in the French theatre of war from 5 July 1915. Blair advanced to Lance Corporal and transferred to the 9th Company, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry). He was killed in action on the Western Front, 27 March 1916, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

There are several Second Lieutenant A. E. Davies who served during the Great War.

**262 Three: Private E. P. Seldon, Norfolk Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 3 October 1915**

1914-15 Star (12679 Pte. E. P. Seldon, Norf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (12679 Pte. E. P. Seldon. Norf. R.); Memorial Plaque (Edward Percy Seldon) *the plaque with small drill hole at 12 o'clock and small collector's number to reverse, otherwise good very fine (4)*

£80-£120

**Edwin Percy Sewell** was born in Rotherhithe, London, in 1883, and attested for the Norfolk Regiment at St. Paul's Churchyard, London, on 29 August 1914. He served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 3 October 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.

- 263** *Three: Private H. Coney, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 26 September 1915*  
 1914-15 Star (9070 Pte. H. Coney. Linc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9070 Pte. H. Coney. Linc. R.); Memorial Plaque (Harry Coney) *good very fine (4)* *£80-£120*  
**Harry Coney**, of Brigg, Lincolnshire, attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 September 1915. He was killed in action during the Battle of Loos on 26 September 1915; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.

- 264** *Three: Lieutenant H. H. Scoby, West Yorkshire Regiment*  
 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. H. H. Scoby. W. Yorks. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. H. Scoby.) mounted as worn, *very fine*  
*Three: Private F. Marco, Yorkshire Regiment*  
 1914-15 Star (2079 Pte. F. Marco. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2079 Pte. F. Marco. York. R.) mounted as worn, *very fine (6)* *£70-£90*  
**Harold Hogarth Scoby** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the West Yorkshire Regiment on 12 May 1915, and served with the 1st/5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 July 1915.  
**Frederick Marco** attested for the Yorkshire Regiment, and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 April 1915.

- 265** *Four: Private F. Harman, Leicestershire Regiment and Home Guard*  
 1914-15 Star (8-13049 Pte. F. Harman, Leic. R.); British War and Victory Medals (13049 Pte. F. Harman. Leic. R.); Defence Medal, first three mounted as worn, *very fine*  
*Three: Private D. A. Howard, Seaforth Highlanders*  
 British War and Victory Medals (S-22225 Pte. D. A. Howard. Seaforth.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI. R., 1st issue (Daniel A. Howard) *very fine*  
 Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**George G. Palmer**) *very fine (8)* *£100-£140*  
**Frank Harman** served during the Second World War with the 7th Buckinghamshire Battalion, Home Guard (Local Defence Volunteers). Sold with Great War identity tag; 2 cap badges; and a Second World War Local Defence Volunteers arm band.

**266**



- A scarce Great War M.S.M. and Medaille Militaire group of six awarded to Regimental Sergeant Major I. W. Williams, 23rd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers**  
 1914-15 Star (4975 C.S. (A.S. Mjr.) I. W. Williams. R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (4975 A.W.O. Cl. I. I. W. Williams. R.W. Fus.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4975 C. Sjt: I. W. Williams. R.W. Fus.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (4975 T.S. Mjr. I. W. Williams. 23/R.W. Fus.); **France, Third Republic**, Medaille Militaire, silver and silver-gilt, with trophy of arms suspension, *last with blue enamel damage to reverse, generally very fine (6)* *£400-£440*

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 February 1919. (Home)  
 French Medaille Militaire *London Gazette* 17 August 1918.

**Ithel Wynne Williams** was a native of Connah's Quay, Flintshire. He served during the Great War with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in Gallipoli from 14 July 1915. Williams advanced to Acting Regimental Sergeant Major, and subsequently served with the 23rd Battalion.

267



**Three: Private D. Davies, South Wales Borderers, attached 117th Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers, who died on the Western Front on 12 January 1917**

1914-15 Star (22236 Pte. D. Davies. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (22236 Pte. D. Davies. S. Wales Bord.); Memorial Plaque (David Davies) *good very fine (4)* **£80-£120**

**David Davies** attested for the South Wales Borderers and served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front fro, 4 December 1915. He died on 12 January 1917, whilst serving with the 117th Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers, and is buried at Mendinghem Military Cemetery.

Sold with an original postcard photograph of the recipient and named Record Office enclosures.

268

**Three: Private T. Black, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action during the Third Battle of Krithia, Gallipoli, 4 June 1915**

1914-15 Star (17635 Pte T. Black. K.O. Sco: Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (17635 Pte. T. Black. K.O. Sco. Bord.) *generally very fine or better*

**Three: Private W. Hughes, 7th (Service) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, who was killed in action during the first day of the Battle of Loos, 25 September 1915**

1914-15 Star (S-8099 Pte W. Hughes. Sea Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (S-8099 Pte. W. Hughes. Seaforth.) *generally very fine or better (6)* **£140-£180**

**Thomas Black** was the son of Mr and Mrs T. Black of Wellsgreen Farm, Windygates, Fife. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borders in the Gallipoli theatre of war from 9 May 1915. Private Black was killed in action in Gallipoli during the Third Battle of Krithia, 4 June 1915, and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

**William Hughes** was born in Bow, Middlesex. He served during the Great War with the 7th (Service) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 31 July 1915. Private Hughes was killed in action on the Western Front, 25 September 1915, and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

269



**Three: Second Lieutenant E. R. Kelly, Border Regiment, attached Lancashire Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 7 July 1915 aged just 17**

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. E. R. Kelly. Bord: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. E. R. Kelly.); Memorial Plaque (Edward Rowley Kelly), mounted for display in a contemporary metal cross frame; Memorial Scroll '2nd. Lt. Edward Rowley Kelly The Border Regiment', *light foxing to scroll, the medals extremely fine (5)* **£500-£600**

**Edward Rowley Kelly** was born in South Stoneham, Hampshire, in 1897, the son of Lieutenant Edward Kelly, R.N., and was educated at Hitchin Grammar School and St. John's, Leatherhead, from where he won a scholarship to read history at Merton College, Oxford. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Border Regiment on 27 January 1915, and served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 June 1915. Subsequently attached to the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, he was killed in action by a shell during 3 days of heavy fighting to repel a German counter-attack at Pilkem, three miles north of Ypres, on 7 July 1915. During this action the battalion suffered 7 officers and 79 other ranks killed, and 10 officers and 220 other ranks wounded or missing.

Kelly's Commanding Officer later wrote: 'I have made inquiries from the N.C.O.s and men of his platoon and from what I can gather he was killed by a shell and was buried in the hole made by the shell which struck him. He was such a cheery youth and we all like him immensely, and he got on very well with his men. He was very young and boyish- too young in fact for this work, but he was very plucky and did his work well.' He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied research, which includes transcribed extracts from the recipient's diary and his last letter home, and a photographic image of the recipient.

**270** *Family group:*

**Three: Private F. J. Pettitt, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 25 September 1915**

1914-15 Star (G-3016 Pte. F. J. Pettitt. R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-3016 Pte. F. J. Pettitt. R. Suss. R.); Memorial Plaque (Frederick John Pettitt) in card envelope of issue, *good very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**49050 Pte. C. Pettitt. Rif. Brig.**) *good very fine (5)*

*£100-£140*

**Frederick John Pettitt**, a native of Brighton, attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment and served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 25 September 1915, and having no known grave is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.

**271**

**An extremely well-documented Great War campaign group of five awarded to Company Quarter Master Sergeant C. H. Lewis, 10th (Service) Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, who was wounded in action in Gallipoli, 25 August 1915**

1914-15 Star (6690 Sjt. C. H. Lewis. Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6690 W.O. Cl. 2. C. H. Lewis. Hamps. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5485038 C.Q.M. Sjt C. H. Lewis. Hamps. R.) regiment double-struck in places; **France, Third Republic**, Medal of Honour, silver, with crossed swords and wreath suspension, reverse engraved '6690 C.Q.M.S. C. H. Lewis Hamps Regt', mounted for wear, with related miniature awards, *light contact marks, generally very fine (lot)*

*£300-£400*

France, Medal of Honour *London Gazette* 17 March 1920.

**Charles Henry Lewis** was born in Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey in November 1888, and attested for the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment as a Drummer aged 14 in December 1902. He served with Battalion in Malta, Bermuda, South Africa and Mauritius prior to the Great War. Having advanced to Sergeant, Lewis served during the Great War with 10th (Service) Battalion in the Gallipoli theatre of war from 5 August 1915. He received a gun shot wound to the shoulder, 25 August 1915, before returning to serve in Salonika later that year. Lewis advanced to Company Quarter Master Sergeant, and was employed as Permanent Staff Instructor to the 8th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment from November 1924. He was subsequently employed for 12 years as Officer's Mess Steward and Caretaker at Fort Tregantle, Musketry Camp, Cornwall.

Sold with the following documents and items relating to C. H. Lewis: Prize Medal for Athletics, reverse engraved 'C. Lewis R.C.C. 1914'; 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, Silver Tea Spoon, hallmarks for Birmingham 1925, reverse of handle engraved 'C.Q.M.S. C. Lewis. 1926', in original box; another Tea Spoon, silver-plate, handle engraved 'C.Q.M.S. C. Lewis. 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt. Rifle Marksman 1925', in original box; Bestowal Document for Medal of Honour, dated 17 April 1920; Regular Army Certificate of Service; Soldier's Service and Pay Book; Account Book; Soldier's Small Book; Soldier's Own Diary, covering the period 2 January 1916 - 26 December 1916; Bible, leather bound, inside cover inscribed with dedication to recipient dated 1902; Pocket Autograph Book, inside cover 'To Charlie with all best wishes and happy birthday', filled with annotated photographs of various stages of recipient's pre-war service career and family photographs; another filled with 'ditties' from contemporary servicemen; with a file of letters and testimonials, education certificates, a number of other photographs and ephemera.

**272** *Four: Sergeant D. E. Walden, 12th (Service) Battalion, Hampshire Regiment*

1914-15 Star (12557 Sjt D. E. Walden. Hamps: R.) *rank officially corrected*; British War and Victory Medals (12557 Sjt. D. E. Walden. Hamps. R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (12557 Sjt D. E. Walden. 12/Hants: R.) mounted for wear, *generally very fine or better (4)*

*£120-£160*

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 30 January 1919 (Salonika).

**David E. Walden** was a native of Finchampstead, Berkshire. He served during the Great War with the 12th (Service) Battalion, Hampshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 21 September 1915. Walden moved with the Battalion to serve in Salonika from the end of November 1915.

**273** *Three: Private A. G. Merritt, Hampshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 28 March 1918*

1914-15 Star (11270 Pte. A. G. Merritt. Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals (11270 Pte. A. G. Merritt. Hamps: R.); Memorial Plaque (Albert George Merritt) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope of issue, *good very fine (4)*

*£80-£120*

**Albert George Merritt** attested for the Hampshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 December 1915. He was killed in action on 28 March 1918; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

**274 Three: Lieutenant D. Cushny, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of Shaiba, Mesopotamia, 14 April 1915**

1914-15 Star (Lieut. D. Cushny. Dorset. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. D. Cushny.) *generally good very fine* (3) *£160-200*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, July 2004.

**Donald Cushny** was born in Shanghai in September 1891, the son of Alexander Cushny, a Land Agent in Shanghai. He was educated at St. Paul's School, London and Heidelberg College. Cushny served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment in the Mesopotamian theatre of war from 6 November 1914. On the latter date the Battalion landed at Fao on the Persian Gulf for service in Mesopotamia as part of the Indian Expeditionary Force 'D'.

Lieutenant Cushny was killed in action near Shaiba, Lower Mesopotamia, 14 April 1915, and is buried in Basra War Cemetery, Iraq.

**275 Three: Private E. R. Rolls, 5th (Service) Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, who died of wounds in Gallipoli, 8 December 1915**

1914-15 Star (10558 Pte E. R. Rolls. Dorset: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10558 Pte. E. R. Rolls. Dorset. R.); Memorial Plaque (Ernest Ralph Rolls) *last with drill hole at 12 o'clock, generally very fine* (4) *£140-£180*

**Ernest Ralph Rolls** (listed as 'Edward Ralph Rolls' on CWGC) was born in Winterbourne Abbas, Dorset. He served during the Great War with the 5th (Service) Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment in the Balkans theatre of war from 11 July 1915. Private Rolls died of wounds in Gallipoli, 8 December 1915, and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

**276 Seven: Warrant Officer Class II R. J. Bateman, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry**

1914-15 Star (1484 Cpl. R. J. Bateman, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (1484 Sjt. R. J. Bateman, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1937; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R.(5375569 W.O. Cl. II. R. J. Bateman, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial (5375569 C.Q.M. Sjt. R. J. Bateman, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) mounted as worn, *contact marks and polished, therefore generally fine* (7) *£140-£180*

For the medals to the recipient's son, see Lot 347.

**277 Family group:**

**Three: Private W. J. Allsopp, Essex Regiment, attached Royal Scots, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 13 April 1918**

1914-15 Star (15081 Pte. W. J. Allsopp. Essex R.) in named card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (15081 Pte. W. J. Allsopp. Essex R.); Memorial Plaque (Wilfred John Allsopp) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope, *nearly extremely fine*

**Pair: Lance-Corporal L. C. Allsopp, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 April 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (9290 Pte. L. C. Allsopp. Durh. L.I.) in named card box of issue; Memorial Plaque (Levi Charles Allsopp) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope and outer envelope addressed to 'Mr. L. J. Allsopp, Sunnyside, Kettering Rd, Geddington, Kettering', *nearly extremely fine* (7) *£180-£220*

**Wilfred John Allsopp** attested for the Essex Regiment, and served during the Great War on the Western Front on attachment to the 8th Battalion, Royal Scots. He was killed in action on 13 April 1918, and is buried in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium.

**Levi Charles Allsopp** attested for the Durham Light Infantry, and served with the 1st/5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 23 April 1917, and is buried at Wancourt British Cemetery, France.

**278 Three: Private J. Wickens, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 28 September 1917**

1914-15 Star (16435 Pte. J. Wickens. R. Berks. R.); British War and Victory Medals (16435 Pte. J. Wickens. R. Berks. R.); Memorial Plaque (John Wickens) *good very fine* (4) *£80-£120*

**Private John Wickens**, a native of Shiplake, Oxfordshire, attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 May 1915. He died of wounds on 28 September 1917, having been hit while 'he was sniping in a tree' during the Third Battle of Ypres (accompanying note refers). He is buried at Harlebeke New British Cemetery, Belgium.

**279 Pair: Private E. Gurney, 7th (Service) Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916**

1914-15 Star (G-1754. Pte. E. Gurney, R. W. Kent. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (GS-1754 Pte. E. Gurney. R. W. Kent R.) *good very fine* (2) *£100-£140*

**Edward Gurney** was born in New Cross, Kent. He served during the Great War with the 7th (Service) Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment in the French theatre of war from 26 July 1915. Gurney was killed in action on the Western Front, 1 July 1916. On the latter date the Battalion were serving as part of the 55th Brigade, 18th (Eastern) Division on the Somme, 'In reserve east of Carnoy for attack towards western end of Montauban (1/7) - 'A' and 'C' Companies moved forward 11am to assist 8th East Surrey in Train Alley - 'A' held up at Pommiers Line with loss of almost all officers - 'C' took and consolidated Montauban Alley. To Bronfay Wood (4/7). Casualties - 183.' (*British Battalions on the Somme* by R. Westlake refers)

Private Gurney is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.



- 280** **Six: Warrant Officer Class II A. Day, Middlesex Regiment, later Royal West Surrey Regiment**  
 1914-15 Star (L-10395. Sjt. A. Day, Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (L.10395. W.O. Cl. 2. A. Day. Midd'x R.); Meritorious Service Medal G.V.R., 1st issue (L-10395. C. S. Maj: A. Day 3/Midd'x: R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (6188432 W.O. Cl. II. A. Day. The Queen's R.); **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the Star of Karageorge, Gold Cross badge, with swords, silver and gilt, *one crossed sword on last slightly bent, otherwise generally very fine* (7) **£300-£400**  
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.  
 Serbian Military Order of the Star of Karageorge, Gold Cross *London Gazette* 16 January 1920.  
**Alfred Day** attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Wood Green, Middlesex, and served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 January 1915. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal and the Gold Cross of the Serbian Military Order of the Star of Karageorge. He subsequently transferred to the Royal West Surrey Regiment.  
 Sold together with a Middlesex Regimental award, silver hallmarked, much detail worn from polishing.
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- 281** **Three: Private S. W. Desave, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 8 September 1916**  
 1914-15 Star (G-8078. Pte. S. W. Desave. Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-8078. Pte. S. W. Desave. Middx. R.) all in named card boxes of issue; Memorial Plaque (Stephen William Desave) in original card envelope, *good very fine* (4) **£80-£120**  
**Sidney William Desave** attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with the 13th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 8 September 1916, and is buried at Heilly Station Cemetery, France.
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- 282** **Three: Lance-Corporal A. Livingstone, Highland Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 August 1916**  
 1914-15 Star (13460 L. Cpl. A. Livingstone. High. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (13460 Pte. A. Livingstone. High. L.I.) *good very fine* (3) **£60-£80**  
**Alexander Livingstone** attested for the Highland Light Infantry and served with the 15th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 November 1915. He was killed in action on 27 August 1916, and is buried at Cambrin Churchyard Extension, France.
- 
- 283** **Three: Captain D. N. Drybrough, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and Royal Air Force**  
 1914-15 Star (Lieut. D. N. Drybrough. A. & S. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. D. H. Drybrough) *good very fine* (3) **£70-£90**  
**David Norman Drybrough** was commissioned Second Lieutenant into the 6th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on 5 January 1911, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 April 1915, until he was seconded for service with the Royal Air Force in 1918.
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- 284** *Family Group:*  
**Three: Private R. Vedmore, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders**  
 1914-15 Star (10278 Pte. G. Vedmore. A. & S. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (10278 Pte. G. Vedmore. A. & S. Highrs.) *very fine*  
 Memorial Plaque (**Thomas Vedmore**) *good very fine* (4) **£70-£90**  
**Goerge Vedmore** attested for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 December 1914. He transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on 22 March 1919.  
**Thomas Vedmore** attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps, and died on 20 October 1918, while serving with the 25th Motor Ambulance Convoy. He is buried at Les Baraques Military Cemetery, France.
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- 285** **Four: Captain O. P. Churchyard, Rifle Brigade**  
 1914-15 Star (Lieut. O. P. Churchyard. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. O. P. Churchyard.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Capt. Oliver Churchyard.); together with a large lozenge-shaped religious medal, 80mm x 50mm, silver, the reverse engraved 'Mervit O. P. Churchyard MDCCCCI', *generally very fine* (5) **£120-£160**  
**Oliver Percy Churchyard** was commissioned into the Rifle Brigade and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 June 1915.  
 For the medals to the recipient's brother, Second Lieutenant J. H. Churchyard, see Lot 209.  
*Note:* The Great War medal group awarded to his younger brother, Captain Arthur Stewart Churchyard, 6th Rifle Brigade, were sold in these rooms on 22 September 2000.
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- 286** **Three: Lance Corporal C. Larkins, 9th (Service) Battalion, Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 5 May 1917**  
 1914-15 Star (Z-2556 Pte C. Larkins. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (Z-2556 Pte. C. Larkins. Rif. Brig.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Larkins) *traces of verdigris on plaque, generally good very fine* (4) **£120-£160**  
**Charles Larkins** resided with his wife at 14 Redvers Street, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, London. He served during the Great War with 9th (Service) Battalion, Rifle Brigade in the French theatre of war from 19 August 1915. Larkins advanced to Lance Corporal, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 5 May 1917. Lance Corporal Larkins is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

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- 287** *Three: Second Lieutenant E. F. Kennett, Machine Gun Corps, late Rifle Brigade*  
 1914-15 Star (2686 Pte. E. F. Kennett. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut E. F. Kennett) *the Star a somewhat later issue, good very fine (3)* *£80-£120*
- Ernest Frederick Kennett** attested for the Rifle Brigade and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 December 1914, being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Machine Gun Corps on 19 December 1917. He subsequently served during the Second World War in the Royal Air Force from 18 April 1941.
- Sold with various items of insignia including a hallmarked M.G.C. cap and collar badge, R.A.F. officer's cap badge; Metropolitan Special Constabulary badge; and a number of M.G.C. buttons, all contained within a Princess Mary's Christmas gift tin.
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- 288** *Three: Private H. Teague, 1/1st Battalion, Monmouthshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 8 May 1915*  
 1914-15 Star (1418 Pte H. Teague. Monmouth: R.); British War and Victory Medals (1418 Pte. H. Teague. Monmouth. R.) *generally good very fine (3)* *£70-£90*
- Hubert Teague** was born in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, USA. He served during the Great War with the 1/1st Battalion, Monmouthshire Regiment in the French theatre of war from 13 February 1915. Private Teague was killed in action on the Western Front, 8 May 1915, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.
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- 289** *Three: Lance-Corporal S. A Graves, 7th Battalion, London Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 7 October 1916*  
 1914-15 Star (1514. Pte. S. A. Graves. 7-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1514 Pte. S. A. Graves. 7-Lond. R.) *good very fine (3)* *£70-£90*
- Sidney Albert Graves** attested for the London Regiment and served with the 1st/7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 7 October 1916; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
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- 290** *Three: Private W. H. Vincent, 7th Battalion, London Regiment*  
 1914-15 Star (2024. Pte. W. H. Vincent, 7-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2024. Pte. W. H. Vincent, 7-Lond. R.) *very fine*
- Pair: Staff Sergeant S. Willson, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*  
 British War and Victory Medals (A-2003 S. Sgt. S. Willson. A.O.C.) *good very fine*
- Four: Captain F. F. Haigh, 2/107th Pioneers, Indian Army*  
 British War and Victory Medals (Capt. F. F. Haigh.) BWM renamed; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn; together with a Royal Indian Engineering College Medal, bronze, engraved 'Frank Fraser Haigh. B.Sc., B.E., M.Inst. C.E.', in case of issue, *generally good very fine (10)* *£100-£140*
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- 291** *Three: Private A. L. Barber, 20th (Blackheath and Woolwich) Battalion, London Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 24 May 1916*  
 1914-15 Star (2941. Pte. A. L. Barber. 20-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2941 Pte. A. L. Barber. 20-Lond. R.) *good very fine (3)* *£70-£90*
- Alfred Lawler Barber** attested for the London Regiment and served with the 20th (Blackheath and Woolwich) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 24 May 1916; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.
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- 292** *Three: Private E. Walker, Army Service Corps*  
 1914-15 Star (M2-099619 Pte. E. Walker. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-099619 Pte. E. Walker. A.S.C.) with named card boxes of issue, *good very fine*
- Pair: Captain W. Lumb, Royal Army Service Corps*  
 British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. Lumb. R.A.S.C) *officially impressed later issues, good very fine*
- Pair: Lieutenant C. B. Shepherd, Army Service Corps*  
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. B. Shepherd.) with named card boxes of issue, *good very fine*
- Pair: Second Lieutenant A. A. Dobell, Army Service Corps*  
 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. A. A. Dobell.) with named card box of issue, *good very fine (9)* *£100-£140*
- Edward Walker** attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 February 1915. He was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve on 9 May 1919.
- Charles Burney Shepherd** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps on 10 November 1916, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 November 1916.
- Arthur Aloysius Dobell** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps on 14 July 1917, and relinquished his commission on 1 December 1919, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant. In civilian life he was Chairman of the Wantage Town Football Club.

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- 293** *Three: Acting Sergeant L. Hill, Royal Army Medical Corps, who died on the Western Front on 5 February 1917*  
1914-15 Star (46895 Pte. L. Hill. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (46895 A. Sjt. L. Hill. R.A.M.C.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Captain A. Cambell, Royal Army Medical Corps*  
British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. Cambell.) mounted as worn, *good very fine*
- Pair: Captain T. H. Tranter, Army Veterinary Corps*  
British War and Victory Medals (Capt. T. H. Tranter) *very fine (7)* *£80-£120*
- Leonard Hill** attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with the 1st General Hospital during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 December 1914. He died on 5 February 1917, and is buried at the Etretat Churchyard Extension, France. Sold with original Record Office enclosures.
- Archibald Cambell** was commissioned into the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1914 and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 1915 (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star). He 'developed a great ability in dealing with venereal diseases', and post-war was medical officer in charge of the venereal clinic of the Royal Hospital, Portsmouth. (Recipient's obituary in the *British Medical Journal*, refers).
- T. H. Tranter** was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in 1921.
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- 294** *Family Group:*
- Four: Private W. Bendall, Royal Army Medical Corps*  
1914-15 Star (60216. Pte. W. Bendall. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (60216 Pte. W. Bendall. R.A.M.C.); Defence Medal, *very fine*
- Pair: Corporal C. J. Bendall, Royal West Surrey Regiment*  
British War and Victory Medals (G-10995 Cpl. C. J. Bendall, The Queen's R.) *very fine (6)* *£50-£70*
- William Bendall** attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 September 1915. For other medals to the Bendall family, see Lots 159, 418, 421, and 684.
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- 295** *Three: Captain C. G. Grey, Special List attached Nigeria Regiment*  
1914-15 Star (Capt. C. G. Grey.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. G. Grey.) mounted as worn, *slightly later issues, good very fine*
- Pair: Captain J. Ratcliffe*  
British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. Ratcliffe.) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine*
- Pair: Second Lieutenant R. P. Davies*  
British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. R. P. Davies.) in named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (7)* *£140-£180*
- Charles George Grey** was a civilian doctor who was attached as a Captain to the Nigeria Regiment for service during the Great War. He served in the Cameroon theatre of war from 4 August 1915. MIC gives all correspondence care of H.M.P.O. Lagos, Nigeria.
- 
- 296** *Three: Lieutenant N. H. de V. Heathcote, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, late 28th Battalion, London Regiment (Artists Rifles)*  
1914-15 Star (3170. Pte. N. H. de V. Heathcote. 28-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. N. H. de V. Heathcote. R.A.F.) all in named card boxes of issue, *good very fine (3)* *£140-£180*
- Niels Hugh de Vaudrey Heathcote** was born in the Near East to an Anglican Chaplain, the Reverend Herbert Heathcote, on 22 January 1895. He joined the 28th Battalion, London Regiment (Artists Rifles) as soon as he left school in 1914 and served overseas for two years with them. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps, flying as an observer on the Western Front and was shot down three times, once in flames and also survived an encounter with Richtofen's Flying Circus – he later recalled 'there were twelve of them and one of us. I didn't feel like firing first and neither did they.' After the war, Hewathcote entered University College London and became a schoolmaster and lecturer in the history of science: he had many publications to his name. He died on 23 June 1985; his archives are at the U.C.L. Special Collections library.
- Sold with an officer's R.F.C. cap badge and collar badges.
- 
- 297** *Three: Private N. Walmsley, North West Railway Machine Gun Company, Indian Defence Force*  
1914-15 Star (No 37 Pte. N. Walmsley, 2/24/N.W. Ry. Bn. I.D.F.); British War Medal 1914-20 (37 Pte. N. Walmsley, 2 Bn. N.W. Ry. M.G. Coy); Victory Medal 1914-19 (37 Pte. N. Walmsley, 2 Bn. N. W. Ry. Vol. Rifles.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Captain E. A. Pritchard, Chinese Labour Corps*  
British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. E. A. Pritchard.) *nearly very fine (5)* *£70-£90*
- Edwin Alfred Pritchard** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Chinese Labour Corps in July 1917, and was re-commissioned for combatant services in January 1918, subsequently serving with the 14th Tank Corps.
- 
- 298** *Three: Private G. L. F. Butcher, 8th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 26 July 1916*  
1914-15 Star (262 Pte. G. L. F. Butcher. 8/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (262 Pte. G. L. F. Butcher. 8-Bn. A. I.F.) *light traces of verdigris, very fine (3)* *£70-£90*
- Gordon Leslie Fleuret Butcher** attested for the Australian Imperial Force and served initially with the 8th Battalion during the Great War, before transferring to the 58th Battalion. He was killed in action on the Western Front on 26 July 1916, while serving with the latter unit, and is buried at Rue-de-Bois Military Cemetery, Fleurbaix, France.

- 299** *Three: Chief Engine Room Artificer G. E. Collom, Royal Navy*  
 British War and Victory Medals (M.1670 G. E. Collom. E.R.A. 2 R.N.) *BWM with official corrections; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.1670 G. E. Collom. C.E.R.A. 2 H.M.S. Pembroke.) last officially corrected, generally nearly very fine*  
*Three: Engine Room Artificer 1st Class J. A. I. Williams, Royal Navy*  
 British War and Victory Medals (271234 J. A. I. Williams. E.R.A. 2 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (271234. J. A. I. Williams, E.R.A. 1Cl. H.M.S. Columbine.) *edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine (6)*  
*£100-£140*

- 300** *Pair: Canteen Server V. T. Rackett, Royal Navy*  
 British War and Victory Medals (**V. T. Rackett Ctn. Sr.**) *VM officially re-impressed, good very fine*  
 British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**J. M. Dunlop; G. Lewis; L. Thomas.**) *suspension bar bent on first, otherwise generally very fine (5)*  
*£50-£70*  
**Victor T. Rackett**, of Bitterne Park, Southampton, volunteered as a Canteen Server with the Royal Navy in January 1915 and was serving in H.M.S. *Cornwallis* when she was sunk by *U-32* off the coast of Malta in January 1917. He was rescued and subsequently served in H.M.S. *Bacchante*. He was demobilised in January 1919.  
**George Lewis**, of Canton, Cardiff was serving as a Fireman and Trimmer aboard the *S.S. Trekieve* (out of St Ives) when she was sunk by the submarine *U-35* 100 miles west of Gibraltar on 18 April 1917. He was one of three men lost and is commemorated on the Tower Hill Memorial.  
**Leonard Thomas**, a native of St Vincent in the United States, was serving as a Fireman aboard the *S.S. Harbury* (out of London) when she was sunk by *U-37* on 9 June 1917 whilst on a voyage from Buenos Aires, Argentina to Brest in Northern France carrying a cargo of oats and maize. He was one of twelve hands lost and is commemorated on the Tower Hill Memorial.

- 301** *Pair: Assistant Paymaster G. P. Scammell, Royal Naval Reserve*  
 British War and Victory Medals (Asst. Payr. G. P. Scammell. R.N.R.) with named card box of issue, *good very fine*  
*Pair: Second Lieutenant W. J. Tremellen, Royal Air Force*  
 British War and Victory Medals (2/Lieut. W. J. Tremellen. R.A.F.) *verdigris on reverse of second, therefore good fine (4)*  
*£70-£90*  
**Wilfred John Tremellen** was commissioned into the Royal Air Force as a Second Lieutenant on 4 September 1918 and served as an observer with 99 Squadron. He wrote an account, which was published in the book *'Thrilling Flights'* edited by Biggles' author Captain W. E. Johns.

- 302** *Five: Aircraftman 1st Class C. F. Reed, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force, and Sub-Inspector, Metropolitan Special Constabulary*  
 British War Medal 1914-20 (F-30036 C. F. Reed. A.C.1. R.N.A.S.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (230036. A.C.1. C. F. Reed. R.A.F.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 2 clasps, The Great War 1914-18, Long service 1931 (Sub-Inspr. Charles Reed); Service Medal of the Order of St John, with 1 Additional Award Bar (11032. Pte. C. F. Reed. E. London Div. No. 1 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1932.); Metropolitan Special Constabulary Long Service Medal 1914, bronze, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *nearly very fine and better (5)*  
*£140-£180*  
**Charles Frederick Reed** was born in Hornsey, Middlesex, on 4 November 1882, and attested for the Royal Naval Air Service on 1 June 1917 for the duration of hostilities. He transferred to the Royal Air Force on its formation on 1 April 1918, and subsequently served during the Russian Intervention in the Balkans in the modified aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Furious* from 30 October 1919. He was discharged on 30 April 1920.  
 Sold with copied research which confirms that the recipient's British War Medal was issued by the Royal Navy (as his then sole entitlement), before he became entitled to a Victory Medal with the R.A.F. for service during the Russian Intervention in October 1919.

- 303** *Four: Farrier Sergeant E. W. Love, Hampshire Yeomanry (Carabiniers) and Royal Army Ordnance Corps*  
 British War and Victory Medals (100020 S. Sjt. E. W. Love. Hamps. Yeo.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (100020 Sjt. E. W. Love. Hamps. Yeo.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (100020 Far: Sjt. E. W. Love. Hamps: Yeo:) mounted for wear, *generally good very fine (4)*  
*£300-£400*  
**Ernest W. Love** resided at 9 Norn Hill, Reading Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire. He served during the Great War with the 1/1st Battalion, Hampshire Yeomanry (Carabiniers) and the Royal Army Ordnance Corps (awarded Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in February 1918).

- 304** *Three: Gunner H. S. Harris, Royal Artillery*  
 British War and Victory Medals (118532 Gnr. H. S. Harris. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (118532 Gnr. H. S. Harris. R.A.) *generally good very fine or better (3)*  
*£100-£140*  
 MIC gives additional entitlement to a Territorial Efficiency Medal.

**305** *Six: Gunner P. Smale, Royal Field Artillery, late Devonshire Regiment (Territorial Force), later Chief Stoker, Royal Navy*

British War and Victory Medals (3195 Gnr. P. Smale. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1596 Pte. P. Smale. Devon. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (866134 Gnr. P. Smale. R.A.); Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K.58694 P. Smale. Sto. H.M.S. Medway.) *edge bruising and contact marks, worn in parts, generally good fine or better and an unusual combination of awards (6)* £200-£240

**Percy Smale** was born in Tavistock, Devon, on 13 December 1897, and joined the Devonshire Regiment (Territorial Force). He served with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front, and then in Afghanistan during the Third Afghan War. He subsequently joined the Royal Navy, was advanced Leading Stoker on 19 September 1929, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 9 September 1931. Promoted Stoker Petty Officer on 3 August 1932, and Chief Stoker on 16 October 1937, he was presented with his Coronation Medal whilst serving in H.M.S. *Exeter*, and was finally shore pensioned on 26 June 1938.

**306** *Pair: Second Lieutenant E. A. Webb, Royal Garrison Artillery*

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. E. A. Webb.) in named card boxes of issue, *nearly extremely fine*

*Pair: Second Lieutenant L. I. McCandless, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. L. I. McCandless.) *good very fine*

*Pair: Lieutenant R. T. Meredith, Royal Tank Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. T. Meredith) *nearly extremely fine (6)*

£100-£140

**Ernest Arthur Webb** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery on 25 March 1918.

Sold with the recipient's original Commission Document.

**Leslie Irwin McCandless** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment on 20 July 1915 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 July 1916.

**307** *Pair: Second Lieutenant C. F. Bishop, 13th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 4 April 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. C. F. Bishop.) *generally very fine or better*

*Pair: Second Lieutenant W. W. Marsters, Army Service Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. W. W. Marsters.) *very fine (4)*

£90-£110

**Charles Frederick Bishop** was the son of Mr and Mrs F. C. Bishop of 11 St. Andrew's Mansions, West Kensington, London. He served as a Private in the Inns of Court O.T.C. prior to his commission in the Royal Fusiliers. Bishop served with the 13th (Service) Battalion in the French theatre of war from 6 January 1917. He was killed in action on the Western Front, 4 April 1918, and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

**Walter Wilfred Marsters** served during the Great War as Second Lieutenant with the Army Service Corps in the French theatre of war from 11 July 1918.

**308** *Three: Private W. Hall, Royal Fusiliers, who later served with the 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment with the North Russia Expeditionary Force*

British War and Victory Medals (16180 Pte. W. Hall. R. Fus.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, *minor dinting to reverse of last, very fine (3)* £40-£50

**William Hall** attested for the Royal Fusiliers and served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 February 1915 (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star). He served on attachment with the 85th Trench Mortar Battery, before transferring with the new Regimental number L-17560 to the 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, and served with them as part of the North Russia Expeditionary Force. His French Croix de Guerre is unconfirmed.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card.

**309**



*Pair: Private A. W. Simpson, Lincolnshire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 3 May 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (53225 Pte. A .W. Simpson. Linc. R.); Memorial Plaque (Alexander William Simpson); Memorial Scroll 'Pte. Alexander William Simpson Lincolnshire Regt.', *the scroll slightly cut down in size for mounting purposes, traces of verdigris to reverse of VM, good very fine (4)* £160-£200

**Alexander William Simpson**, a native of Wolverhampton, attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He died of wounds on 3 May 1918, and is buried in Arneke War Cemetery, France.

**310** *Family Group:*

*Pair: Private L. Slack, Leicestershire Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (35765 Pte. L. Slack. Leic. R.) *good very fine*

*Pair: Private E. P. Slack, Auxiliary Force India*

Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (E. P. Slack) contemporarily engraved naming, *partially officially corrected*; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Pte. E. P. Slack, Nag. Rif. A.F.I.) *very fine (4)* £80-£120

**311 Pair: Lance Corporal H. W. Fox, 10th (Service) Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, late Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 25 November 1916**

British War and Victory Medals (9219 Pte. H. W. Fox. North'd Fus.) *minor official correction to unit on BWM*; Bronze Memorial Plaque (Horace Walter Fox) *generally good very fine or better (3)* *£70-£90*

**Horace Walter Fox** was the son of Mr and Mrs F. Fox of Barford, Wymondham, Norfolk. He initially served with the Northumberland Fusiliers during the Great War, before transferring (no. 33177) to the 10th (Service) Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment. Fox advanced to Lance Corporal and was killed in action on the Western Front, 25 November 1916. Lance Corporal Fox is buried in the Vermelles British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

**312 Pair: Private J. Hennessey, East Surrey Regiment, who died on the Western Front on 1 October 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (L-11990 Pte. J. Hennessey. E. Surr. R.); Memorial Plaque (John Hennessey); together with an Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1595 Corpl. J. Hennessey. 87th R. I. Fusiliers) *renamed, with small hole drilled to reverse clasp*; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse, (155 Pte. P. Hennessey. 87th R.I.F.) *renamed*; Khedive's Star 1882, reverse named 'J. H. 1595 87. R.I.F.', *nearly very fine (6)* *£120-£160*

**John Hennessey** attested for the East Surrey Regiment, and served with the 12th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He died on 1 October 1918; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

The Egypt pair and L.S. & G.C. presumably belonged to a relative.

**313 Pair: Private S. Bateup, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 31 July 1916**

British War and Victory Medals (3665 Pte. S. Bateup. R. Suss. R.) *good very fine*

1914 Star (3775 Pte. W. Young. 2/Rif: Brig.); 1914-15 Star (S4-094471 Pte. J. Sewell, A.S.C.); British War Medal 1914-20 (F.10207 E. Turrell. L.M. R.N.A.S.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (2) (Charles E. Orton; Charles H. Abel); Victory Medal 1914-19 (SD-769 Cpl. G. E. May. R. Suss. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (829 Sjt. J. H. Marden. R.A.) *generally good very fine (9)* *£200-£240*

**Samuel Frederick Bateup** attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 31 July 1916 during the Battle of the Somme; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

**314 Four: Second Lieutenant J. A. Ridout, Hampshire Regiment, late Squadron Sergeant Major 1/1st Hampshire Yeomanry (Carabiniers)**

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. A. Ridout.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (509 S. S. Mjr. J. A. Ridout. Hamps. Yeo.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (204635 W.O. Cl. II. J. A. Ridout. 6 - Hamps. R.) *mounted for wear, generally very fine (4)* *£300-£400*

**Joseph Arthur Ridout** was born in Bournemouth in August 1888. He attested for the Hampshire Yeomanry (Carabiniers) at Bournemouth in February 1909, and advanced to Sergeant in October 1914.

Ridout served during the Great War with C Squadron, 1/1st Battalion in the French theatre of war from 25 May 1916. He advanced to Squadron Sergeant Major before transferring to 15th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment in September 1917 (this being an amalgamation of the 15th (Service) Battalion and 1/1st Hampshire Yeomanry). Ridout posted to the Officer Cadet Battalion at Oxford in December of the same year, and subsequently commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in the Hampshire Regiment (awarded Territorial Efficiency Medal in August 1920).

**315****Seven: Colour Sergeant S. T. Digweed, Hampshire Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (2556 A. Cpl. S. T. Digweed. Hamps. R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5486529 C/Sjt. S. T. Digweed. Hamps.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (5486529 Sjt. S. T. Digweed. Hamps. R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 3rd issue (5486529 C/Sjt. S. T. Digweed. Hampshire R.) *last with card box of issue, BWM and VM worn, good fine, remainder generally good very fine (7)* *£260-£300*

Sold with photographic image of recipient in uniform.

**316** *Pair: Private T. Burling, 19th (Service) Battalion, Middlesex Regiment (2nd Public Works Pioneers), who was killed in action on the Western Front, 20 August 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (PW.2478 Pte. T. Burling. Midd'x R.) *very fine*

*Pair: Sergeant R. Priest, 16th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles), late 2/8th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 17 August 1917*

British War and Victory Medals (2853 Sjt. R. Priest. Midd'x R.) mounted for wear, *good very fine*

*Pair: Private J. Borrie, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 9 April 1917*

British War and Victory Medals (S-25641 Pte. J. Borrie. Rif. Brig.) *very fine (6)*

*£70-£90*

**Thomas Burling** was the son of Mr and Mrs T. Burling of 3 Mayfields Buildings, Cable Street, St.-Georges-in-the-East, London. He served during the Great War with the 19th (Service) Battalion, Middlesex Regiment (2nd Public Works Pioneers) on the Western Front. Private Burling was killed in action on the Western Front, 20 August 1918, and is buried in the Lijssenhoek Military Cemetery, Belgium.

**Robert Priest** was born in Iver Heath, Buckinghamshire. He initially served during the Great War with the 2/8th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment in the Egyptian theatre of war from 24 August 1915. Priest subsequently advanced to Sergeant and transferred to the 16th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles). Sergeant Priest died of wounds aged 44 on the Western Front, 17 August 1917, and is buried in Brandhoek New Military Cemetery No. 3, Belgium.

**John Borrie** was born in Clapham, London and resided at 9 Bloompark Road, Fulham, London. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade on the Western Front. Private Borrie was killed in action on the Western Front, 9 April 1917, and buried in Brown's Copse Cemetery, Roeux, Pas de Calais, France.

**317** *Pair: Private J. Isaacs, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 20 September 1917*

British War and Victory Medals (R-19103 Pte. J. Isaacs. K. R. Rif. C.); Memorial Plaque (Joseph Isaacs) *good very fine (3)*

*£60-£80*

**Joseph Isaacs**, of Canonbury, London, attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps and served with the 21st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He died of wounds on 20 September 1917, and is buried at Hooge Crater Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient taken from the *British Jewry Book of Honour 1914-18*.

**318** *Family Group:*

*Three: Sergeant W. C. Wakley, North Staffordshire Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (2968 Sjt. W. C. Wakley, N. Staff. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (240684 Sjt. W. C. Wakeley [sic], 6/N. Staff. R.); together with a National Rifle Association Bronze Medal (Won by Pt. W. C. Wakley, 2nd V.B.N.S. Regt.) with top bronze brooch bar inscribed 'Staffordshire 1902 [sic]', *very fine and better*

Volunteer Forces Long Service, V.R. (**No. 36 Sergt. W. Wakley, 2nd V.B. North Staff. Regt.**) engraved naming, *very fine (5)*

*£240-£280*

**William Charles Wakley** attested for the North Staffordshire Regiment (Territorial Force) and served with the 2nd/6th Battalion during the Great War, later served in the Liverpool Regiment.

Sold with a typed letter from the Staffordshire County Rifle Association confirming that W. C. Wakeley [sic] and another were winners of the National Rifle Association Bronze Medal, competed for at Sedgely Park, on 22 June 1908.

**319** *Pair: Private A. Gilchrist, 1/4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, late Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was reported as missing in action on the Western Front, 21-25 March 1918, and later recorded as killed in action, 25 March 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (326040 Pte. A. Gilchrist. A.& S.H.); Memorial Plaque (Andrew Gilchrist) *good very fine (3)*

*£100-£140*

**Andrew Gilchrist** was born in Edinburgh. Prior to the war he was employed by A. Alexander & Co., Distillers & Blenders of Scotch Whisky, Leith. Gilchrist initially served during the Great War with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on the Western Front. He transferred to the 1/4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, and was listed as killed in action, aged 41, on the Western Front, 25 March 1918 (having been reported missing in action 21-25 March 1918).

A letter from a friend who served with him in 14 Platoon, 'D' Company, gives the following details: 'It is with regret that as far as my information goes he was killed on March 22nd, for I saw and spoke to him on the morning the 22nd after we withdraw from the Front Line. I did not actually see him killed, but some of the Boys who were captured along with me, told me he was killed early in the day. We were lying near a village called Hermies not far from Cambria, Bapaume Road at the time.'

Private Gilchrist is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

Sold with following original related documentation: Short Service Attestation; Notice of Transfer to the Army Reserve; National Registration Act Certificate; letter of reference from employer, A. Alexander & Co., Distillers & Blenders of Scotch Whisky, dated 25 January 1903; letter from Battalion contemporary concerning recipient's death, dated 13 January 1919; named label from card box of issue for campaign awards.

**320** *Nine: Major C. Hooper, Royal Artillery, late Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and Machine Gun Corps*  
 British War and Victory Medals (46371 Cpl. C. Hooper. M.G.C.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1943, with integral top riband bar; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Cecil Hooper) *very fine and better (9)* £200-£240

**Cecil Hooper** attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and served with the Machine Gun Corps during the Great War on the Western Front. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Tank Corps towards the end of the War, before transferring to the Royal Artillery (Territorial Force). He was promoted Captain on 24 August 1939, and was awarded his Efficiency Decoration in 1943 (*London Gazette* 25 March 1943). He is shown in the 1946 Army List as a Captain and Honorary Major, Unemployed List.

**321** *Pair: Lieutenant P. E. Vesper, East Surrey Regiment and Machine Gun Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. P. E. Vesper.) *nearly extremely fine*

*Pair: Private T. E. Bluck, Machine Gun Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (89240 Pte. T. E. Bluck. M.G.C.) *very fine*

*Pair: Private H. W. Costigan, Machine Gun Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (84665 Pte. H. W. Costigan. M.G.C.) *good very fine (6)* £80-£120

**Philip Edgar Vesper** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the East Surrey Regiment on 21 August 1915, and served with the Machine Gun Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 June 1916.

**322** *Pair: Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class the Reverend W. J. Heaton, Royal Army Chaplains' Department*

British War and Victory Medals (Rev. W. J. Heaton.) *good very fine (2)* £60-£80

**Wallace James Heaton** served as a Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class during the Great War. After the War, he took a territorial commission and was awarded the Efficiency Decoration on 4 August 1942. He was the author of a number of religious publications.

Sold with various riband bars which include ribands for the Imperial Russian Orders of St Anne and St Stanislaus.

**323** *Three: Staff Nurse A. Buchanan, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service*

British War and Victory Medals (S. Nurse A. Buchanan.); **Greece, Kingdom**, Medal for Military Merit, Fourth Class, bronze, *generally good very fine (3)* £200-£240

Greek Medal for Military Merit, 4th Class *London Gazette* 26 November 1919.

**Annie Buchanan** served during the Great War with the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. She embarked for Salonika, 24 July 1918, and was demobilised as a Staff Nurse in April 1919.

**324** *Pair: Staff Nurse Gertrude A. Bryett, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve*

British War and Victory Medals (S. Nurse G. A. Bryett.) with named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine*

*Pair: Miss Alice M. Candler, Voluntary Aid Detachment*

British War and Victory Medals (A. M. Candler. V.A.D.) *good very fine (4)* £70-£90

**Alice May Candler** served as a cook and linen maid with the Voluntary Aid Detachment in France from July 1917.

**325** *Pair: Corporal E. Le Bas, 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles*

British War and Victory Medals (158126 Cpl. E. Le Bas. 4-C.M.R.) *very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (3) **(45429 Spr. J. S. C Farley. C.E.; 3032966 Pte. P. Macklin. 19-Can.Inf; 113055. Pte. L. Allen. 4-C.M.R.)** *very fine or better (5)* £70-£90

**Edward Le Bas**, of Brighton, Ontario, died on 10 July 1917 and is buried in La Chaudier Military Cemetery, near Vimy, France.

**P. Macklin** of the 19th (Central Ontario Regiment) Canadian Infantry died on 10 October 1918 and is buried in the Bucquoy Cemetery at Ficheux.

**L. Allen** of the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles (Central Ontario Regiment) was killed in action on 2 June 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**326** *Three: Lieutenant J. W. White, Royal Engineers*

British War Medal 1914-20 (16627 W.O. Cl.2. J. W. White. R.E.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, Mohmand 1933 (Lieut. J. W. White. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1852115 W.O. Cl.1. J. W. White. R.E.) *rank officially corrected on last, good very fine (3)* £120-£160



**327 Five: Major A. W. Aspinall, Army Emergency Reserve of Officers, late Captain, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, and Flight Lieutenant, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. A. W. Aspinall.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Arthur William Aspinall.) *good very fine and an unusual combination (5)* £120-£160

**Arthur William Aspinall** was commissioned Second Lieutenant on the Unattached List, Indian Army, from Quetta Cadet College on 27 October 1917, and served during the Great War as a Company Officer with the 39th Garhwal Rifles from 6 November of that year. He was promoted Lieutenant on 27 October 1918, and was promoted Captain on his retirement on 27 October 1922.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War Aspinall was commissioned temporary Pilot Officer in the Administration Branch, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, on 14 February 1941, and was promoted Flying Officer on 14 February 1942, and Flight Lieutenant on 23 May 1943. He relinquished his commission on being appointed to the Army Emergency Reserve of Officers on 16 February 1952, and retired on 15 February 1959, being granted the honorary rank of Major.

In civilian life Aspinall was employed as a Senior Driving Examiner with the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, and for this role was awarded both the Coronation Medal in 1953, and the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement in 1959 (*London Gazette* 26 May 1959).

Sold with copied research.

**328 Three: Superintendent C. P. Luck, Indian Police**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. C. P. Luck.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted together with a cap badge and a photograph of the recipient in a glazed display frame, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £80-£120

**Charles Pyne Luck** was born in Ceylon, 1896. He is listed as Officiating Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarnagar, 1921, and Officiating Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Agra, 1925-26. During the last years of his life, he served as Superintendent of Police in the troubled Gorukhpur District. Leslie Robins, in his book, *Policing the Raj*, said of him, 'My predecessor, Jimmy Luck, was a first class man but he was so ill, through overwork that in a few months he was dead.' Luck died at Naini-Tal during 1944.

Sold with copied research.

**329 Five: Sergeant T. Cowie, King's Dragoon Guards, later Police Constable, War Department Constabulary**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (D-10854 Pte. T. Cowie. 1-K.D. Gds.) *initial officially corrected*; Defence Medal; Coronation 1937; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (390151 Sjt. T. Cowie. K.D.G.); Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Const. Thomas Cowie) *edge bruising and contact marks to the two G.V.R. awards, the GSM worn, therefore fair to fine, the rest better (5)* £180-£220

**Thomas Cowie** was born at Wallsend, Northumberland, on 27 December 1899, and attested for the 1st King's Dragoon Guards at Guildford, Surrey, on 30 August 1916 from the Gordon Boys' Home, Chobham, Surrey. He served with them at home during the Great War, before proceeding to Basra, Mesopotamia on 16 March 1920. He saw further service in Germany, Egypt, and India; was promoted Sergeant on 3 October 1931; and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 72 of 1935. He was discharged on 18 September 1938, after 22 years and 20 days' service. He subsequently joined the War Department Constabulary.

Sold with a large quantity of copied research, including a group photographic image featuring the recipient.

**330 Pair: Bombardier T. E. Shubart, Royal Garrison Artillery**

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N.W. Persia (219951 Gnr. T. E. Shubart. R.A.) *suspension loose*; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1414841 Bmbr. T. E. Shubart. R.A.); Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes Badge, gilt and enamel, reverse engraved 'T. E. Shubart', with 'Egypt' top bar, *generally nearly very fine (3)* £120-£160

**331 Pair: Chief Stoker J. C. T. Harris, Royal Navy, who was awarded the B.E.M. and M.I.D. for his services with H.M.S. Fortune operating from Gibraltar as part of Force H during the Second War**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (K.57661. J. C. T. Harris, Act. Sto. 1. Cl. H.M.S. Clío.) *suspension claw loose*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K.57661 J. C. T. Harris. S.P.O. H.M.S. Rochester.) *worn, good fine (2)* £280-£320

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 July 1941.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 July 1941:

'Services under enemy bombardments and air raids.'

**John Charles Traylen Harris** was born in Cambridge, in November 1896. He served with the Royal Navy, advancing to Stoker Petty Officer in January 1932 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in June 1934). Harris advanced to Chief Stoker in October 1936, and continued to serve during the Second War. He served with H.M.S. *Fortune* (destroyer) from August 1938, and with her as part of Force H operating from Gibraltar during the early stages of the war (B.E.M. and M.I.D.). Harris transferred to H.M.S. *Cormorant* (Naval Station at Gibraltar) in July 1941.



**Eight: Colour Sergeant R. H. D. 'Timber' Wood, Hampshire Regiment and Military Police**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (5496211. Pte. R. W. D. Wood. Hamps. R.) *mostly officially renamed*; India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5496211 Pte. R. W. D. Wood. Hamps. R.); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Palestine 1945-48 (5496211. Pte. R. H. [sic] Wood. Hamps. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, together with an identical set of medals of which the named medals are additionally impressed 'Duplicate', *generally very fine or better (lot)* *£400-£500*



**Ronald Herbert Daniel 'Timber' Wood** enlisted in the Hampshire Regiment in May 1931. He was initially posted to the 1st Battalion, before transferring for service with the 2nd Battalion on the North West Frontier. Wood served in Palestine and then with the B.E.F. in France until evacuated from Dunkirk. He records serving in with '2nd Bn B.N.A.F. N. Africa - Regiment practically decimated at Terbourba (Tunisia). 1943 transferred to Military Police - Anzio Beach Head - Capture of Rome - and Northward to Florence. 1944 - 69 Div Provost Jerusalem - various stations in Palestine - Missed being blown up at King David Hotel by 5 minutes. 1945 - 16 Provost Ismailia Canal Zone North until 1952 - UK and Pension - Rank W.O.I.' (Letter included in lot refers).

In later life Wood resided at 31 Seymore Road, Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire. He died as an In-Pensioner of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea in July 1986.

Sold with the following related items and documents: 3 Antediluvian Order Medals, all engraved, one for the 'D-Day Lodge' and another for the 'Tudor Lodge', the latter with Membership Card; Two Membership Cards for The Palestine Police Old Comrades Association; Membership Card for The In-Pensioners Club; Membership Card of The Coldstreamers Association; Membership Card for The Royal British Legion; a hand written letter from the recipient accepting an offer for his medals and detailing his service, dated 18 May 1973; several photographic images of the recipient from various stages of his service career - including as a Chelsea Pensioner, one of which is of him presenting the Minden Rose corsage to Princess Diana at Tidworth in 1986, and another with Elaine Page.

**x333 Pair: Sepoy Mir Afzal, 5-1 Punjab Regiment**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (11059 Sepoy Mir Afzal, 5-1 Punjab R.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (11059 Sep. Mir Afzal, 5-1 Punjab R.) *very fine*  
General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (2561 Sepoy Thakar Singh. 3-124- Baluch. Inf.) *good very fine (3)* *£80-£120*

**x334 Pair: Petty Officer C. Russell, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (JX.128018 C. Russell. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G. C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX.128018 C. Russell. P.O. H.M.S. Excellent.) *light contact marks, good very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

**335 Six: Chief Joiner W. H. Lloyd, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (M. 37429 W. H. Lloyd. Ch. Jnr. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (M. 37429 W. H. Lloyd. Jr. 1. H.M.S. Titania.), *good very fine* (6) £140-£180

**336**



**Seven: British Constable H. Rathbone, Palestine Police, later Royal Signals**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (1255 B. const. H. Rathbone. Pal. Police.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Harold Rathbone); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (552245 Sigm. H. Rathbone. R. Sigs.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) £100-£140

**Harold Rathbone** was born in Liverpool on 23 August 1912, and served initially with the Cheshire Yeomanry (Territorial Force) from 9 February 1932 to 8 February 1936, before subsequently serving in the Jerusalem District as a British Constable with the Palestine Police. Returning home, he attested for the Royal Signals (Territorial Force) at Liverpool on 22 March 1939, and was called up for Army Service on 23 August of that year. He was released to Class 'A' Reserve on 15 January 1946, and was discharged on 10 February 1954.

In civilian life Rathbone was a Postal and Telegraph Operator at the G.P.O. in Liverpool, and was awarded his Imperial Service Medal on his retirement in 1972 (*London Gazette* 29 September 1972).

Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient.

**337 Six: Chief Petty Officer W. J. Gasser, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., 1st issue (J. 109351 W. J. Gasser. A/C.P.O. H.M.S. Grimsby.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £60-£80

H.M.S. *Grimsby*, which had the battle honours of Greece, Crete and Libya 1941, was bombed and sunk off Tobruk on 25 May 1941.

**338 Seven: Chief Petty Officer Cook J. W. Martin, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (MX. 46125 C. W. Martin. C.P.O. Ck. H.M.S. Superb.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) £60-£80

**339 Five: Petty Officer O. A. Davies, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his service in H.M.S. Bermuda**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (J. 107225 O. A. Davies. P.O. H.M.S. Kandahar.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £80-£120

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 June 1944.

**340 Five: Acting Stoker Petty Officer A. Paton, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (KX.78292 A. Paton. A/S.P.O. H.M.S. Medway), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £60-£80

**Arthur Paton** was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 16 May 1942, while serving in H.M.S. *Medway*, a submarine depot ship, which was sunk by an enemy submarine on 29 June 1942.

Sold with detailed research on the ship and her eventual loss.

**341 Five: Chief Stoker J. L. Phillips, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (KX. 81367. J. L. Philipps. Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Victorious.) mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (5) £60-£80

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- 342** *Five: Leading Seaman H. Crankshaw, Royal Navy*  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JS. 125995 H. Crankshaw. L. Sig. H.M.S. Cyclops), mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (5) *£60-£80*
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- 343** *Seven: Able Seaman J. Stark, Royal Navy*  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (D/JX. 286094 J. Stark A.B R. N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX. 286094 J. Stark. A.B. H.M. S. Drake.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (7) *£140-£180*
- 
- 344** *Seven: Able Seaman G. R. Taylor, Royal Navy*  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX. 194793 G. R. Taylor. A.B. H.M.S. Burghead Bay.) *contact marks, polished, very fine* (7) *£60-£80*
- 
- 345** *Seven: Electrician G. Milburn, Royal Navy*  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (P/MX. 844104 C. Milburn El. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (MX. 344104. C. Milburn. E1. H.M.S. Adamant.), mounted as worn in this order, *polished, very fine* (7) *£140-£180*
- 
- 346** *Seven: Able Seaman H. F. Thatcher, Royal Navy*  
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX 129974 H. F. Thatcher. A.B. H.M.S. Royal. Charlotte.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) *£60-£80*
- 
- 347** *Five: Chief Petty Officer Air W. R. C. Scott, Royal Navy*  
 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (FX. 76575 W. R. C. Scott. C.P.O. Air. H.M.S. Daedalus.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) *£70-£90*
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- 348** *Seven: Able Seaman D. F. C. Waller, Royal Navy*  
 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (C/SSX. 771147 D. F. C. Waller A.B. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *very fine* (7) *£120-£160*
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- 349** *Four: Attributed to Wren Brenda Harris, Royal Navy*  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, *nearly extremely fine, the Atlantic Star scarce to a woman*
- An unattributed group of four to a member of the Royal Air Force**  
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, all mounted for display in a large wooden shield, with 'RAF' carved above, and a propellor carved below, *nearly extremely fine* (8) *£100-£140*
- Miss Brenda Harris** volunteered for service in the Women's Royal Navy in 1941, aged 191. She did her maintenance training at Mill Hill, before being posted to the R.N. Base H.M.S. *Midge* at Great Yarmouth, where she was assigned to repairing Motor Torpedo Boats and Motor Gun Boats of the Coastal Forces. Remustering to Signals, she was subsequently posted to HQ, South Atlantic Command. Emigrating to Australia post-War, she died in 1996.
- Sold with a photograph of the recipient.
- 
- 350** *Six: Attributed to Major D. Herbert, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers*  
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in card box of issue, named to 'Major D. Herbert, 141 Sandgate Rd, Folkestone, Kent'; together with a crown rank badge, and the recipient's related miniature awards, *the Africa Star in the miniature group lacking clasp, the miniatures mounted as worn, extremely fine* (6) *£60-£80*

**351 An extremely well-documented Second War campaign group of three awarded to Major A. S. T. Swan, 11th (Jersey) Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, attached 2/5th Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, who was M.I.D. for service in Italy, having been recommended for a Military Cross, and was killed in action trying to force a crossing of the River Rubicon, Italy, 22/23 September 1944**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Memorial Scroll 'Major A. S. T. Swan Royal Hampshire Regiment', in an On Her Majesty's Service envelope addressed to 'Mrs. P. C. Swan, 37 Knightsbridge Court, Sloane Street, London, S.W.1.', M.I.D. Certificate, dated 19 July 1945, and a Lever Arch file replete with letters, testimonials, extracts from Books of Remembrance, pre-war photographs and other ephemera (lot) **£300-£400**

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, October 1995.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 July 1945 (Italy, since killed in action).

**Aubrey Spencer Travers Swan** was 'killed in action in Italy [23] September, 1944, aged 35. The youngest son of Lieut-Col. C. T. Swan [of La Haule, Jersey], 64th Pioners, I.A., he was at [Victoria] College [Jersey] from 1920 to 1927. He won the Gold Medal for Classics, and also the Girard de Quetteville Gold Medal by virtue of being Head Prefect in his last year. His elder brother Dermot, who entered with him, was Head Prefect in 1926. Dermot, it will be remembered, perished, together with his young wife, in the Jersey air disaster of November 1938. They were a splendid pair of brothers. The years 1921-29 stand out from any other period in the history of the School. It was a period of almost unbroken success against Elizabeth College, and the English school matches, against Canford, Weymouth, Ardingly and Chigwell, were all won. And no two boys did more than, or as much as, the two Swans. Aubrey though not a "class" cricketer on Dermot's level, was a useful member of the XI for four years. Captain his last year, two years in the Football XI, three in the Hockey, two in the Athletic team, Captain his last year. On leaving he went up to Oxford with a Channel Islands Scholarship at Exeter. He took a second in Mods and a third in Greats, in each case a class lower than we had hoped. His tutor said that in Greats he was the only man that he had taught who was most certainly given the wrong class. He had the making of a fine scholar. Thoughtful, clear-minded, possessed of a refined taste and a real appreciation of the beauties of literature, he had no use for loose thinking or slovenly writing.....

From Oxford he became a schoolmaster. After a short period at Ripon School, followed by three years at Glasgow Academy, he joined the staff of King Edward VI School, Birmingham. His good work in command of the O.T.C. there led to his appointment, immediately on the outbreak of war, to an instructorship at the Sandhurst O.C.T.U., with the rank of Captain. On termination of that appointment he went to the 11th (Jersey) Battalion of the Hampshires. He soon had his company, and not long afterwards was promoted Major and appointed Second-in-Command. A little later he was posted as Second-in-Command to a regular unit, the 2nd Essex, with whom he remained till he went overseas. He then went as a Company Commander to the 2/5th Leicesters in the Eighth Army. After the fighting at Cassino they went to Palestine to reorganise, returning to Italy in the Summer of 1944. His C.O. wrote: "Since we came back into action Aubrey was my best and steadiest Company Commander. His men speedily grew to respect his courage and coolness, and I always knew that, as long as he was there, I could rely on one firm corner. We were part of a team that has done great things in the last month. Without Aubrey and the spirit he fostered in his men, such success could not have been won."

He had been recommended for the M.C., and his widow treasures the King's Certificate and Oak Leaf.' (*Victoria College, Jersey, The Second Book of Remembrance* refers)

Major Swan was killed in action during an attempt to force a crossing of the River Rubicon near Veruccio, 23 September 1944. His commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel F. L. Martin, 2/5th Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, wrote the following to Swan's widow four days after his death:

'I am afraid this letter will confirm the sad news of Aubrey's death, which occurred in action about midnight on the 22/23 of this month.

We were attacking the enemy and trying to force a crossing of the River Rubicon. All went well and his company was, as always, doing splendidly. Unfortunately, he and another officer went forward to make a reconnaissance of the next stretch of country, and an enemy automatic post opened fire on the group and hit Aubrey very badly. He gallantly handed over to a junior officer and told him what to do before he died. You will be glad to know that his batman very gallantly went forward, at great risk, and stayed with him for the short while he lived [a letter from Private Turner is also included in the lot]- and for that I have commended him to the G.O.C.' (Letter included in the lot refers)

Major Swan is buried in the Coriano Ridge War Cemetery, Italy.

**352 Eight: Sergeant D. G. Hemmings, Royal Signals**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (2549727 Cpl. D. G. Hemming. R. Sigs.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (2549727 Sgt. D. G. Hemmings. R. Sigs.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon, *generally very fine* (8) **£180-£220**

**353 Seven: Staff Sergeant R. S. Bateman, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and Army Air Corps**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (5382069 Cpl. R. S. Bateman, A.A.C.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (5382069 Pte. R. S. Bateman. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); General Service 1962-2007, *planchet only* (5382069 S. Sgt. R. S. Bateman. RAPC.) first six mounted as worn, the last loose, *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* (7) **£140-£180**

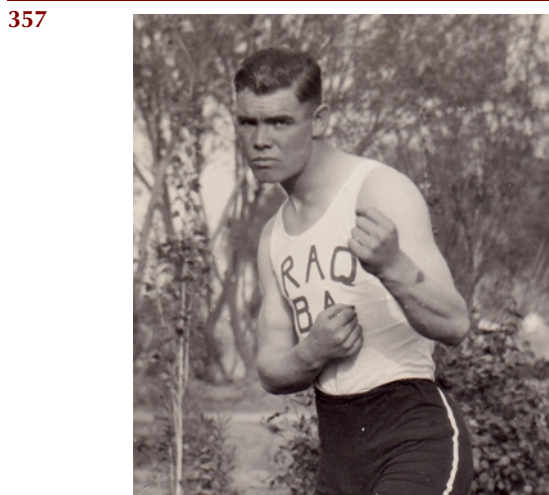
For the medals to the recipient's father, see Lot 269.

- 354** *Six: C. P. Coetzer, South African Forces*  
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '179777 C. P. Coetzer', *good very fine*
- Five: Attributed to E. G. Skinner, Royal Engineers*  
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals, with Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. E. G. Skinner, 10 Ivel Rd, Sandy, Beds.', *in original packaging, good extremely fine*
- Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**164752 Gnr. H. Butterworth. R.A.; 12583 Cpl. W. H. Barton. R.A.F.**); Defence Medal (**54062 J. D. Daniels**); Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (**5771074 S.Sgt. C. R. Simmonds. R.E.M.E.**) *the Defence Medal with significant verdigris, otherwise generally very fine and better (15)* **£70-£90**
- Sold together with the remnants of a German Third Reich Iron Cross 1939, Second Class, *lacking suspension ring*; a rank 'pip'; collar title; and a 'Friend of St. George's Descendant of a Knight of the Garter' lapel badge, gilt and enamel, the reverse numbered '12'.

- 355** *Four: Private A. Harrington, 4th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment*  
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial (5488126 Pte. A. Harrington. 4 - Hamps. R.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine (4)* **£80-£100**
- Efficiency Medal awarded Army Orders for February 1936.



- Pair: Observer Lieutenant H. Taylor, Royal Observer Corps*  
 Defence Medal, with Home Secretary's enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. H. Taylor, Gatehouse Garages, Aycliffe, Co. Durham'; Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 1st issue (Observer Lieutenant. H. Taylor) in named card box of issue; together with the recipient's related miniature awards and riband bar, *extremely fine and scarce to rank (2)* **£260-£300**
- Sold together with a Royal Observer Corps Officer's Peaked Cap, with badge; a portrait photograph of the recipient; and a newspaper cutting with a group photograph featuring the recipient.



- Pair: Sergeant J. B. McPherson, Royal Air Force*  
 Defence Medal; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (561190 Sgt. J. B. McPherson. R.A.F.) in named card box of issue; together with the recipient's Royal Air Force Halton, Barrington Kennet Trophy Medal, silver, the reverse inscribed '1929-30 Senior Boxing Member Winning Team J. B. McPherson No.2 Wing'; and a Royal Life Saving Society Swimming Medal, bronze, the reverse inscribed 'J. McPherson Sept. 1932', *about extremely fine (4)* **£200-£300**
- James Blair McPherson** was born in Morningside, Edinburgh, on 28 June 1911, and joined the Royal Air Force on 19 January 1927, being posted to No. 2 Wing, R.A.F. Halton. He served in Iraq from 16 October 1931 to 17 February 1935, and was promoted Corporal on 1 April 1939. He served during the Second World War as a Coppersmith and Sheet Metal Worker with 21 (B) Squadron at R. A.F. Halton, and was promoted temporary Sergeant on 3 April 1942. Re-mustered as a Metal Worker on 16 June 1943, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 19 January 1945, and was discharged on 11 January 1949.
- Sold together with the recipient's parchment Certificate of Service and Discharge, in original blue envelope; Statement of Service and Certificate of Discharge (which states that the recipient was also entitled to a War Medal 1939-45); Driving Licence; and two photograph albums compiled by the recipient showing his time in Iraq, 1931-35, containing a mixture of service and tourist black and white photographs, the majority annotated, including one of the recipient.

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- 358** *Three: Sergeant E. Lewis, Royal Air Force*  
 War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula, E.II.R., *second clasps loose on riband* (1065457 Cpl. E. Lewis. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (1065457 Sgt. E. Lewis. R.A.F.) mounted court-style as worn, *edge bruise to first and last, generally very fine* (3) *£80-£120*
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- x359** *Three: Leading Cook J. W. Milne, Royal Navy*  
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (D/SMX. 853411 J. W. Milne. Ldg. Ck. (S) R.N.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (D/SMX. 853411 J. W. Milne L.Ck. (S). R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) *£100-£140*
- 
- 360** *Pair: Able Seaman R. M. Blackwell, Royal Navy*  
 Korea 1950-53 (C/SSX.855149 R. M. Blackwell A.B. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£80-£100*
- 
- x361** *Pair: Corporal J. P. Doherty, Royal Air Force*  
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (E4201916 SAC. J. P. Doherty. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Cpl J P Doherty (E4201916) RAF) *very fine* (2) *£70-£90*
- 
- 362** *Pair: Corporal R. Murphy, 16th/5th Lancers*  
 General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rods between clasps* (22544687 Cpl. R. Murphy. 16/5 L.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, mounted court-style as worn, *edge bruise to first, light contact marks, very fine* (2) *£100-£140*  
 Only one Troop of Centurion tanks from the 16th/5th Lancers took part in Operation *Nutcracker* - the Radfan operations in 1964. Attached to 4 Royal Tank Regiment, the troop was on the initial move upcountry and worked closely with the King's Own Scottish Borderers, East Anglian Regiment, 45 Commando, Parachute Regiment, and Royal Engineers. The Troop gave close support to the Paras and the Borderers and did the mine runs every morning. The Regiment spent their time moving from Aden to the Gulf on the tank landing ships H.M.S. *Striker* and H.M.S. *Anso*. The troop worked out of Munks and Paddies field and on Table Top. The troop also has a small base in the FRG camp at Dala across the valley from 45 Commando's base. When 4 Royal Tank Regiment left Aden, the Troop was attached to the 10th Hussars for a short period.
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- x363** *Pair: Trooper N. P. Atherton, 3rd Cavalry Regiment, Australian Forces*  
 Vietnam 1964-73 (313986 N. P. Atherton); South Vietnam Medal 1964, 1 clasp, 1960-, unnamed as issued, in named card box of issue, in outer O.H.M.S. envelope addressed to '313986 Tpr. N. P. Atherton, "B" Sqn 3 Cav Regt, Milpo, Townsville, Qld 4813', *good very fine* (2) *£200-£240*  
 Medal sent 26 May 1972.
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- 364** *Pair: Sergeant N. McAuslane, Royal Marines*  
 N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (Sgt N McAuslane PO44858Q RM) *very fine* (2) *£240-£280*
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- 365** *Pair: Operator Mechanic (Warfare) 1st Class M. K. King, Royal Navy*  
 Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, no clasp (OM(W)1 M K King D245576B RN); Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (OM(W)1 M K King D245576B RN) both in named card boxes of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£260-£300*

## Single Campaign Medals

366



**The Field Officer's Gold Medal for Corunna 1809 awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hull, 43rd Foot, who was taken prisoner of war and escaped during service in the West Indies in 1794-95, commanded the 2/43rd in the retreat to Corunna and subsequent battle there, and commanded the 1/43rd as part of General Craufurd's Light Division at the combat on the C $\hat{c}$ oa where he was killed in action on 24 July 1810**

Field Officer's Small Gold Medal, for Corunna 1809 (Lieut. Col. Edwd. Hull, 2nd Bn. 43d Ft.) complete with integral gold ribbon buckle in its original but much distressed, red leather case of issue, *lunettes chipped in places and both long-since replaced, good very fine* £16,000-£20,000

**Edward Hull** was gazetted as a Lieutenant in the 43rd Foot on 31 December 1791. He served in the expedition to the West Indies in 1794-95, under Sir Charles Grey, for the reduction of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and St Lucia. He was part of the Garrison at Guadeloupe which, too weak for duty and much reduced by distemper, was assailed by a French expedition of 2000 troops early in June 1794, who successfully stormed and carried the Fort of Fleur d'Epée. 'Their success was greatly accelerated by the treachery or cowardice of the French Royalists, then in the fort, who, after volunteering to sally on the besiegers, no sooner approached them than they turned and fled. The British merchants and sailors had thrown themselves into the fort to assist the decimated garrison, and this little band, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond [43rd], did all that gallant mortals could, but, opposed to so many French regulars, at length were obliged to retreat.' The French commissioner, Victor Hughes, a man of cruel and remorseless temperament, liberated the negro slaves, stimulating them with promises of unlimited plunder and division of the spoils. After a half-hearted attempt by 3 battalions of British and one of seamen under Brigadier-General Symes failed to retake Guadeloupe on 2 July, Sir Charles Grey then abandoned his attempt to expel the French from Guadeloupe, and sailed for Martinique. At this time the 43rd could not afford a corporal and three privates for patrol. On September 1st their strength was, rank and file fit for duty, 32; sick, 176.

'On the 26th of September the enemy, with a large body of troops, landed on the southern part of Guadeloupe. One portion marched on Petit Bourg, where Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, with some convalescents and a party of Royalists met them; but perceiving their great superiority of numbers, found it necessary to retreat and take post at a battery called Point Bacchus. The French, on entering Petit Bourg, committed outrageous cruelties, putting to death all the sick in the hospitals, including many women and children, and otherwise mutilated the bodies.'

Their next move was to Point Bacchus, where Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond and his detachment, being surrounded, were compelled to surrender. As some of the prisoners, enfeebled by exhaustion and illness, fainted on the march, they were instantly bayoneted; and many civilians of all ages and conditions, regardless of sex, were condemned to the guillotine.'

During the year of 1794, the 43rd lost thirteen officers to the fever or other incidental disorders, while at the end of that year, there were surviving at Point à Pitre, and prisoners to Victor Hughes, Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond and ten officers of the 43rd, including Lieutenant Edward Hull. 'Very early in the year [1795] these officers, with others of the 35th Regiment, resolved to attempt escape from the hulk in which they were imprisoned. Seizing the felicitous moment when a boat was alongside, they overpowered the guard, leaped in, and rowed off. Luckily there was no vessel to pursue, and once beyond the reach of the guns they were safe. Before long the British prisoners were exchange, on cartel. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and a few privates of the 43rd forming the skeleton of their once numerous battalion, returned to England and joined the section which had remained at home to recruit.

Hull was promoted to Captain on 1 September 1795. In March 1797, the 43rd, under the command of Colonel Drummond, again sailed for the West Indies, disembarking at Fort George in Martinique on 23 April. In September they removed to Fort Edward, and at the beginning of 1798 they were sent round to St Pierre, where they remained until February 1800, and suffered terribly from the pestiferous atmosphere. Removing then to Fort George, headquarters of the West Indies, the entire strength of the regiment had dwindled below 300. On 25 April 1800, the regiment, Captain Cameron in command with Hull as second Captain, embarked from Port Royal on board H.M.S. *Prince of Wales*, landing at Portsmouth late in June.

He was promoted to Major on 10 August 1804, he next took part in Lord Cathcart's expedition to Copenhagen in August 1807, where, the city of Copenhagen having surrendered, on 20 October the 43rd re-embarked under command of Major Edward Hull, Colonel Stewart having been removed to the staff as Brigadier-General. Hull proceeded in command of the 2nd battalion of the 43rd to Portugal in August 1808, where he fought in the battle of Vimiero on 21 August, being mentioned in despatches and receiving promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel on 8 September 1808.



Hull likewise commanded the 43rd throughout the retreat from Sahagun to Corunna, the 43rd earning everlasting fame for their rear-guard work throughout the bitterly cold retreat; and again at the battle of Corunna on 16 January 1809, where the 43rd were heavily engaged on the extreme right, for which he received the Gold Medal.

Hull went back to Portugal in July 1810 to serve with Craufurd's Light Division, in command of the 1st Battalion of the 43rd, when they were involved in the combat of the Côa on 24 July 1810, Lieutenant-Colonel Hull being killed in action.

### **Combat of the Côa**

The Combat of the Côa was a skirmish that took place in the valley of the Côa River and it was the first significant battle for the new army of 65,000 men controlled by Marshal André Masséna, as the French prepared for their third invasion of Portugal. As the British-Portuguese forces were outnumbered here, on 22 July, General Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington sent Brigadier-General Robert Craufurd a letter, saying that he (Wellington) was "not desirous of engaging in an affair beyond the Côa." On 24 July, Craufurd's Light Division, with 4,200 infantry, 800 cavalry, and six guns, was surprised by the sight of 20,000 troops under Marshal Michel Ney. Rather than retreat and cross the river as ordered by Wellington, Craufurd chose to engage the French, narrowly avoiding disaster.

The French objective was to force the Light Division back across the Côa in order to besiege Almeida. They succeeded after hard fighting, but then launched a costly assault across the Côa, suffering heavy casualties. Craufurd committed a serious tactical error by choosing to fight with an unfordable river at his back while badly outnumbered. As such, in the early hours of 24 July, after a night of torrential rain, Ney sent forth Ferey and Loison's divisions to engage the allies.

A company of the 95th Rifles came under fire from French artillery as they moved in to attack. French voltigeurs of the 32nd then came up and took the fight to the bayonet, and the heavily outnumbered British broke and fled. The guns of Almeida opened fire on the 95th Rifles, mistaking them for French because of their dark uniforms. They then fell under attack by the French 3rd Hussars, supported by two companies of dragoons. British troops of the 43rd came to assist them. Though fierce fighting broke out, the French advance was halted. Despite orders from Wellington to fall back across the river Côa, Craufurd decided to hold his ground as more French arrived and began to deploy in formation.

The 15th *Chasseurs à Cheval* then charged to the south to outflank the British 52nd Light Infantry, while Ferey's French brigade attacked the British positioned near a windmill positioned at the British right, advancing through rough-terrain while Almeida's guns were firing upon them. The French infantry charged the British with fixed bayonet and, under mounting pressure, the allies began to fall back, isolating themselves from the 43rd Light Infantry under attack by the 15th *Chasseurs*. The 3rd Hussars came into the fight and Craufurd's men took heavy casualties. All this time, while Ney's assaults were being slowed by awful terrain, Almeida was slowly being isolated from the allied force.

Craufurd, realising that the French were threatening his only route of escape, which was the bridge crossing the river Côa, ordered a withdrawal across the river, with the British 52nd and 43rd Light Infantry as well as the 95th Rifles protecting their retreat. For the British, matters only became worse. A supply wagon turned over and caused a traffic jam in the retreat across the bridge. The French were gradually driving back the British divisions protecting the withdrawal.

Craufurd then ordered these troops to fall back and take position the heights overlooking the bridge and hold that position until the retreat had been made. The French took the heights, but in a move that took the Ney's forces completely by surprise the allies made an assault and held their opponents at bay long enough for the main body of the British-Portuguese to make it across to the other side of the river Côa.

With the French driving the Light Division back, Ney then attempted attacking across the Côa. In the first attempt, grenadiers of the 66th surged towards the bridge under a hail of musketry and cannon fire, failing to get more than halfway across the bridge. The second more strongly-pressed offensive was made by the Elite *Chasseurs de la Siège* light infantry. Oman writes that they had "flung themselves at the bridge, and pushed on till it was absolutely blocked by the bodies of the killed and the wounded, and till they themselves had been almost literally exterminated, for out of a battalion of little more than 300 men 90 were killed and 147 wounded in less than ten minutes." The final attack was once more led by the 66th which was beaten off with little difficulty.

The battle ended with the French having, despite the setback at the bridge, driven the Light Division from the field. Having been beaten back and only narrowly escaped a total rout, Craufurd's forces withdrew at midnight, leaving Masséna free rein to lay siege to Almeida.

Lord Wellington wrote of this action near Almeida that it was one of the most brilliant of the exploits of the Light Division during the war: "I am informed, that throughout this trying day the commanding officers of the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th, Lieut.-Colonels Beckwith, Barclay, and Hull, and all the officers and soldiers of those excellent regiments, distinguished themselves."

Casualties are hard to determine. Both the French and the British-Portuguese were biased. Imperial propaganda reported allied casualties to be at 1,200, while many British sources claimed the loss of 36 killed and 189 wounded as well as 83 missing. On the other hand, French casualties are easier to determine, as both the allies and French estimated around five hundred dead or wounded. The great majority of these casualties were due to Ney's futile attack across the bridge. In addition to Lieutenant-Colonel Hull, the 43rd had Captain Cameron and Lieutenant Mason, also killed, whilst the 95th had Captain Creagh killed. The loss of the 52nd was slight, with two officers wounded and a few men killed. The 43rd on the other hand had 'Sergeant, drummers, and privates killed, wounded, and missing, 130.'

'At the head of his regiment in the late hard-fought engagement at Almeida, Lieut.-col. Hull. This most deservedly lamented officer was the only son of Trevor Hull, esq., of Southampton. In him his Majesty has lost a most deserving and meritorious officer; his country a sincere and fervent friend; whose loss cannot be more deeply lamented in his profession, to which he did the greatest honour, than it is from his private worth by his numerous friends and relatives.' (Obituary, *The Gentleman's Magazine*, August 1810, refers).

367



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**Geo. Cocksedge, Midshipman.**) *some edge bruises, otherwise very fine* £8,000-£10,000

**George Edward Cocksedge** was born in Suffolk and entered the Navy 14 November 1798, as First-class Volunteer on board the *Impétueux* 78, Captain Sampson Edwards, in which ship, and the *St. George* 98, commanded by the same officer, he served on the Channel and Mediterranean stations, until February 1801. During the next four years he successively joined, as Midshipman, the *San Josef* 110, bearing the flag of Lord Nelson, *Lapwing* 28, Captain Edward Rotheram, and *Plantagenet* 74, Captains Graham Eden Hamond and Hon. Michael De Courcy; and while in the latter vessel, besides convoying a fleet of Indiamen to St. Helena, assisted in capturing, 27 July 1803, L'Atalante corvette, of 22 guns. On subsequently removing to the *Polyphemus* 64, Captain Robert Redmill, flag-ship afterwards of Rear-Admiral George Murray, he further bore a part in the battle fought off Cape Trafalgar, 21 October 1805, and witnessed, in July 1807, the unsuccessful attack made on Buenos Ayres by Lieutenant-General Whitelocke. Between 1809, in which year he obtained a commission, and 1813, Mr. Cocksedge next served, in the West Indies, North America, and German Ocean – nearly the whole time as First-Lieutenant – on board the *Shark* sloop, Captain Groves, *Dispatch* 18, Captain James Lillicrap, *Franchise* 36, Captain Charles Dashwood, *Gorgon* armée en flûte, Captain Alexander Milner, *Calliope* 20, Captain John M'Kerlie, and *Cretan* brig, Captain Charles Frederick Payne. He was placed on the reserved list in 1851 and died in 1860.

368



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Martinique (**Henry Jackson, Midshipman.**) *minor contact marks, otherwise good very fine* £2,000-£2,600

**Henry Jackson** is confirmed as Midshipman aboard H.M.S. *Frolic* at the capture of Martinique.

369



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Off Tamatave 20 May 1811 (**Hugh McGillin.**) *good very fine* £2,600-£3,200

Approximately 78 clasps issued for this action between three French 40-gun frigates and the British 36-gun frigates *Astraea*, *Galatea* and *Phoebe*, together with the 18-gun brig *Racehorse*.

**Hugh 'McGillan'** is confirmed on the roll as a Landsman aboard the brig *Racehorse*. Two officers and nine ratings from this ship received this clasp.

370



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Endymion Wh President (**Joseph Guest.**) *very fine* £8,000-£10,000

*Provenance:* Cheylesmore Collection, July 1930; Spink, March 1995.

**Joseph Guest** is confirmed as an Ordinary seaman aboard H.M.S. *Endymion* at the capture of the U.S.S. *President* on 15 January 1815. Approximately 58 clasps issued for this action.

371



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Navarino (**John Stainer.**) *a few marks, otherwise better than very fine* £1,200-£1,500

*Provenance:* Spink, February 1979.

**John Stainer** is confirmed on the rolls as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Talbot*. He was reported in the newspapers as the last survivor of the battle of Navarino when he died at Binstead, Ryde, Isle of Wight, on 3 March 1907, aged 99. The National Archives have a photograph of Stainer wearing his Navarino medal.

372



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 1 June 1794, 23 June 1795 (**D. F. Hainsselin.**) *a few marks, otherwise better than very fine* £2,800-£3,200

*Provenance:* Glendining's, December 1985.

**Dennis F. Hainsselin** is confirmed on the rolls as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Royal George* for both actions.

373



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 3 clasps, Martinique, Pompee 17 June 1809, Guadaloupe (**Thos. Lowe.**) *very fine*  
*£2,600-£3,200*

*Provenance:* Glendining's, May 1942 and March 1992.

**Thomas Lowe** is confirmed on the rolls as a Private Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. *Pompee* at all three actions. One other man of this name received a medal for Syria.

374



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt (**T. Grey, 22nd Lt. Dragns.**) *a little polished, therefore nearly very fine*  
*£700-£900*

*Provenance:* Sotheby, March 1987. Roll gives entitlement to 2 clasps, Egypt and Java but Egypt only on medal. Of the surviving medals that have appeared on the market to the seven recipients entitled to two clasp medals, they have mostly been with one or other of the entitled clasps. In one instance only has a two-clasp medal been seen but a single clasp medal appearing subsequently would suggest that in some cases two medals have been issued to some recipients.

**Thomas Grey** is shown in the Regimental Description Book as having been born at Carrick, Shannon, Ireland, but no further information is available due to missing muster rolls for the regiment between June 1802 and December 1806. The muster roll for 1811-12 show him as being 'invalid to England.'

375



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (**John Roberts, Royal Artillery, 7th. Batt.**) *edge nicks, good very fine* *£500-£700*

*Provenance:* Sotheby's 1966.

*Note:* No man with this exact name appears on the latest published transcript of the medal roll. Two possible candidates are Second Lieutenant John Roberts, Royal Artillery Drivers; and Private John Robertson, Royal Artillery, both of whom received the single clasp Corunna.

376



Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Nivelles, Nive (**Thos. Gueard, 57th Foot.**) *namings slightly rubbed, edge bruise, good very fine* *£600-£800*

*Provenance:* Glendining's, January 1905 and November 1956.

**Thomas Gueard** was from Withecombe, Somerset.

377



Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Corunna, Nivelle, Nive (**S. Hyde, 1st Foot Gds.**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise better than very fine* *£1,400-£1,800*

**Samuel Hyde** was born at Leigh, Lancashire, on 18 September 1788. He attested twice for the First Foot Guards, firstly at Manchester on 30 July, and shortly afterwards in London on 5 August 1806, aged sixteen, a weaver by trade. At Corunna in 1809 he was in Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Campbell's Company, 3rd Battalion. When he re-attested for unlimited service on 26 May 1813, he was at Oporto and serving in Major-General Clinton's Company. His discharge certificate, dated 15 February 1816, confirms that, at the time of his discharge, he was serving in Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert's Company of the 1st Foot Guards, and that his discharge was in consequence of 'being wounded thro' the shoulder joint at Waterloo.' At Waterloo he was in Lieutenant-Colonel Saltoun's Light Company of the 3rd Battalion, which saw heroic service at the defence of Hougomont Farm.

He died on 14 May 1876 and was buried in Manchester General Cemetery. His obituary in the *Manchester Times* read: 'Hyde was reared as a hand-loom weaver, and enlisted in the Grenadier Guards at the age of 18, and subsequently served through the Peninsular Campaign, being actively engaged at Nive, Nivello, Corunna, Badajos, Roderigo, Toulouse, St Sebastian, Vittoria and Salamanca. He was wounded at the battle of Waterloo, after which he was pensioned off with a shilling a day, which was increased to 1s. 6d. about two years ago. The deceased veteran's relations reside at Newton Heath.'

Sold with copied attestation and discharge papers, together with other research including a copied photographic image of Hyde wearing his two medals which is available online.

378



Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria (**I. Hayes, Serjt. Major, 6th. Foot.**) *small edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£1,200-£1,600*

*Provenance:* Elson Collection, Glendining's, February 1963; Glendining's, 1984; Buckland Dix & Wood, June 1994.

**Isaac Hayes** was born in Warwick, c.1782, and was a button burnisher by trade. He attested for the 6th Foot at the age of 18 in March 1800; the regiment was then stationed in Canada. After returning from Canada in 1806, the battalion remained in England till 1807 before shipping off to Gibraltar. Then in 1808 to the Iberian Peninsula where shortly after joining the Peninsula Army, fought at Roliça and Vimeiro. The battalion took part in the Corunna campaign, losing 400 men during the march. In 1809 the 6th Foot embarked with the expedition against Holland and was present at the siege and capture of Flushing and the reduction of the island of Walcheren. Hayes is recorded as suffering a severe attack of fever. The battalion returned to the Peninsula in 1812, and was present at Vittoria in 1813 and heavily engaged at the later action at Roncesvalles. At the Heights of Echalar, in August 1813, Wellington watched the regiment's attack against 6,000 French in rugged positions in the mountains and described it as 'The most gallant and the finest thing he had ever witnessed'. The regiment suffered 13 killed and 142 wounded, which included four sergeants. Hayes suffered a gunshot wound to his left leg at this action.

In 1814 the battalion is recorded as embarking from Bordeaux for Canada and later present at Niagara and engaged at the siege of Fort Erie. In 1815 it embarked from Canada and arrived at Ostend; Ghent; Paris; Army of Occupation. Hayes's name appears on the Peninsula prize roll as been awarded £2, 14s, 3 1/2d.

After serving 25 years, Hayes was discharge on April 1825; 10 years as Sergeant Major. His discharge papers describe his conduct as most highly creditable and soldier-like, and note that he served in the Walcheren campaign and, and that he received a gunshot wound in the left leg at the battle of Echalar in the Pyrenees on 2 August 1813. He died on 3 October 1855, age 73.

Sold with copied research.

379



Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse (**John Ford, Lieut. 79th Foot.**)  
*edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£1,800-£2,200*

**John Ford** was appointed Ensign in the 79th Highlanders on 25 May 1809, and promoted to Lieutenant on 30 May 1811. He served in the Walcheren Expedition in 1809, and afterwards in the Peninsula from January 1810 to November 1811, and from April 1813 to April 1814. He was present at the siege of Flushing and the defence of Cadiz, Foz d'Orance, Fuentes d'Onor, Nivelle, Nive and Toulouse. He served as an assistant engineer during four of the campaigns, including Cadiz and San Sebastian.

At the battle of Toulouse, 'Lieutenant Ford and seven men of the 79th, who were in a detached portion of the work, separated from its front face by a deep road, had their retreat cut off by a whole French regiment advancing along this road in their rear, when one of the men, with great presence of mind, called out "sit down," which hint was immediately acted on, with the effect of saving the party from being made prisoners, as the enemy supposed them to be wounded, and a French officer shrugged his shoulders in token of inability to render them any assistance!'

He was placed on the half-pay of the 3rd West India Regiment on 15 November 1821, and was later appointed one of the three Captains of Invalids at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Whilst in that appointment he compiled an illustrated MS. book of the captured Flags and Standards displayed at the Royal Hospital.

380



Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Martinique, Busaco, Albuhera, Badajoz, Vittoria, Pyrenees (**Thos. Lazenby, 7th Foot.**)  
*carriage bent between first two clasps, considerable edge bruising and some rubbing over naming, otherwise good fine* *£1,400-£1,800*

**Thomas Lazenby** was admitted to an out-pension of 9d per diem on 2 February 1815, in consequence of 'amputated left arm at Pampeluna'. He was then aged 32 and had served 7 years 5 months. He was residing at Hull but had been born at Langworth, York, a basket maker by trade. He died on 20 February 1852.



**The Peninsula War medal awarded to General Sir John Aitchison, G.C.B., Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who was wounded at Talavera when an Ensign carrying the King's Colour, which was also shot through, together with his two General officer swords; his letters were published under the title *An Ensign in the Peninsular War***

- i. Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelles, Nive (John Aitchison, Lieut. 3rd Ft. Gds.) *minor contact marks, otherwise good very fine*
- ii. 1831 pattern Victorian General Officer's mameluke-hilted sword by 'Henry Wilkinson Pall Mall London', unnumbered, with slightly curved bright blade double-edged at the clipped-back point and etched over half its length on both sides with foliate decoration, crossed sword and baton, crowned 'VR' cypher, one side with monogram 'JA' below family crest, regulation hilt with gilt mounts including guard cast and chased on both sides with foliate and centred on a crossed sword and baton within a wreath, ivory grips, in its brass scabbard with two rings for suspension, and complete with its bullion sword-knot, *some denting to scabbard, otherwise very good, bright and fresh condition*
- iii. 1831 pattern Victorian General Officer's mameluke-hilted sword by 'Hamburger & Co 30 King St. Covnt. Garden London', with slightly curved bright blade double-edged at the clipped-back point and etched over half its length on both sides with foliate decoration, crossed sword and baton, crowned 'VR' cypher, regulation hilt with gilt mounts including guard cast and chased on both sides with foliate and centred on a crossed sword and baton within a wreath, ivory grips, in its black leather levée scabbard with ornate gilt-brass mounts, the two suspension rings decorated with boldly chased oak wreaths, complete with its bullion sword knot, *some wear to leather on scabbard, otherwise very good, bright and fresh condition*

All contained in a large and heavy contemporary glazed oak display case with additional provision for G.C.B. (Military) insignia, *excellent overall condition as described* (3) *£8,000-£12,000*





**John Aitchison** was born at Drummore, Musselburgh, East Lothian, on 25 April 1779, son of William Aitchison. He was appointed Ensign in the 3rd Foot Guards on 25 October 1805, and took part in the expedition to the Baltic in 1807, including the siege and capture of Copenhagen. He served in the Peninsula from March 1809 to October 1810, including the passage of the Douro, capture of Oporto and subsequent pursuit of Soult's Army to Salamonde. At the battle of Talavera he was wounded in the arm while carrying the King's Colour, which was also shot through. He also served in the campaign of 1810, including the battle of Busaco and the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras. He returned home in October of that year and received his promotion to Lieutenant & Captain on 22 November 1810. He returned to the Peninsula once more in May 1812, where he remained until the end of the War in April 1814. In this period he was present at the battle of Salamanca, the capture of Madrid, the siege of Burgos, and the retreat from thence into Portugal; the affair of Osma, the battle of Vittoria, affair at Tolosa, the siege of San Sebastian, the battles of the Nivelle and Nive, passage of the Ardour, investment of Bayonne, siege of the citadel, and repulse of the sortie.

He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 15 December 1814, and to Colonel on 20 May 1836, commanding the Scots Fusilier Guards for upwards of four years until promoted to Major-General on 23 November 1841. He served in India from June 1845 to November 1851, as Major-General on the staff of the Madras Presidency, in command of the Mysore Division (including Coorg) and of the Province of Malabar and Canara. In 1851 he was appointed Colonel of the 72nd Highlanders, and was transferred as Colonel to the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1870. In 1859 he had been made a Knight Commander of the Bath and promoted to General in the following year. In 1867 he received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. General Sir John Aitchison, G.C.B., Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards died at his residence in Devonshire Place, London, on 12 May 1875, at the advanced age of 87 years. Had he survived just a little longer he would have been made a Field Marshal, to which Queen Victoria had already assented.

The letters of John Aitchison, edited by W. F. K. Thompson, were published in 1981 under the title *An Ensign in the Peninsular War*. His letters abound with comments on the actions of Wellington, sometimes laudatory, other times highly critical, particularly with regard to the siege of Burgos, where he describes Wellington as 'impolitic, not to say wantonly reprehensible.' Aitchison also expresses his admiration for the courage of men under fire; describes the shortage of supplies for the troops and the poor quality of the food available; criticises the Spanish officers 'a despicable set... always the first to desert', and the Portuguese; he emphasises the need for news from England, without which 'we would be perfectly ignorant of what is going on in the rest of the world'. A first edition of this book accompanies the lot.

382



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**Joseph Horton, 11th. Lt. Dragns.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£800-£1,200*

**Joseph Horton** was born in Stone, Buckinghamshire.

383



**The Waterloo Medal awarded to Corporal J. Green, 1st Royal Dragoons, who was wounded in the breast at Waterloo, the ball being extracted 16 months later**

Waterloo 1815 (Corporal John Green, 1st or Royal Dragoons.) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, and with top silver riband bar, *the edge neatly plugged at 6 o'clock, some pitting and polished, therefore better than good fine* £2,400-£2,800

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.

**John Green** was born in Reading, Berkshire, on 15 September 1791 and enlisted for the 1st Dragoons at Marlborough, Wiltshire, on his 15th birthday. He served five years in Spain and Portugal, and was present at the battles of Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, and Toulouse. He was promoted to Corporal on 25 April 1815, and served in Captain Henry Carden's No. 3 Troop with the 1st Dragoons, as part of the Union Brigade, at the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded 'with a musket ball through left breast, extracted 16 months after at Ipswich'. He was promoted Sergeant on 26 November 1820, but reduced to Private in October 1829. He became a Corporal once more in November 1831 and was promoted to Sergeant again in February 1838. He was finally discharged on 25 June 1838, after 33 years and 284 days' service. He was still alive in 1848, and received a three-clasp Military General Service Medal.

Sold with copied attestation and discharge papers; and other research.

x384



Waterloo 1815 (**Alexander Young, 2nd or R.N. Brit. Reg. Drag.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *some minor marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £4,000-£5,000

**Alexander Young** was born in the Parish of Barony and enlisted into the 2nd Dragoons on 9 May 1810. He was present at the battle of Waterloo where he served in Captain James Poole's Troop. He died at Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, on 11 May 1823, his next of kin being given as his mother, last known to be residing in the Parish of Shettleston, County Lanark (WO 12/522, 12/524 and 25/1396 refer).



Waterloo 1815 (**Lieut. William Lindsey, 10th Royal Reg. Hussars.**) fitted with original steel clip and silver bar suspension, and later silver ribbon buckle, *very fine and better* *£3,000-£4,000*

**William Henry Bingham Lindsey/Lindsay** was the third son of Thomas Lindsey of Hollymount, County Mayo, by Lady Margaret Bingham, daughter of the 1st Earl of Lucan. He was appointed a Cornet in the 10th Hussars on 12 January 1815, and was promoted to Lieutenant on 15 June, immediately prior to the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

His services on the 18th June are described in the *Memoirs of the Tenth Royal Hussars*:

*'On the morning of the 18th a reconnoitring party was sent out from the Sixth Cavalry Brigade, by order of Sir Hussey Vivian, to guard the left flank of the British army, which was much exposed, and also in hopes of gaining some intelligence of the near approach of the Prussians. This patrol was taken from the 10th Hussars, and was under the command of Major Taylor, who proceeded with it in the direction of Ohain, and placed his picquets at Ter la Haye and Frischermont. About ten in the morning a Prussian patrol was met with, when the officer in charge of it informed Major Taylor that General Bülow was at St. Lambert, advancing with his corps d'armée. Major Taylor immediately despatched this important intelligence by Lieutenant Lindsay to the Duke's head-quarters, besides reporting it to Sir Hussey Vivian.'*

The same work also published a letter from Lieutenant Lindsay to his mother, Lady G. Lindsay, written on the field of Waterloo on Monday, 19th June, and sealed with a wafer made of pinched bread:

*'My Dearest Mother, - We have just had the happiness of giving the French the most complete drubbing they ever got, having beaten them on the heights of Waterloo, destroyed nearly their whole army, taking nearly an hundred pieces of cannon. They drove in a piquet of the Tenth on which I happened to be at ten o'clock, and a charge of the Tenth on the 18th decided the fate of the day. Nearly the whole of their officers have either been killed or wounded, and, thank God, I escaped without the least accident. I write this in the most shocking place you ever saw, but you must be satisfied with it till I can write a fuller account. We are about to pursue them immediately. The Prussians have saved us that trouble, for they have followed them. Eight officers are the whole we can muster. Most are killed or wounded. Adieu, my dearest mother, with thousand loves to all.'*

Lieutenant Lindsey was placed on half-pay on 25 May 1816, but exchanged into the 17th Light Dragoons on 22 June 1820, who he joined in India where they had been stationed since 1808. He died at the village of Boosud on the river Mhye in India on 1 June 1822; he had been absent from the regiment since April 1822 'on private affairs' in Bombay, and was on his way back to join it.

Sold with comprehensive research, including copied Commander-in-Chief's Memoranda for his various appointments.

386



Waterloo 1815 (**John Reed, 10th Royal Reg. Hussars.**) fitted with unusual contemporary replacement 'clashed hand' silver clip and bar suspension, and with attractive 'rose, thistle & shamrock' silver ribbon slide, original old ribbon but rather fragile, *edge bruising, polished and generally rather worn, therefore fine* *£1,400-£1,800*

**John Reed** was born in the Parish of Aldbourne, Wiltshire, and attested for the 10th Hussars at Bath on 5 May 1809, aged twenty, a carpenter by trade. He served 'in the Peninsula and in France in 1813 & 1814, and in Flanders and at the battle of Waterloo in 1815', and was discharged at Leeds Barracks on 16 July 1830. He was, according to the Surgeon's report, suffering from chronic rheumatism and 'has been unable to ride for more than two years, on account of the motion invariably producing severe and lasting pain of the loins. Previous to this time he had suffered from rheumatism'.

Reed lived to claim the M.G.S. medal with clasps for Vittoria, Orthes and Toulouse. In the 1851 census he is living as a carpenter and army pensioner at 'Waterloo Cottage', 24, Great North Road, Finchley, North London. He died in Barnet in the first quarter of 1871, aged 83, his wife having died in Barnet in the same quarter the previous year.

Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

x387



Waterloo 1815 (**Serjeant Jos. Green, 2nd Batt. Grenad Guards**) fitted with contemporary replacement ring and silver bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£1,800-£2,200*

**Joseph Green** (also Greene) was born at Seycourt, Buckinghamshire, and enlisted into the 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, at Oxford on 28 January 1805. He was wounded in the leg at Bergen op Zoom in March 1814, and also wounded at Waterloo on 18 June, where he served as a Sergeant in Lieutenant-Colonel Hill's Company. He was discharged on 8 April 1816, not recommended for pension, aged 43. He was also rejected at a pension examination on 12 December 1827 (*Men of the 1st Foot Guards at Waterloo and Beyond*, by Barbara Chambers refers).

x388



Waterloo 1815 (**Serj. William Shannon, 1st Batt. 4th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with contemporary replacement silver clip and bar suspension, *some edge bruising and contact marks but generally very fine* *£1,600-£2,000*

*Provenance:* Glendining's, July 1908; Dix Noonan Webb, December 1999.

**William Shannon** served as a Sergeant in Captain Kirwan's Company at Waterloo. He had previously served in the Peninsula at the battle of Salamanca, for which he subsequently received the M.G.S. medal. He also served in North America from June 1814, where the regiment participated in the battles of Bladensburg, Godley Wood and New Orleans, returning to England in May 1815.

389



Waterloo 1815 (**Ensign John Clarke, 54th Regiment Foot**) fitted with original steel clip and replacement silver bar suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* *£3,000-£3,600*

*Provenance:* The Armoury 1986; Army of India Medal, Christie's, July 1987.

**John Clark/Clarke** was appointed Ensign in the 54th Foot on 2 June 1814; Lieutenant, 27 November 1821; Captain, 29 August 1826; Major, 25 December 1829; Bt. Lieutenant-Colonel, 23 November, 1841; Bt. Colonel, 29 June 1854; Major-General, 26 October 1858.

Ensign Clark was present at Waterloo in reserve at Hal, at the siege of Cambrai and with the Army of Occupation Medal). He also served in India until 1840 and was Captain and Brigade Major during the war in Burma where he was present at Rangoon, Kemmendine, Kamaroot and Mahattee. He led the attack on the fortified heights at Aracan, and was severely wounded in the neck, arm and left side (Medal with clasp).

He was made a Knight of Hanover and at the time of his death, 22 March 1865, was honorary Colonel of the 59th Foot, and had served in the army for 51 years. He was buried in St Andrew's Churchyard, Hove, Sussex.

390



Waterloo 1815 (**Corp. Gavin Hamilton, 1st Batt. 79th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with contemporary replacement silver bar suspension, together with a relic silver cased pocket watch supposedly carried at Waterloo, the outer case hallmarked London 1774, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine or better* *£2,000-£2,600*

**Gavin Hamilton** served at Waterloo in Captain R. Mackay's No. 4 Company. Sold with 'General Berthier's Map of France' of 1804, published by Samuel Leigh, Strand, April 1814, 38cm x 36cm, the card mount inscribed 'Presented to Gavin Barham Hamilton by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, June 1851.'

391



Honourable East India Company Medal for Burma 1824-26, gold, fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *small test cut to edge and minor hairline marks overall, otherwise an attractive example, good very fine and scarce* *£3,600-£4,000*

These medals were awarded to Jemadars and Subedars of the Bengal and Madras armies. Two forces were deployed, one (mostly Indian) advanced through Arakan, the second made an amphibious attack on Rangoon and then pushed north up the Irrawaddy river. Though the medal was sanctioned in 1826, it was not sent out to the Presidencies until 1832. As a result, almost 200 medals (mostly intended for officers in the Madras army) were unclaimed and melted down. This medal is scarce because fewer than 550 were issued.

392



Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (**Captain F. E. Manning 16th Regt. Grenadiers**) naming engraved in fine running script, fitted with steel clip and bar suspension, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good very fine* £800-£1,000

**Francis Edward Manning** was born at Sidmouth, Devon, on 19 May 1803. He served as an Ensign in the Bengal European Regiment 1819-20, before being posted as Lieutenant to the 2/10th N.I. in 1821, and as Interpreter and Quartermaster to the 1/10th N.I. in October 1823. He transferred to the 16th N.I. (late 2/10th) in May 1824, was promoted to Captain in January 1829, and to Brevet Major in April 1844. He served at the capture of Ghuznee in 1839 (Medal); in command of a convoy proceeding to Cabul, 23 July 1841, and in Nott's advance on Cabul in 1842 (Medal); and at the battle of Maharajpoo in 1843 (despatches *London Gazette* 8 March 1844; Bronze Star). Major Manning died at Etawah on 8 October 1844.

393 China 1842 (**J. McIlwain. Serg. 18th R. Irish Reg. Infantry**) with original straight bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £400-£500

394 China 1842 (**George Austin, Corporal. 49th Regiment**) with original straight bar suspension, *naming slightly weak in places, minor edge bruising, very fine* £340-£380

395 Maharajpoo Star 1843 (**Private Robert Waight H.M. 40th Regt.**) fitted with replacement German-silver bar suspension, *the obverse somewhat worn, therefore good fine* £360-£440

396 Maharajpoo Star 1843, unnamed, with original brass hook suspension, *good very fine* £140-£180

397 Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, no clasp (**Qr. Mr. Serjt. F. Wainright 11th. Regt. N:I:**) *nearly very fine, scarce to unit* £240-£280

398



Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (**Corpl. John Bolton 16th. Lancers**) with top silver riband bar, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £400-£500

*Provenance:* Clive Nowell Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2009.

**John Bolton** was born in St. Martin's, London, in 1816 and attested for the 16th Lancers at Bow Street, London, on 10 May 1835. He 'served throughout the campaign in Afghanistan 1838-39, at the capture of Ghuznee (Medal), and served in the action at Maharajpoo in December 1843 (Star). Promoted Corporal on 4 December 1843, he 'served at Aliwal in January 1846 (Medal) and at Sobraon in February 1846 (clasp)'. Promoted Sergeant on 26 July 1853, he was discharged on 16 August 1859, after 24 years and 93 days' service. His conduct was 'that of a very good soldier, and he was awarded the gratuity and Good Conduct Medal for Long and Meritorious Service.' (recipient's service records refer). He died as an in-pensioner on 19 April 1877.

The Battle of Aliwal, on 28 January 1846, was the scene of the spectacular charge of the 16th Lancers. Sold together with two books related to the Charge of the 16th Lancers at Aliwal, *Lancers Charge!*, by W. J. Gould; and *All for a Shilling a Day*, by D. F. Featherstone; and other copied research.



**The rare and important Maori War medal awarded to Major-General Thomas B. Collinson, Royal Engineers, who produced the first set of scientifically surveyed maps of Hong Kong, published in 1845, and is the only known Army recipient of the New Zealand War medal dated '1847', when, on 19 July, he was present in the successful repulse of an attack on the fort, known as the 'Rutland Stockade', by some 400 Maori warriors**

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1847 (Col. Thos. Bernd. Collinson, Ryl. Engrs.) officially impressed naming, *toned, extremely fine and probably unique to an Army recipient* *£5,000-£7,000*

*Provenance:* Professor Graveson Collection, Glendining's, March 1989; Dix Noonan Webb, March 2008, 'An Important Collection of Medals for the Maori Wars 1845-66'.

Confirmed on Roll 7681/359 Royal Engineers 'Medals Issued on 25 February 1870', Rank and Name: Colonel Collinson, Thomas Bernard; Rank at the period the Medal was earned: Captain; Record of Service in the claim is founded: Engaged against the natives in Cook Straits 1847, Lieut. Col. McCleverty Commanding. Present at the repulse of 400 natives in attack at Wanganui on 19 July 1847.' Believed to be the only Army recipient of a medal with this date. Referenced in *British Battles and Medals*.

**Thomas Bernard Collinson** was born on 18 November 1821, the son of the Rev. John Collinson and Amelia King, at Gateshead, County Durham. He entered the Army at the age of 16 years 8 months in the Cadet Company of the Royal Engineers on 16 June 1838, being promoted Lieutenant in March 1841, Captain in April 1847, Brevet of Major in October 1858, Lieutenant-Colonel in September 1860, Brevet of Colonel in September 1865, Colonel in July 1871, and Hon. Major-General and retired on full pay on 2 August 1873. His service comprised 21 years and 217 days at Home, and 13 years and 195 days Abroad. His Home service included terms at Chatham, Woolwich, on the Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, the Great Exhibition in 1857, and further terms at Woolwich and Chatham, and at Aldershot and Dover. His service abroad included China, New Zealand, Corfu, Malta, two periods in Corfu interspersed with Special Service in Egypt, September to November 1858, and Malta.

As a young Lieutenant Collinson left Woolwich on the Honourable East India Company Ship *Mount Stewart Elphinstone* on 24 May 1843, bound for Hong Kong. There, his principal work was making an exact survey of Hong Kong Island, employing knowledge gained from three years with the Ordnance Survey in England and Ireland. He established 27 trigonometric stations around Hong Kong Island in order to produce the first set of scientifically surveyed maps of Hong Kong, the *Ordnance Map of Hong Kong* published by the Board of Ordnance in 1845, and received a compliment from the geographer J. Arrowsmith that it was the most complete map he had ever seen. Ambitious to make a perfect map, he utilised the contour system that had recently been developed and adopted in the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, also adding soundings and other nautical information from Admiralty charts by Captain Edward Belcher, R.N., H.M.S. *Sulphur* (Commander Richard Collinson, R.N., Thomas's brother, also produced Admiralty charts of the China coast). Collinson made the first records of many place names, including prominent locations in today's Hong Kong: Shek O, Chai Wan, Shau Kei Wan, Quarry Bay, Tai Tam, Tin Wan, Wan Chai, and Pok Fu Lam. Cape Collinson, Mount Collinson, Collinson Street, Cape Collinson Road and Path, on Hong Kong Island, were all named in his honour. Collinson's pictorial drawings were of such an admirable standard that Major Aldrich, R.E., used Collinson's work to illustrate his 1846 report on the erection of Ordnance buildings in Hong Kong, published in the Royal Engineer Papers in 1849.

On 11 June 1846, Collinson sailed for service in New Zealand embarking in an old teak ship, the *Emily Jane* (480 tons), bound for Sydney, New South Wales, arriving on 18 August 1846. Upon the continued native attacks in New Zealand it was decided that he had better go, and on 1 September 1846 he departed New South Wales in the aptly named trading brigantine *Terror*, anchoring at Auckland on 19 September 1846. Collinson recorded in his [unpublished] Journal, '*left Hong Kong for services in New Zealand. This movement was brought about by some representation at headquarters that I had been long enough in China; and as I had completed the special work I had been sent out for, and as an officer was wanted in New Zealand, there was some reason for it.*'

In Auckland he stayed with Captain Henderson, R.A., for several months. The Royal Engineer officers in New Zealand at this time consisted of Captain William Biddlecomb Marlow R.E. and Clerk of Works George Graham R.E., both of whom had recently been exhaustively occupied with Hone Heke's War in the Bay of Islands during 1845-46, and with the Auckland defences.

On 22 November 1846, Collinson embarked in the Colonial Brig *Victoria* to his solitary station in Wellington, where trouble persisted in the Hutt Valley. Ten days after his arrival, on 30 November, he embarked on H.M.S. *Calliope*, with the whole force, for Wanganui, where Captain Joseph Henry Laye, 58th Regiment, and himself selected a site for a stockade and arranged its construction. In January 1847, having returned to Wellington in a small trading cutter, he organised the construction of barracks, explored the road to Porirua and the Hutt Valley, and returned to Wanganui in February to carry on the construction of defences there. He was present there, on 19 July, in the successful repulse of an attack on the fort, known as the 'Rutland Stockade', by some 400 Maori warriors.

Collinson returned to his station in Wellington in 1848, where duties included a plan for the defence of Wellington, the arrangement and construction of military buildings, and a report on the earthquake that damaged the Paremata Barracks at Porirua. He also made occasional visits to Wanganui and explorations about the local countryside. Collinson completed a paper on New Zealand timber trees, with notes supplied by the naturalist William John Swainson, F.R.S., in February 1850. During his service in New Zealand he made a number of friends in Captain Henderson, R.A., Bishop Selwyn, Sir George Grey, Alfred Domett, William Fox and Tamehana. Dr Andrew Sinclair, the Colonial Secretary and naturalist, had served with his brother Richard on H.M.S. *Sulphur*.



## Single Campaign Medals

Collinson departed New Zealand for Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, in March 1850, where, on Tuesday, 26 March 1850, he forwarded his paper 'On Timber Trees of New Zealand' to the Royal Society of Van Dieman's Land along with samples of timber and dried leaves of the principal forest trees found in the southern part of New Zealand, and was admitted into the Society at its April meeting. His paper was read before the Society on 10 July 1850, and published in the following year.

During his return to England from May 1850, he wrote two detailed papers on the history of military operations in New Zealand for publication in the Royal Engineer Papers. He was soon also employed at the Great Exhibition of 1851 as the 'Superintendent of British Side of Building' under the general superintendence of Colonel Sir William Reid, R.E., Chairman of the Executive Committee. He also supplied the statistics of New Zealand for publication in the *Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue*. For the New Zealand exhibit, South Area Q and R 32, his father, the Rev. John Collinson, provided article no. 3.—geological specimens, iron sand from New Plymouth, a small bag made of New Zealand flax made by a lady, flax prepared by Māori (native pattern and dyes) and a mat of New Zealand flax made by Māori.

In April 1869 he advocated in a lecture to the Royal United Service Institute, the formation of one General Military School. In 1889 he edited his brother Sir Richard Collinson's journal for publication: *Journal of H.M.S. Enterprise, on the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin's ships by Behring Strait, 1850-55*. In 1892-94 he compiled a detailed and illustrated memoir (unpublished) of his work and experiences titled 'Seven Years Service on the Borders of the Pacific Ocean, 1843-1850, Written for the Information and Satisfaction of My Children' [Believed to have been sold at auction by Messrs Phillips in November 1970, and now held by the National Library Wellington, N.Z.]. Collinson was a keen illustrator and many examples, some featuring Māori, are kept at the Alexander Turnbull Library of the National Library. Further of his sketches are held by the National Museum of Australia.

Major-General Thomas Bernard Collinson died at Ealing, Middlesex, of pneumonia on 1 May 1902.

Sold with full research including photocopies from Papers Connected with The Duties of the Corps of The Royal Engineers", Vol. III - New Series, Paper II: Remarks on the Military Operations in New Zealand by Capt. Collinson, Royal Engineers, Parts I, II, and III.

- 
- 400** New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1864 (**533 J. Connor. 40th. Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *heavy contact marks, therefore fair to fine* *£280-£320*
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- 401** New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (**153 G. Copeland 65th. Foot**) officially impressed naming, *minor official correction to surname, edge bruise and contact marks, very fine* *£280-£320*  
**George Copeland** was born in Hertford in 1836 and attested for the 58th Regiment of Foot at St. Albans on 4 August 1854. He transferred to the 65th Regiment of Foot on 1 November 1858, was promoted Corporal on 15 January 1866, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, in 1872. He was discharged on 25 January 1876, after 21 years and 175 days' service, of which 8 years and 9 months were spent in New Zealand, and over 4 years were spent in India.
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- 402** Punjab 1848-49, no clasp (**Ensign S. C. Fraser, 2nd. Eur. Regt.**) *edge nicks, good very fine* *£300-£400*
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- 403** Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (**Sepoy Sewchurun Doobe 1st. N.I.**) *suspension claw re-affixed, heavy pitting, polished, therefore fine* *£100-£140*  
*Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2006.*
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- 404** South Africa 1834-53 (**John Grant. 91st. Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£240-£280*  
**John Grant** attested for the 91st (Argyllshire) Highlanders and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Second Kaffir War, 1846-47.
- 
- 405** South Africa 1834-53 (**W. Taylor. 1st. Bn. Rifle Bde.**) *edge bruising and heavy contact marks, therefore fine* *£200-£240*  
**William Taylor** attested for the Rifle Brigade and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Third Kaffir War, 1850-53.
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- 406** Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruise, good very fine* *£100-£140*
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- 407** Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *pawn-broker's mark to obverse field, light contact marks, very fine* *£100-£140*
- 
- x408** Crimea 1854-56, no clasp (**H. Hill. R.A.**) contemporarily (*and rather crudely*) engraved naming, *contact marks, nearly very fine* *£80-£120*
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- 409** Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£80-£120*
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- 410** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, nearly very fine* *£100-£140*
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- 411** Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Alma, Sebastopol (**Wm. Florey Pri. R.M. H.M.S. Algiers**) contemporarily engraved naming, *first clasp a tailor's copy, very fine* *£120-£160*
- 
- 412** Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Azoff, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£100-£120*
- 
- 413** Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps* (**2058. Alexander. Robbin. 42. Royal. Highlanders**) Regimentally impressed naming, *contact marks, very fine* *£240-£280*



**The Crimea Medal awarded to Private W. Eaton, 17th Lancers, who served with the Light Brigade at the time of the Charge at Balaklava on 25 October 1854, and died of dysentery at Scutari in January 1855**

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (W. Eaton. 17th. Lancers.) officially impressed naming, fitted with *Bailey, Coventry*, silver top riband bar, *unofficial rivets between clasps and traces of solder to clasp carriage, nearly extremely fine* £3,000-£4,000

*Provenance:* J. B. Hayward, December 1969.

**William Eaton** attested for the 17th Lancers in 1846 and served with the Regiment in the Crimea, verified on Muster Roll as being present with the Regiment on the occasion of the Charge of the Light Brigade, 25 October 1854, where the Regiment had three officers and 25 men killed, and six officers and 55 men wounded; in addition, eight men were awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He was sent to Scutari on 13 December 1854, and died of dysentery at Scutari on 20 January 1855.

Although Private Eaton's name does not appear on the list of confirmed 'Chargers', this does not preclude him from having taken part in the Charge of the Light Brigade. Most members of the Light Brigade entitled to the Balaklava clasp, in the absence of any evidence or status details to the contrary, took part in the Charge.

Sold with a 17th Lancers badge and button; copied medal roll extracts; and other research.

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- 415** Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (**C. K. Ellingham. 31st Regt.**) fitted with Crimean type suspension, *very fine* £50-£70

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- 416** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**R. Galloway, 64th. Foot.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £400-£500

**Roger Galloway** was born at Glenavey, Crumlin, co. Antrim, in 1824, and attested for the 64th Foot in 1842. He was promoted Corporal in 1851 and Sergeant in 1855 before being reduced to the ranks later that year. Proceeding to Persia in late November 1856, the regiment took place in battles at Reshire and Bushire. In 1857 the force advanced inland and defeated the Persian field army at Koosh-Ab on 8 February 1857 while the flank companies were involved in action at Ahwaz. Although hostilities lasted for a little over three months, four battle honours were awarded; Reshire, Bushire, Koosh-Ab and Persia. The 64th were the only British regiment to be awarded all four.

Following the Persian campaign, the 64th, now in India, was immediately ordered to take part in the Cawnpore relief force under Major-General Sir Henry Havelock. The relief force did not reach Cawnpore before the city fell under rebel control, a forced march was therefore ordered and the first clash with the rebel forces occurred at Fatehpur. From there a number of skirmishes took place until the force met with the rebels in a significant engagement at Ahwera on 16 July 1857. The relief force entered Cawnpore on 17 July 1857. Subsequently, elements of the regiment played a small part in the First Relief Force of Lucknow, though the majority of the regiment remained in Cawnpore. It was at Lucknow that, on 29 September 1857, during an action with the rebels that Galloway received a sword wound to his right arm that required the amputation of his right arm (entitled to the Indian Mutiny Medal with Defence of Lucknow clasp).

Sold with a DVD of copied research.

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- 417** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Looshai (**Sepoy Nund Sing Lama 44th Regt. N.I.**) *suspension claw tightened, with official corrections, very fine* £160-£200

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- 418** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Naga 1879-80 (**Constable Shukaroo Cachari Goalpara Fr. Police**) *suspension claw tightened, very fine, scarce* £280-£320

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- 419** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**6483 Pte. G. Barber 1st. Bn. Rif. Brig.**) *nearly very fine* £100-£140

- 
- 420** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7, bronze issue (**Syce Peelia 1st. Bombay Lcrs.**) *good very fine*  
£70-£90
- 
- x421** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**159 Pte. W. Norbury 2d. Bn. Ches. R.**) *good very fine*  
£100-£140
- 
- 422** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**1969 Pte. G. Bendall 2d. Bn. Devon. Regt.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine*  
£100-£140  
For other medals to the Bendall family, see Lots 159, 287, 421, and 684.
- 
- 423** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (**6154 Pte C. Bowley 4th Bn. K.R.Rif.C.**) *suspension slack, very fine*  
£120-£160  
Medal Roll additionally gives entitlement for 'Lushai 1889-92' clasp for service with the 1st Battalion.
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- 424** India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Looshai, North West Frontier (**Rifleman Heera Sarkee. 2d Goorkha Regt.**) *unofficial retaining rod between clasps, toned, light contact marks, very fine*  
£200-£240
- 
- 425** India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7, *clasps remounted in this order, as usual* (**1618 Pte. W. Bendall 2nd. Bn. R.W. Surr: R.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine*  
£140-£180  
For other medals to the Bendall family, see Lots 159, 287, 418, and 684.
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- 426** India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (**4418 Sergt. P. Carter 1st Bn. Rif. Brig.**) *2nd clasp loose on riband as issued, very fine*  
£100-£140
- 
- 427** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**J. Willis, 42nd RI. Highlanders**) *very fine*  
£220-£260
- 
- 428** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**David Orchison, 71st. Highd. L.I.**) *very fine*  
£280-£320  
**David Orchison** was born in Forfar in 1828, a weaver by trade, and attested for the 92nd Highlanders in May 1845, before transferring to the 71st Highlanders March 1853. He served with the regiment in the Crimea, was present at the siege of Sebastopol. The 71st was present with the Expedition to Kertch and Yenikale (medal & clasp)  
The headquarters and right wing of the 71st arrived at Bombay on 6 February 1858, and the left wing two days later; the right wing proceeding to Mhow by bullock train in detachments of about forty daily, the first of which left Bombay on 26 February, and the last arrived at Mhow on 17 March. It marched from Mhow on 30 March to join the Central India Field Force, and joined the second brigade at Mote on 3 May. It was present at the action in Rose's attack on the enemy at Koonch, 7 May, when eight men fell dead in the ranks, and upwards of twenty officers and men had to be carried from the field on account of the heat of the sun. It was present also at the actions at Muttra and Deapoor, 16 and 17 May; at the latter places the principal attacks of the enemy were repulsed by this regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell commanding the brigade, Major Rich commanding the regiment, and Battalion Major Loftus, were specially Mentioned by the Major-General. The regiment was present at the battle of Gowlowlee, 22 May, the occupation of Calpee, 23 May, and it marched on Gwalior with the 1st Brigade Central India Field Force; at the action of Moorar on 16 June, in which the 71st took a prominent part. It was while rushing on at the head of a company of this regiment that Lieutenant Wyndham Neave fell mortally wounded, and that four other ranks were killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Major Rich, and Lieutenant Scott were specially Mentioned; and Sergeant Ewing and Private George Rodgers were recommended for the Victoria Cross. On the evening of the 18 June, the regiment formed part of a column for the support of Brigadier Smith's brigade, and advanced on Gwalior with the whole force on the following two days.  
Official and regiment records confirm that Orchison was present at the engagement at Koonch, the action at Deapoor, the battle of Gowlowlee, the Occupation of Calpee, the action at Morar on 16 June, and the capture of Gwalior (medal with clasp). He was entitled to four good conduct badges on being discharge as medically unfit in October 1861.  
Sold with a DVD of copied research.
- 
- 429** China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (**Wm. Brooks. 31st Regt.**) *officially impressed naming, suspension re-affixed, nearly very fine*  
£180-£220
- 
- 430** China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (**Lieut. C. E. Rennie 44th. Regt.**) *a post-1873 specimen with 20th Century machine engraved naming, extremely fine*  
£100-£140  
**Charles Elphinstone Rennie** was born in Edinburgh on 29 June 1839, and was commissioned Ensign (without purchase) in the 44th Regiment of Foot on 19 November 1858. Promoted Lieutenant (by purchase) on 20 April 1860, he served during the Second China War, including the action of Sinho, and the storm and capture of the Taku Forts, where the regiment was awarded two Victoria Crosses. He was promoted Captain (by purchase) on 22 June 1867, and Major (without purchase) on 1 January 1875. Appointed Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment (as the 44th Foot had been renamed), with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 July 1881, he retired on 16 September 1885, and was promoted Major General on retirement. He died in Twickenham on 11 November 1888. This was his sole medallion entitlement.  
*Note:* An officially impressed medal to this recipient is known to exist.
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- 431** China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860, unnamed as issued, *edge bruise, very fine*  
£160-£200

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- 432** Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**512 Pte. W. Selles, 7th. R. Fus.**) impressed naming, *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £240-£280
- 
- 433** Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Sgt. J. Machell St Sylvester I Co.**) impressed naming, *surname partially officially corrected, good very fine* £180-£220
- 
- 434** Abyssinia 1867 (**Lg. Seaman J. Jago H.M.S. Octavia**) *slight excess of solder to suspension, edge bruise, good very fine* £240-£280
- 
- 435** Abyssinia 1867 (**1410 J. Hogan 26th. Regt.**) *suspension repaired and re-affixed, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £160-£200
- 
- 436** Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**Sub. Lt. N. Parker, R.N., H.M.S. Amethyst, 73-74**), *very fine* £280-£320  
*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, 5 April 2006  
**Neville Parker** joined the Royal Navy as a Midshipman on 18 December 1867, becoming Sub-Lieutenant in November 1872. He served aboard the *Amethyst* during the Ashantee expedition of 1873-74, and retired from the Navy in January 1877.
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- 437** Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**C. Hoar. Py. Offr. 1. Cl: H.M.S. Bittern, 73-74**), *good very fine* £180-£220
- 
- 438** Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**T. Hill, Gunr., R.N., H.M.S. Seagull, 73-74**), *good very fine* £200-£240
- 
- 439** Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**Gunr. H. Young, R.M.A. H.M.S. Active**) *later impressed naming on thin flan, edge not dated, good very fine* £160-£200  
**Harry Paul, alias Harry Young**, Gunner R.M.A., H.M.S. Active, was discharged dead on 10 June 1877. Medal sent to brother Philip Paul on 8 March 1913 (Medal Roll refers).
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- 440** Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**J. Lancaster, Serjt. R.M. H.M.S. Amethyst. 73-74**) *light contact marks, very fine* £180-£220
- 
- 441** Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**167. Pte. R. Murphy, 2Bn. Rifle Bde. 1873-4**) *nearly extremely fine* £280-£320  
**Richard Murphy** was born in Dublin in 1836 and attested for the Rifle Brigade on 10 August 1857. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India during the latter stages of the Indian Mutiny from 7 April 1858 (entitled to a no clasp Indian Mutiny Medal), and was discharged at Calcutta on 14 December 1867. He re-engaged in London eight months later on 12 August 1868, and saw further service during the Ashantee War 1873-74. He died at Gibraltar in July 1875.  
Sold with copied research.
- 
- 442** Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**32.B/303. Pte. G. Burman. 1/12th. Regt.**) *worn in parts, otherwise nearly very fine* £80-£120
- 
- 443** Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**47 Bde/1235. Pte. F. Moore. 70th. Foot**) *good very fine* £80-£120
- 
- 444** Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**Sepoy Dena Sing 1st Punjab Infy**) *cleaned, abrasive mark to edge at 6 o'clock, nearly very fine* £60-£80
- 
- 445** Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (**L-Corpl. J. Suffern. 59th Foot.**) *pawnbroker's mark in obverse field, very fine* £140-£180
- 
- 446** Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (**4827. Gunr. T. Roberts. 13/8th Bde. R.A.**) *very fine* £140-£180

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- 447** Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (**Lt. C. F. S. Alban, Tran. Ser.**) *edge nicks, therefore very fine* £280-£320
- C. F. S. Alban** joined the Indian Staff Corps as a Probationer in September 1877, and was posted to the Bombay Staff Corps. He advanced to Lieutenant and served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, during which he took part in the defence of Kandahar, and was present at the Battle of Kandahar. He subsequently advanced to Major and served with the Burmese Expedition of 1885-86 (Mentioned in Despatches and medal with two clasps).
- 
- 448** Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (**Lieut. R. P. Macdonald. 67th Foot.**) *very fine* £240-£280
- Reginald Percy MacDonald** was born in June 1856, and was the eldest son of Major General J. C. MacDonald. He was educated at Clifton College, and initially served in the Royal Pembroke Artillery Militia from 1875. MacDonald was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 67th Foot in January 1878, and advanced to Lieutenant in March of the same year. He served with the Regiment in Afghanistan December 1879 - September 1880 (Medal Roll gives entitlement to no clasp medal).
- MacDonald advanced to Captain in April 1884, and served with 2nd Battalion in the Burma Expedition 1885-87 (M.I.D. *London Gazette* 2 September 1887 - for 'most valuable work in the pacification of the Sagain district and in the pursuit of Hla-oo'). McDonald also served during the Burma Expedition 1887-89, and particularly distinguished himself with the Mogaung Field Force (D.S.O. *London Gazette* 15 September 1889).
- MacDonald was presented with the D.S.O. by the Queen, 1 August 1890. He advanced to Major in May 1892, and to Lieutenant Colonel in October 1902. MacDonald retired Colonel in 1897, and settled in South Africa where he served as a Staff Captain with the Transvaal Volunteers, Johannesburg.
- Sold with portrait photograph of recipient in uniform and wearing medals - including a no clasp Afghanistan Medal. The photograph additionally annotated in ink 'Reginald P. Macdonald.' The Afghanistan 1878-80 Medal Roll also lists McDonald as being entitled to a no clasp medal, however this medal appears entirely as issued.
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- 449** Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (**1932. L. Corpl. P. Callaghan: 67th Foot.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £220-£260
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- 450** Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (**Tpr. C. Mc.Loone. Vrybg. M. Vol.**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £260-£300
- Approximately 39 medals with clasp 'Bechuanaland' awarded to the Vryburg Mounted Volunteers.
- 
- x451** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**F. H. Newton. Ord: H.M.S. "Sultan".**) *very fine* £120-£160
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- 452** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**5524, Pte. H. Blakestone, M.S. Corps.**) *pitting from star, therefore nearly very fine* £100-£140
- 
- 453** Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £50-£70
- 
- 454** Khedive's Star, undated, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine* £40-£60
- 
- 455** North West Canada 1885, no clasp (**Pte. E. McDonald 91st W.L.I.**) *nearly very fine* £300-£400
- 
- 456** North West Canada 1885, no clasp (**Charles Reynolds**) naming engraved in upright serif capitals, re-affixed with later straight bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £200-£300
- 
- 457** Royal Niger Company Medal 1886-97, 1 clasp, Nigeria, bronze issue, the edge officially numbered '177', *very fine* £360-£420
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- 458** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (**W. G. Chapman, A.B., H.M.S. Boadicea.**) *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220
- 
- 459** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (**M. McDonald, Lg. Sto., H.M.S. Magpie**), *officially renamed, heavily polished, fine* £100-£140
- Approximately 41 medals to gunboat H.M.S. *Magpie*.
- 
- 460** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (**G. Munn, Ord., H.M.S. Raleigh.**) *very fine* £200-£240
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- 461** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin River 1894 (**J. Kerswell, Qual. Sign, H.M.S. Phoebe.**) *edge knock, nearly very fine* £200-£260
- 
- 462** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (**J. C. Marchant, Ord., H.M.S. Cossack.**) *corrections to first half of naming, good very fine* £180-£220
- Approximately 79 clasps to H.M.S *Cossack*.

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- 463** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (**G. Harman, A.B., H.M.S. Forte.**) *edge bruising, very fine*  
*£180-£220*
- 
- 464** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (**H. C. Farrow, Pte. H.M.S. Philomel.**) *contact marks to obverse, nearly very fine*  
*£140-£180*  
 Contact marks suggest probable entitlement to another campaign medal or L.S. & G.C. medal.
- 
- 465** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, no clasp (**2117. Trooper A Donaldson. B.B. Police**) *good very fine*  
*£300-£360*  
 Confirmed on roll of Bechuanaland Border Police.
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- 466** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**3972 Pte. William Comber. 2. W. Rid. Regt.**) *nearly very fine*  
*£280-£320*
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- 467** Central Africa 1891-98, ring suspension, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine*  
*£180-£220*
- 

**468**



Hong Kong Plague 1894, silver issue (**Police Constable W. Ritchie.**) fitted with contemporary silver ribbon brooch, *good very fine and very rare*  
*£2,000-£2,600*

Approximately 35 Hong Kong Plague medals are thought to have been awarded to the Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables of the Hong Kong Police, for their assistance during the outbreak of bubonic plague which broke out in the colony on 5 May 1894.

The role of the Police Force, and of Constable Ritchie in particular, was described in the report of the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board, dated 24th September 1894:

*'... the Permanent Committee desires to call to the special attention of the Government the very valuable services rendered by certain members of the Police Force who volunteered for work under the Sanitary Board during the plague, and who have performed that work in a manner deserving of every commendation... The Sanitary Board staff was wholly inadequate for the work before it and, but for the assistance rendered by the Police, assistance they were under no obligation whatever to tender, and which did not come in any way within the scope of their duties as constables, it is difficult to see from what quarter the board could have obtained men of sufficient knowledge and experience to carry out the house to house visitations, the removal of the dead and dying, the coffining of the dead, and the other detail work... that had to be in the hands of men who were available for duty at any time of the day and night and under discipline...'*

*... Sergeant Phelps and Constable Collett were in the performance of very dangerous and very disgusting work at the Tung Wah, Glass House and Cattle Depot Hospitals, and but for their services it would not have been possible during the earlier stages of the epidemic to have got the dead coffined, to have the coffins filled with quick lime and the bodies removed in time. Constables... Ritchie... rendered similar service at the Tung Wah.'*

The Tung Wah Hospital was a charitable organisation operated by and for the Chinese, and was situated in the Western District, not far from Tai Ping Shan. After being packed with quick lime, coffins were taken to the wharf at Lap San Wan, and then conveyed by sea to Sandy Bay for burial.

By the end of July the number of new cases began to fall, and in September the Colony was declared plague-free. Some 2,500 had died of the plague and nearly half the Chinese population had fled back to the mainland. At least seven members of the Police Force were among the dead.

In September 1894 the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board produced the report recognising the contribution of certain individuals and organisations in combating the plague. In the same month the European community organised a public meeting to discuss recognition of those who had distinguished themselves and, amongst other things, it was agreed to award medals in gold or silver.

Constable Ritchie was amongst the officers and men who were publicly thanked for services rendered during the plague by Governor Robinson and Mr Ackroyd, the Acting Chief Justice, at a parade at Central Police Station held on 21 March 1895, and reported in the *Hong Kong Daily Press* on the following day. He was one of 35 officers who "rendered most valuable and efficient services and these will receive medals..." At the same ceremony an inscribed silver shield about two feet square, mounted on blackwood, was presented to the force. This shield disappeared during the Japanese occupation.

Sold with detailed research and several copied photographs.

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- 469** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (**4151 Pte H. Evans 2nd Bn Seaforth Highrs**) *minor edge bruising, therefore very fine* *£100-£140*
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- 470** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895, bronze issue (**365 Dooly Bearer Yelagan thal Latchmadu C.T. Dept.**) *officially re-engraved naming, good very fine* *£60-£80*
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- 471** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**1563 Sowar Wd Orderly Abdul Hakim 5th P.C.**) *surname partially officially corrected, contact marks, good fine* *£60-£70*
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- 472** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**4247 Sapper Lal Khan Bl. Sappers & Miners**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£60-£80*
- 
- 473** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**Signr Heeraial Tel: Deptt:**) *name partially officially corrected, nearly very fine* *£60-£70*
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- 474** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (2), silver issue (**1392 Sepoy Nand Lal 38th Dogras**); bronze issue (**Syce Ghit 23d Pioneers**) *the first nearly very fine, the second good very fine (2)* *£120-£160*
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- 475** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**2939 Pte. G. Saunders 1st Bn Dorset Regt.**) *surname partially officially corrected, edge bruising and contact marks, very fine* *£80-£120*
- 
- 476** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**912 Sepoy Ramia Thapa 2d Bn 1st Gurkha Rifles**) *suspension slack, edge bruising, good fine* *£70-£90*
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- 477** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**Balak Ram Survey Deptt**) *suspension slack, good fine* *£70-£90*
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- 478** India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897 (**2426 Sowar Rajindar Singh 11th Bl. Lcrs.**) *nearly very fine* *£200-£260*
- 
- 479** India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**2683 Gr. J. Hamilton 9 M.B. R.A.**) *good very fine* *£200-£240*
- John Hamilton** was born in Coalbridge, Lanarkshire, in 1870 and attested for the Royal Artillery at Glasgow on 13 February 1894. He served with the 9th Mountain Battery in India from 23 November 1894 to 10 April 1901, and saw active service on the North West Frontier in 1897-98 - the Battery was involved in a number of actions and skirmishes during the Punjab Frontier campaign, that included the action at the Uban Pass in August 1897, the action at Dargai on 20 October 1897, and the advance up the Khanki Valley and the Capture of the Arhanga Pass on 31 October.
- Hamilton transferred to the Reserve on 1 April 1902, and was discharged on 12 February 1906, after 12 years' service.
- Sold with copied research.
- 
- 480** Ashanti Star 1896, reverse inscribed in the usual Regimental style '**3229 Pte. F. Paver 2. W. Yorks. R.**', *nearly very fine, the reverse better* *£400-£500*
- Frederick Paver** was born in Sherburn, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, in 1867 and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment at Leeds on 5 August 1892, having previously served in the Regiment's 3rd (Militia) Battalion. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 17 February 1894 to 23 November 1895, and in West Africa from 11 December 1895 to 23 February 1896. Transferring to the 1st Battalion he saw further service in Hong Kong, Singapore, and India from 4 October 1896 to 14 November 1904, and was discharged on 17 November 1904, after 12 years and 105 days' service.
- Sold with copied service papers and other research.
- 
- 481** Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**3291. Pte. F. Clothier. 1/Gren. Gds.**) *good very fine* *£180-£220*
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- 482** Queen's Sudan 1896-98, bronze issue (**Syce Bhore Singh. 1st Bo. Lancers**) *nearly very fine* *£140-£160*
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- x483** Queen's Sudan 1896-98, unnamed, *minor edge nicks, good very fine* *£160-£200*
- 
- 484** East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98 (**1571 Pte. Khan Muhammad. 27/Bo: L. Inf:**) *good very fine* *£260-£300*
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- 485** East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98 (**1219 L.Naik Fateh Muhammad. 3rd Baluch: Bn. 30th Bo. Infy.**) *officially impressed naming except where shown in italics which is officially engraved, very fine* *£260-£300*

486



East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, 1898, bronze issue (**348 Sweeper Peeru, 4th Bombay Rifles**) *very fine and very rare* £600-£800

487



**A rare 'raised dates' Queen's South Africa medal awarded to Private P. E. Simpson, Lord Strathcona's Horse**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, dated reverse, 5 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (350 Pte. P. E. Simpson, Lt. Strathcona's H.): *unofficial rivets between 3rd and 4th clasps, inverted apostrophe as normal, very fine* £5,000-£6,000

Approximately 62 medals with the dated reverse were issued, mostly (58) to men of Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**488** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**W. A. Clarke, Sto., H.M.S. Forte**), *edge bruise, nearly very fine* £70-£90

**489** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**J. R. Lowe, A.B. H.M.S. Monarch**), *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £70-£90

**John Robert Lowe** was born in Hull on 24 July 1877 and entered naval service on 16 January 1893 as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*. He served in H.M.S. *Monarch* as an Ordinary Seaman, latterly promoted to Able Seaman, from 26 January 1897 to 5 April 1900.

**490** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**W. Penellum, Ord., H.M.S. Pelorus**), *very fine* £70-£90

**(John) Walter Penellum** was born in South Brent, Devon, on 20 November 1880 and entered naval service as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 19 June 1897, serving during the Boer War in H.M.S. *Pelorus* from 1 July 1899 to 31 August 1900.

**491** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**A. Patmore, Sto: H.M.S. Thetis**) *very fine* £70-£90

**Alfred Patmore** was born in Stanstead, Essex, on 20 May 1877 and entered naval service on 13 January 1897 as a Stoker 2nd Class; promoted Stoker, he served as such in H.M.S. *Thetis* from 1 July 1899 to 8 June 1901. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 January 1902, while serving in H.M.S. *Victoria and Albert*.

Recalled to service during the Great War, he spent it in H.M.S. *Agincourt*.



492	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>13622 Dvr. T. Harman, A.S.C.</b> ) <i>nearly very fine</i>	£40-£60
x493	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>29533 Q.M. Serjt: J. MacMillan. Rand Rifles.</b> ) <i>extremely fine</i>	£70-£90
494	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>Pte. J. C. Schlosz. Cape Inftry:</b> ) <i>suspension loose, heavy edge bruising and contact marks, therefore fine</i> Sold with copied medal roll extract.	£50-£70
495	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>Serjt: W. B. Gradwell. Alicedale T.G.</b> ) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> Approximately 170 medals awarded to the Alicedale Town Guard. Sold with copied medal roll extract.	£100-£140
496	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>Pte. P. Manning. Barberton T.G.</b> ) <i>good very fine</i> Approximately 140 medals awarded to the Barberton Town Guard. <b>P. Manning</b> served with the Barberton Town Guard from 8 December 1900 to 13 July 1901. Sold with copied medal roll extract.	£80-£120
497	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>83 Pte. H. Yates. Burghersdorp T.G.</b> ) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> Approximately 205 medals awarded to the Burghersdorp Town Guard. Sold with copied medal roll extract.	£80-£120
498	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>Pte. H. C. Yeates. Burghersdorp T.G.</b> ) <i>very fine</i> Approximately 205 medals awarded to the Burghersdorp Town Guard.	£80-£120
499	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>21 Pte. B. Gravett. Cathcart T.G.</b> ) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> Approximately 80 medals awarded to the Cathcart Town Guard. Sold with copied medal roll extract.	£100-£140
500	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>96 Pte. W. Wise. Cookhouse T.G.</b> ) <i>fitted with a replacement suspension, edge bruising and worn in parts, nearly very fine</i> Approximately 100 medals awarded to the Cookhouse Town Guard. Sold with copied medal roll extract.	£50-£70
501	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>10 Pte. J. Shelver. Cyphergat T.G.</b> ) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> Approximately 75 medals awarded to the Cyphergat Town Guard.	£100-£140
502	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>650 Pte. A. S. Kidd. Grahamstown T.G.</b> ) <i>extremely fine</i> Approximately 41 medals awarded to the 1st Battalion, Grahamstown Town Guard. Sold with copied medal roll extract.	£120-£160
503	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>47 Pte. F. Goosea. Humansdorp T.G.</b> ) <i>abrasively cleaned with scratch marks to obverse and reverse fields and edge, otherwise nearly very fine</i> Approximately 68 medals awarded to the Humansdorp Town Guard. Sold with copied medal roll extract.	£70-£90
504	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>529 Pte. W. Brown. K.W.T.T.G.</b> ) <i>light pitting, good very fine</i> Approximately 329 medals awarded to the King's William's Town Town Guard. Sold with copied medal roll extract.	£80-£120
505	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>Pte. J. Moolman. Klerksdorp Tn: Gd:</b> ) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> Approximately 118 medals awarded to the Klerksdorp Town Guard. Sold with copied medal roll extract.	£80-£120
506	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp ( <b>18 Pte. F. W. Church. Lady Grey T.G.</b> ) <i>edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine</i> Approximately 108 medals awarded to the Ladygrey Town Guard. Sold with copied medal roll extract.	£70-£90

507



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut. W. P. Penberthy. Malmesbury T.G.**) *toned, extremely fine* £200-£240

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

508 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. J. Robb. Molteno T.G.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

Approximately 74 medals awarded to the Molteno Town Guard.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

509 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**18 Tpr: J. C. Ferguson. Naauwpoort T.G.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£120

Approximately 129 medals awarded to the Naauwpoort Town Guard.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

510 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**240 Pte. C. Witthuhn. Queenstown T.G.**) *good very fine* £80-£120

Approximately 331 medals awarded to the Queenstown Town Guard.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

511 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**135 Pte. C. E. Light. Somerset E. T.G.**) *very fine* £80-£120

Approximately 186 medals awarded to the Somerset East Town Guard.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

512 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. M. Otto. Swellendam T.G.**) *very fine* £100-£140

Approximately 55 medals awarded to the Swellendam Town Guard.

**M. Otto** served with the Swellendam Town Guard on active military duty from 28 August to 4 September 1901, and again from 13 to 18 September 1901.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

513 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**77 Pte. E. A. Whyte. Tarkastad T.G.**) *extremely fine* £80-£120

Approximately 134 medals awarded to the Tarkastad Town Guard.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

514 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**292 Pte. W. F. Slade. Uitenhage T.G.**) *very fine* £80-£120

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

515 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**27 Pte. M. C. Sonnenberg. Vryburg T.G.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£120

Approximately 212 medals awarded to the Vryburg Town Guard.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

516 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue (**35 Syce Lakha S. & T. Corps Bo. Cod.**) *suspension post repaired, nearly very fine* £120-£160

517 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**78482 Sgt. A. Kaye, 14th Coy. W.D., R.G.A.**) *very fine* £60-£80

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- 518** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**2224 Pte. J. McGuire, RI: Lanc: Regt.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £70-£90
- John Maguire** was born in Lancaster in 1848 and attested there for the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment on 3 June 1889. He served with the Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and was invalided home on the S.S. *Pavonia* on 8 June 1900. He was discharged, time expired, on 2 June 1901, after 12 years' service.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 519** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**3980 Corpl. A. Halford, Worcester: Regt.**) *officially re-impressed naming; 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (1047 Pte W. Wood. Worcester: Regt.) polished, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £120-£160
- Alfred Halford** was born in Evesham, Worcestershire, in 1875 and attested for the Worcestershire Regiment on 12 February 1894. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 5 February to 24 November 1895, and then in Malta and Bermuda, and was promoted Corporal on 4 October 1897. Proceeding to South Africa, he served with the 2nd Battalion during the Boer War from 17 December 1899 to 17 March 1900, and was promoted Sergeant on 1 May 1900. He transferred to the Reserve on 10 August 1902, and was discharged on 11 February 1910, after 16 years' service.
- William Wood** was born in Worcester in 1866 and attested there for the Worcestershire Regiment on 18 November 1884. He served with the Regiment in India from 8 September 1886 to 13 November 1892, before transferring to the Reserve on 19 November 1892. He was discharged on 17 November 1896, after 12 years' service, but re-engaged for service during the Boer War, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from 18 March 1900 to 26 December 1901 (additionally entitled to the South Africa 1901 clasp).
- Sold with copied research.
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- 520** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**5330 Pte. H. Tappenden, Rifle Brigade**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £140-£180
- Henry Tappenden** was born in Hackney, London, in 1879 and attested for the 5th (Militia) Battalion, Rifle Brigade at Dalston, London, on 10 August 1897. He transferred to the Regular Army at Woolwich on 9 October 1897, and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 2 October 1899 to 12 November 1900. Promoted Corporal on 8 January 1903, he transferred to the Reserve on 16 October 1903, and was discharged on 8 October 1909, after 12 years' service.
- Following the outbreak of the Great War Tappenden re-enlisted in the Rifle Brigade, and served as a Sergeant on the Western Front from 21 May 1915, twice being wounded in action, before transferring to the 885th Area Employment Company, Labour Corps, with whom he was advanced to Company Quartermaster Sergeant. He was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve on 23 July 1919. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the French Medaille d'Honneur with swords (*London Gazette* 15 December 1919).
- Sold with copied research.
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- 521** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia (**4788 Sgt W. O. S. Wilson, 50th Coy 17th Impl: Yeo:**) *good very fine* £180-£220
- William Owen Stanley Wilson** was born in Carmarthen, Wales. He attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Winchester in January 1900, and served with the 50th (Hampshire) Company, 17th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, 6 April - 20 October 1900. Wilson was discharged, 9 January 1901, and his 'Medal & clasps issued to Mother, 10.10.01'.
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- 522** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**3808 Pte. S. [sic] Maley. RI: Lanc: Regt.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £70-£90
- Thomas Maley** was born in Ardwick, Manchester, in 1873 and attested for the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment at Manchester on 29 December 1892. He was embodied for Military Service on 13 December 1899, and served with the Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 9 January 1900.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 523** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**1425 3rd. Cl Tpr: W. Traynor. S.A.C.**) *polished, very fine* £70-£90
- William Traynor** was born in England on 18 December 1880 and attested for the South African Constabulary at 5 February 1901. He served with them during the Boer War (also entitled to the two date clasps), and was discharged by purchase on 12 January 1904, after 2 years and 292 days' service.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 524** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**6040 Pte. W. McClusket. A. & S. Highrs.**) *clasps loose on ribbon, nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
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- 525** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith (**18568 Bomb T. Robinson, 13/Bty: R.F.A.**) *minor official correction to unit, suspension claw re-affixed and clasp carriage altered, nearly very fine* £70-£90
- Thomas Robinson** was born in Bury, Lancashire, in 1874 and attested for the Royal Artillery at Manchester on 8 February 1897. He served with the 13th Battery, R.F.A. in South Africa during the Boer War, and died of dysentery at Glencoe on 11 June 1900.
- Sold with copied research.

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- 526** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith (**90117 Dvr: J. Webster, 42nd. Bty: R.F. A.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £240-£280
- Joseph Webster** was born in Ilkeston, Derbyshire, in 1873 and attested for the Royal Artillery at Derby on 6 May 1892, having previously served in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Sherwood Foresters. He served with the Royal Field Artillery in India from 23 November 1894 to 16 September 1899, and then with the 42nd Battery in South Africa from 17 September 1899 to 21 May 1900. He transferred to the Reserve on 1 April 1902, and was discharged on 5 May 1904, after 12 years' service.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 527** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith (**4127 Pte. J. Ryan, Manchester Regt.**) *pawn broker's mark and scratches to obverse field, otherwise good very fine* £280-£320
- James Ryan** was born in Manchester in 1872 and attested there for the Manchester Regiment on 9 January 1894. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 18 December 1895 to 30 November 1897, and with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from 23 August 1899 to 31 August 1900. He was invalided home, and was discharged having been found medically unfit for further service on 31 January 1901, after 7 years and 22 days' service.
- Sold with copied research.
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- x528** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (**5169 Pte. A. Kay, Manchester Regt.**) *very fine* £80-£120
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- x529** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Modder River, Wittebergen (**3757 Pte. R. Ray, 1: High: Lt. Infnt.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £70-£90
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- 530** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**2632 Pte. C. Shears. S. Lanc: Regt.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £180-£220
- Charles Shears** was born in Liverpool in 1873 and attested for the South Lancashire Regiment on 2 January 1892. He transferred to the Reserve on 2 January 1899, but was recalled to the Colours on 13 November 1899, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 30 November 1899 to 30 June 1900. He was wounded at Colenso Koppies on 23 February 1900. He reverted to the Reserve on 30 April 1902, and was discharged on 1 January 1904, after 12 years' service.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 531** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, South Africa 1901 (**4742 Tpr: A. F. Lewis, 50th. Coy. 17th. Impl: Yeo:**) *extremely fine* £240-£280
- A. F. Lewis** served with the 50th (Hampshire) Company, 17th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.
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- x532** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg (**1186 Pte. W. Turrell. K.O. Scot: Bord:**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-£120
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- 533** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**35174 Pte. J. H. Rhodes. C.C.C.C.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, April 2004.
- John Hartley Rhodes** served with both the Cape Town Highlanders and the Cape Colony Cyclist Corps during the Boer War, being discharged from the latter unit, time expired, at Middleburg on 14 January 1902.
- Sold with copied research and a C.C. Cycle Corps slouch hat badge.

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- x534** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**5049 Pte. W. Ricketts, Glouc: Regt.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-£120
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- 535** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Belfast, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps* (**6061 Pte. E. Stone, Devon: Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£120  
**Edwin Stone** was born in CREDITON, Exeter, Devon, in 1864 and attested for the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment at Exeter on 21 March 1896. He was called out for Military Service on 7 March 1900, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. He was disembodied on 16 July 1901, and was discharged, totally unfit, on 15 June 1903.  
Sold with copied research.
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- x536** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (**6431 Pte. J. W. Batters. 35th. Coy. 11th. Impl: Yeo:**) *polished, good very fine* £100-£140  
**James Werge Batters** served with the 35th (Middlesex) Company, 11th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.
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- 537** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**5066 Pte. W. Underwood, 1: Leic: Regt.**) *retaining pin affixed to backstrap of Laing's Nek clasp, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £200-£240  
*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2007.  
**William Underwood** was born in Leicester in 1877 and attested there for the Leicestershire Regiment on 30 August 1897, having previously served in the Regiment's 3rd (Militia) Battalion. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 13 May 1899 to 19 January 1902, and again from 5 June to 6 November 1902 (additionally entitled to the King's South Africa Medal with two clasps), and was severely wounded in the left leg at Van Wyk's Vlei on 21 August 1900. He saw further service in India from 7 November 1902 to 2 November 1904, before transferring to the Reserve on 5 November 1904. He was discharged on 29 August 1909, after 12 years' service.  
Sold with copied research.
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- 538** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**4204 Pte. F. R. Ward, 1: Leic: Regt.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £240-£280  
*Provenance:* Sotheby's, November 1981; Spink, March 1986.  
**F. R. Ward** attested for the Leicestershire Regiment, and served with the 1st Battalion, attached to the Mounted Infantry, in South Africa during the Boer War. For his gallantry at Swartz Kop on 13 February 1901 he was Mentioned in General Kitchener's Despatch (*London Gazette* 9 July 1901) and was promoted Corporal by the Commander-in-Chief. The citation for his gallantry states: 'In retirement from Swartz Kop on 13 February 1901, the shaft of a machine gun broke; the enemy, pressing close, endeavoured to capture the gun. Privates S. Johnson and F. Ward stuck to the gun, mended the shaft, and brought the gun away by hand.'  
Sold with copied research.
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- 539** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**4184. Pte. R. M. May. 19/Hrs.**) *engraved naming, good very fine* £160-£200  
Sold with copied medal roll extracts that indicate that the recipient was additionally entitled to the King's South Africa Medal with both clasps.
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- 540** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps* (**2326 Corl. G. Smith, Oxford: Lt. Infnt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140  
**George Smith** was born in Buckinghamshire in 1867 and attested for the Oxfordshire Light Infantry at High Wycombe on 19 November 1885. Promoted Corporal on 13 October 1892, he transferred to the Reserve on 23 October 1897, but was recalled for service during the Boer War on 16 December 1899. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from 22 December 1899 to 29 June 1900, and again from 4 August 1901 to 5 March 1902 (additionally entitled to the two date clasps), and was promoted Sergeant on 1 June 1901. Re-attesting, he saw further service with the Battalion in India from 6 March 1902 to 23 October 1903, and was finally discharged on 31 March 1908, after 22 years and 13 days' service.  
Sold with copied research.
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- 541** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Transvaal, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3758 Dmr: G. Smith. Essex Regt.**) *suspension claw re-riveted, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-£120  
**George Smith** was born in Essex in 1874 and attested for the Essex Regiment on 9 January 1893, having previously served in the Regiment's 4th (Militia) Battalion. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 14 March 1896 to 6 December 1901; in South Africa from 7 December 1901 to 14 August 1902; and then back in India from 15 August 1902 to 6 April 1905. He was discharged Medically Unfit on 16 May 1905, after 12 years and 128 days' service.  
Sold with copied research.
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- x542** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**7115 Pte. R. H. Perks. Vol: Coy. S. Staff: Regt.**) *extremely fine* £80-£120
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- x543** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**2543 Pte. J. Thompson. S. Lanc: Regt.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £80-£120

- x544 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between fifth and sixth clasps (2301 Pte. H. Hawtin, RI: Warwick: Regt.) extremely fine* £100-£140

- 545 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, *last two clasps loose on riband (8087 Bugler J. Douglas. K.R.R.C.) very fine* £300-£400

**James Douglas** was born at Willington, co. Durham, and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 9 June 1893. He served as a Bugler with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, and was killed in action at Brakenlaagte on 30 October 1901.

In his book *'With the Mounted Infantry in South Africa'*, Lieutenant F. M. Crum gives the following account:

'Our extended line soon came under a sniping fire from several directions, while Lynes on my left was also busy. We had to hang on till the baggage was well away, and our infantry Battalion had retired beyond the village of Dulstroom. We were to retire by sections, Lynes' section first. After a long wait, with occasional shots coming pretty close, the time came for us to retire, which we were in the act of doing, when I saw that Bugler Douglas, who had been sent over to me with a message, had got badly bogged. Telling my section where to go to, I went back with Sergeant Rowat to try and help him out. But it was a bad place, and the horse was exhausted. The stupid Argentine brute refused to make an effort, and sank deeper and deeper. A few Boers at about 500 yards had got our range, and were getting unpleasantly near, so we packed Douglas off on foot, and only stayed long enough ourselves to destroy the horse and saddle before the Boers could get them. Poor Douglas had a long run - he was picked up by Scratchley, who with some difficulty got him to the rear un-hit but rather agitated.'

A similar version of the incident is told in another book by Captain Crum, in which he finished 'This good man was later killed at Bakenlaagte'

What happened next (at Brakenlaagte) is thus described by an eye-witness, who was near camp with No. 1 Company, K.R.R.C.: "Suddenly," he says, "there was heavy firing to our rear. Three hundred mounted men shot out and extended at a very fast gallop, joining hand with about 700 mounted men to the rear. There must have been a thousand of the finest Boers in the country, all shouting, shooting and thrusting, storming the rearguard. Soon I saw this flood mix with the infantry and come right on and on up to the two guns, a mile in rear of me. One gun kept firing away, but as the flood still came on it had to be sent away. We lined out in the best positions available, and wonderfully soon we were under a heavy fire ourselves."

Facing this rush stood Colonel Benson, coolly directing to the last. Colonel Guinness himself fired the last round of case, as his guns and gunners were swamped. The Yorkshire Light Infantry lost all their four officers in as many minutes. Of the twenty Riflemen of Sergeant Ashfield's Section only three were unhit, and these three, who were holding the horses in rear, had to be ordered back twice before they would leave their comrades.

A book by Sergeant Rowat, *'A soldier you did his duty'*, prints a different version of the same incident under the heading 'Bugler Douglas':

'One of our men stuck in a bog, and seeing it was useless to try and get the horse out (for the enemy was pinging away about 500 yards distant) our officer, Lieutenant Crum, sent the man off, shot the horse, cut the saddle, and then retired as fast as his horse could carry him to cover. The man on foot reached a kopje without being hit, but now the numbers of the enemy increased, for they opened a terrific rifle fire on the kopje behind which we were. We now had our orders from Captain Scratchley to mount and gallop as fast as possible as possible to fresh cover, for we were now fighting a rear-guard action, and it was not our desire to hold ground longer than necessary. We were not long in going about a mile, our Captain staying behind to bring the man along on foot, not very pleasant work considering the enemy were rapidly advancing, but they all reached fresh cover in safety. I now took a turn with the man whose had been horse shot, lending him my horse to get further to the rear, while I ran as fast as my short legs would carry me, with a few pieces of whistling lead to help me along.'

Douglas was one of 20 men of the First Section, No. 1 Company, 25th (K.R.R.C.) Mounted Infantry under Sergeant Ashfield at Bakenlaagte, where they were detailed to escort the guns. While three men held the horses in the rear, the other 17 settled into three small depressions to defend their position on Gun Hill. In the fierce Boer attack all 17 were hit, only the horse holders remaining unscathed. Relating to No 1 section Rowat wrote:

'No. 1 section were practically cut-up. I have heard from one of the wounded of that section, that as soon as brave Sergeant Ashfield saw the intention of the Boers was, he got his men to rally round the guns, and there they fought, like true Britons until they dropped, except two' (*ibid*).

Sold with copied research.

- 546 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (4658 Pte G. Bell, 2nd Hamps: Regt) *rank and name officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

**George Sidney Bell** was born in Canterbury, Kent, and enlisted in the Hampshire Regiment in July 1895. He served with the 2nd Battalion (Mounted Infantry) in South Africa from, 15 November 1899, and died of Enteric Fever, 26 January 1902. The following is given in a letter included with the lot, stating that the recipient 'was taken ill at Standerton, in the Transvaal, and was admitted to No. 17 General Hospital on 29th Decr. '01. He was transferred to this hospital on Jany. 16th. During the time he was here he had the constant attention of a Special Orderly & Nursing Sister, but his case appeared to be hopeless & he sank in spite of all that could be done for him.'

Sold with the following: Account Book or Pocket Ledger; Letter of condolence (presumably) addressed to recipient's father from the Principal Medical Officer, No. 4 General Hospital, Mooi River, Natal, dated 7 March 1902.

- x547 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3761 Pte. G. Hunt, RI: Scots.; 3509 Pte. J. Dempsey. A. & S. Highrs:) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-£90

548	King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 ( <b>5033 Pte. G. Bowden. Devon: Regt.</b> ) <i>very fine</i>	£50-£70
x549	King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2) ( <b>4754 Corpl: J. Matthews. Cheshire Regt.; 6104 Pte. G. Beddows. Shrops: L.I.</b> ) <i>edge bruise to latter, good very fine (2)</i>	£70-£90
550	King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 ( <b>4378 Pte. J. Sharman. Manch: Regt.</b> ) <i>edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine</i>	£50-£70
	<p><b>John Thomas Sharman</b> was born in Ipswich in 1876 and attested there for the Manchester Regiment on 19 October 1894, having previously served with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 9 December 1896 to 20 November 1897, and then in South Africa during the Boer War from 23 August 1899 to 22 September 1902, briefly holding the rank of Lance-Corporal from 5 January to 3 April 1900. For his services in South Africa he additionally received the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps for Transvaal, Elandslaagte, and Defence of Ladysmith. He transferred to the Reserve on 14 October 1902, and was discharged on 18 October 1906, after 12 years' service.</p> <p>Following the outbreak of the Great War Sharman re-enlisted in the Army Service Corps on 15 August 1914, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 October 1914 (also entitled to a 1914 Star trio). Following the cessation of hostilities he applied to join the Royal Irish Constabulary as a 'Black and Tan' in July 1921.</p> <p>Sold with copied research.</p>	
551	Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 ( <b>1735 Pte. J. Martin. RI: W. Kent Regt.</b> ) <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£200-£240
552	Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 ( <b>T. W. Ralston.</b> ) <i>good very fine</i>	£500-£600
	Chief Engineer, S.S. <i>City of London</i> , Ellerman Line.	
553	Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 ( <b>H. Robinson.</b> ) <i>good very fine</i>	£500-£600
	Chief Officer, S.A. <i>America</i> , Atlantic Transport Company.	
554	China 1900, no clasp ( <b>C. Butler, Lg. Sto. 2 Cl., H.M.S. Esk</b> ), <i>test cut, therefore nearly very fine</i>	£160-£180
555	China 1900, no clasp ( <b>F. T. Yallop, A.B., H.M.S. Goliath.</b> ) <i>very fine</i>	£140-£180
556	China 1900, no clasp ( <b>W. J. Buike, Boy 1 Cl., H.M.S. Goliath.</b> ), <i>about good very fine</i>	£160-£200
	<p><b>William Joseph Buike</b> was born in St Leonard's, Sussex, on 21 March 1883, entering naval service as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. <i>St Vincent</i> on 7 November 1898. He served as such in H.M.S. <i>Goliath</i> from 17 April to 4 September 1900 and was discharged to shore on 25 March 1913, with the rank of Able Seaman.</p>	
557	China 1900, no clasp ( <b>984 Naick Jai Singh 31st Burma Lt. Infy.</b> ) <i>very fine</i>	£120-£160
558	China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking ( <b>C. G. Deasley, Lg. Sean., H.M.S. Barfleur.</b> ), <i>nearly very fine</i>	£240-£280
	<p><b>Charles Garwood Deasley</b> was born in Croydon on 7 April 1878, entering naval service as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. <i>Boscawen</i> on 26 May 1893. Joining H.M.S. <i>Barfleur</i> on 1 October 1898 as an Able Seaman, he was promoted Leading Seaman on 17 May 1900 and served in her until 21 June 1901.</p> <p>Discharged to shore on 27 November 1902, he was re-engaged for service in the Great War, largely serving in H.M.S. <i>Perth</i> as a Petty Officer, until he was demobilised on 8 February 1919.</p>	
559	Ashanti 1900, no clasp ( <b>11 Pte. Ogundele. W.A.F.F.</b> ) <i>low relief bust, good very fine</i>	£260-£300
560	Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 ( <b>H. L. Williams, A.B. H.M.S. Perseus.</b> ), <i>minor contact marks, nearly very fine</i>	£140-£180
561	Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 ( <b>T. Hartley, Sh. Std., H.M.S. Porpoise.</b> ), <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£140-£180
	<p><b>Thomas Hartley</b> was born in Kingston, Surrey, on 30 May 1879 and entered naval service on 2 November 1893, as a Ship's Steward's Boy on H.M.S. <i>Victory I</i>. Promoted to Ship's Steward on 6 January 1902, he served in H.M.S. <i>Porpoise</i> from 23 September 1902 to 10 December 1904, during the Somaliland operations. Having spent most of the Great War on the Chinese Station in H.M.S. <i>Tamar</i> and, later, in H.M.S. <i>Vindictive</i>, he was demobilised to shore in June 1921.</p>	
562	Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 ( <b>3907 Pte H. Shears. 1st Hamp: Regt</b> ) <i>edge bruise, very fine</i>	£180-£220
	<p><b>H. Shears</b> (listed as 'Shiers' in Regimental Journal) was 1 of 10 men of the Hampshire Regiment who died of disease during the Somaliland 1902-04 campaign. Their names are listed on the 1st Battalion Memorial in Winchester Cathedral.</p>	

- 563** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04, bronze issue (**Imam Ali. 18/(P.W.O.) Tiwana Lrs.**) *nearly very fine and scarce* £180-£220
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- 564** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (**200320 W. C. Patton, A.B. H.M.S. Hyacinth:**) *good very fine* £200-£240
- William Campbell Patton** was born in Fulwood, Lancashire, on 18 May 1883 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 30 June 1898. Advanced Able Seaman on 1 June 1902, he served aboard various warships as a qualified Gunner, before joining the cruiser H. M.S. *Hyacinth* on 27 March 1909, seeing active service during the operations on and off the coast of Somaliland against the 'Mad Mullah'. He saw further service in the anti-gun smuggling operations in the Persian Gulf from 19 October 1909 until 2 June 1911 (also entitled to a Naval General Service Medal with clasp Persian Gulf), before joining the Royal Naval Reserve on 7 June 1913.
- Patton was recalled to the Service on 5 August 1914, and was posted to the Destroyer H.M.S. *Albacore*, proceeding in her to Scapa Flow to join the local patrol flotilla protecting the anchorage of the Grand Fleet. He was killed in action on 9 March 1917, when *Albacore* struck a mine laid by the German submarine *UC-44* off Kirkwall, which resulted in her bow being blown off with the loss of 17 lives. Patton is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.
- Sold with copied record of service; a photographic image of H.M.S. *Albacore* after the explosion; and copied research.
- 
- 565** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (**2788 Pte. Mir Ahmad. 127 Baluch L.I.**) *very fine* £60-£80
- 
- 566** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (**Srvt. Asmani Saidi 6-K.A. Rif.**) *two edge bruises, otherwise good very fine* £160-£200
- 
- x567** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**22957452. Pte. D. Dennis. Devon.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £70-£90
- 
- 568** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**22604783 Pte. G. Scott. B.W.**) *edge bruise, otherwise very fine* £60-£80
- 
- x569** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**Chief Officer. F. H. Illet.**) *first initial and surname officially corrected;* India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**19751 Sgt. G A Monro, S&T**) *latter with officially re-impressed naming; scratch to obverse field of first; edge bruise to latter, otherwise good very fine (2)* £60-£80
- 
- 570** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**T.P.R. Stanley Karii.**) *good very fine* £50-£70
- 
- 571** Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (**Cooly Bahadur Chettri. S & T Corps**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£120
- 
- 572** Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (**Cooly Dhanman Rai S & T Corps**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£120
- 
- 573** Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (**2660 Lance Naick Ponnusami 12 Co. 2nd Q.O. S. & M.**) *official correction to unit, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £300-£360
- 
- 574** Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (**977 Sepoy Gul Mir 2d M.P.**) *nearly very fine* £280-£320
- 
- 575** Natal 1906, no clasp (**Pte: W. H. Smithers, Lr. Tugela Mil. Res.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
- 
- 576** Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Pte. W. Heath, Natal Rangers.**) *very fine* £140-£180
- 
- 577** India General Service 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**1176 H. Mohamed Hussain 7th Mule Corps;** 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**M-096063 Dvr. Kaim Din. 58 M.C.**) *nearly very fine (2)* £80-£100
- 
- 578** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12, bronze issue (**476 Cooly Saharman Limbu No 1 Gurkhali Carr. Corps.**) *good very fine* £180-£220
- 
- 579** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**40836 Pte G. R. Virgo, Hamps. R.**) *light contact marks, very fine* £200-£300
- M.M. *London Gazette* 15 January 1920 (India).
- George Richard Virgo** was a native of Aldershot. He served during the Great War with the Hampshire Regiment (entitled to BWM and VM). Virgo served with 1/6th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment attached 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment as part of the Baluchistan Force on the North West Frontier, May - September 1919. Virgo distinguished himself and was awarded one of 42 Military Medals for the Third Afghan War, his being unique to the Hampshire Regiment.



x580 India General Service 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**2129 Gnr. Dadu Khan, 22/Mtn. Batty.**); 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**10096 Sep. Nahar Singh, 2-11 Sikh R.**); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**11588 Rfn. Autar Singh Panwar, 1 Bn., R. Garh. Rif.**) *minor official correction to unit*; India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**212 Sepoy Kala, 1 Rd. Constn. Bn.**) *good very fine and better (4)* £80-£120

581 India General Service 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (**26194 Dvr. Banka Khan, 6 P. Bty.**); 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**MT-500043 Dvr. Bahadur Khan. I.M.T.**) *nearly very fine (2)* £70-£90

582 1914 Star (**8451 Pte J. Capstick. R. Lanc: R.**) *good very fine* £60-£80

**James Capstick** was born in Lancaster. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment in the French theatre of war from 23 August 1914. Capstick subsequently transferred to the 6th (Service) Battalion, and was killed in action whilst serving with them in Mesopotamia, 5 April 1916. Private Capstick is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

583 1914 Star (**Lieut: C. R. Ripley. York: & Lanc: R.**) *overall pitting, therefore good fine* £100-£150

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 7 April 1915.

**Lieutenant Charles Roger Ripley**, 3rd (attd. 2nd) Battn. York and Lancaster Regiment, who was killed in action near Lille on the 22nd October, 1914, was the son of the late Sir Frederick Ripley, Bart., and Katherine Lady Ripley, of Earl's Avenue, Folkestone, and a grandson of Sir Henry Ripley, Bedstone Court, Shropshire. He was born at Scarborough on the 13th November, 1888. Educated at Farnborough School and Cheltenham College, he entered the Army as 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment in June, 1910, becoming Lieutenant in June, 1913, and joined the 2nd Battalion for active service at the commencement of the war. Lieutenant Ripley was mentioned for his services in the Great War in Sir John French's Despatch of the 14th January, 1915, for gallant and distinguished service in the field. (*Bond of Sacrifice* refers).

x584 1914 Star (**No. 15 Lascar Bahadar Khan, Rawalpindi Arsenal.**); 1914-15 Star (**A. Thomson, Ch. Bkr., M.F.A.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (**67437 Pte. J. Smith. Ches. R.**) *officially re-impressed naming*; Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**John Kershaw**); Victory Medal (**284179 Spr. H. Williams. R.E.**); Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Gnr. A. O Phillipson S.A.F.A.**) *re-impressed naming*; Territorial Force War Medal 1914-18 (**454917 Sps [sic] W. P. Sohunnell. R.E.**) *renamed; edge cut to MMWM, generally nearly very fine (7)* £100-£140

585 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**201282 W. P. Moyses. L.S. R.N.; J.33615 E. Munday. Boy 1 R.N.**) first with fragments of named card box of issue, *good very fine (2)* £70-£90

**William Philip Moyses**, of Jersey, joined the Royal Navy and was killed in action when H.M.S. *Black Prince* was sunk with all hands during a heavy bombardment by up to five German ships during the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

**Edward Munday**, of Chobham, Surrey, joined the Royal Navy and was just 17 years old when he was killed in action when H.M.S. *Indefatigable* was hit and sunk during the "Run to the South" in the opening phase of the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. *Indefatigable* was the first ship sunk during the battle, and 1,017 men were lost with her. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

586 British War Medal 1914-20 (5) (**J. 19714 E. Brown. Boy. 1. R.N.; J.88552. E. R. Lawton. Ord. R.N.; K. 21398. E. C. Marsh. L. Sto. R.N.; 2802T.S. J. W. Morrice Tr. R.N.R.; A.A. 233 C. Derry. A.B. R.N.V.R.**) last in named card box of issue, *generally very fine or better (5)* £70-£90

**Edward Brown**, of Haselbury, near Crewkerne in Somerset, was just 17 when he was serving on board H.M.S. *Bulwark* in 1914. *Bulwark* was with the 5th Battle Squadron based at Portland, Dorset at the start of the Great War, and was assigned to the reformed Channel Fleet to defend the English Channel and oversee the British Expeditionary Force en route to France in August 1914. In November of that year the 5th Battle Squadron transferred to Sheerness because of fears that German invasion of Britain was imminent. At just before 8.00am on 26 November 1914 a huge explosion ripped through *Bulwark* whilst she was moored near Kenthole Reach in the Medway Estuary, destroying the ship entirely with the loss of 741 men. A naval enquiry held two days later ruled out enemy action, either through torpedo or mine, as there was no evidence of an explosion against the outer hull. It was concluded that cordite charges, which were being re-stowed, were probably placed near boiler room bulkheads when the ship's company was called for breakfast at 7.45am. These bulkheads then increased in temperature when the boilers were fired up, igniting the charges which, in turn, detonated nearby shells which then spread to the aft twelve-inch magazine which exploded ripping the ship apart. Brown was amongst those killed, and he is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

**Edward Lawton** was born on 11 April 1900 in Portsmouth. He enlisted in the Royal Navy in May 1918 serving in H.M.S. *Victory I* (Portsmouth Barracks) until 11 November 1918, and then in H.M.S. *Agincourt* until 1 March 1919.

**Edward Marsh** of Sturry in Kent was on board H.M.S. *Africa* when she was attached to the 9th Cruiser Squadron for service in the Atlantic Patrol for convoy escort duties, accompanying ships between Sierra Leone and Cape Town in South Africa. It was whilst based in Sierra Leone in September 1918 that an Influenza epidemic struck the ship. On 9 September 476 men were reported as sick and one crew member died of pneumonia. Over the next few days a further 13 had died and on September 14 alone ten men died. Burial parties were being regularly sent ashore with the dead being buried in Freetown (King Tom) Cemetery. Such was the extent of the sickness that the only option was to quarantine the ship. By the time the quarantine was lifted over 50 crewmen had lost their lives including Edward Marsh who died on 15 September 1918.

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**587 The British War Medal awarded to Private W. Wickham, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who died of wounds received during the Zeebrugge Raid on 23 April 1918, and whose name would have been included in the ballot for the Victoria Cross**

British War Medal 1914-20 (P.18806 Pte. W. Wickham. R.M.L.I.) *minor edge knocks otherwise very fine* £70-£90

**William Wickham**, of Nutley in Sussex, was just 20 when he took part in the St. George's Day 1918 raid on Zeebrugge with the 4th Battalion Royal Marine Light Infantry. He died the following day, on 24 April 1918, of wounds received during that raid. He is buried in his local Churchyard (St James the Less) in Nutley. The Admiralty's Naval Despatch of 19 February 1919 lists Private William Wickham as one of two men of 4th Battalion R.M.L.I. who died of wounds the day following the Zeebrugge raid as a direct consequence of their participation in it.

The Zeebrugge raid of April 1918 was an attempt to close the Belgian port of Zeebrugge which was being used by the Imperial German Navy to support German U-Boats and small warships which were posing a serious threat to allied merchant and naval vessels, especially in the English Channel. Several attempts to close the ports by bombardment had failed and, as shipping losses to U-boats increased, closing the ports became a priority. The 4th Battalion Royal Marine Light Infantry was raised in secrecy on 6 February 1918 in Deal, Kent to prepare solely for the Zeebrugge raid.

The plan was for the Royal Navy to sink "block ships" in the harbour entrance thus preventing shipping from leaving port. The role of the Royal Marines was to send in storming parties to attack the German gun positions on the Zeebrugge mole to prevent them from sinking the block ships before they were in position. The Marines were on board the cruiser H.M.S. *Vindictive* and two adapted Mersey ferry boats – designated H.M.S. *Iris II* and *Daffodil* but they were spotted when the wind changed direction and the smokescreen that had been laid down dissipated, and they came under heavy fire, suffering serious casualties. Of the 1,700 men that took part in the raid over 200 lost their lives and over 400 were wounded. Ultimately the raid was a partial success, reducing U-Boat traffic but not stopping it entirely. Nevertheless it was feted as a success at home and subsequently two Victoria Crosses were awarded to the Battalion by Ballot (clause 13), to Sergeant Norman Finch of the Royal Marine Artillery and Captain Edward Bamford of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

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**588 British War Medal 1914-20 (5) (1757 Pte. G. Rhodes S. Notts Hrs.; 19735 Pte. A. Dolman. Notts. & Derby. R.; 307206 Pte. C. D. Hand. Notts. & Derby. R.; 49601 Pte. E. A. Claydon. North'n R.; 39300 Pte. J. Hammond. North'n R.) some pitting and wear to Rhodes, heavy pitting and edge knocks to Dolman (this planchet only), otherwise generally nearly very fine or better (5)**

£70-£90

**George Rhodes**, of Gedling, Nottinghamshire, attested for the South Nottinghamshire Hussars and served with them during the Great War in Egypt from September 1915 as part of the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Mounted Brigade. The South Notts Hussars were to be based in Egypt for most of the war; however, in July 1917, they were placed under the orders of the Desert Mounted Corps under General Edmund Allenby who commanded a series of battles from 17 November until 30 December 1917 in Palestine. The 'Battle for Jerusalem' was an essential part of the campaign against the Ottoman Empire and culminated in the City being captured on 11 December, with Allenby's success being described by Prime Minister Lloyd George as 'A Christmas present for the British People'. Rhodes died of wounds received during that campaign on 30 November 1917; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.

**Arthur Dolman**, of Allentown, Derbyshire, attested for the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) and served with the 2/5th (Territorial) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 September 1915. He was killed in action on 30 November 1917 during the battle of Cambrai; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Cambrai Memorial.

**Clement Douglas Hand**, of Greenwich, London, attested for the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) and served with the 2/8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He died of wounds on 25 September 1917, and is buried in the Brandhoek New Cemetery, Belgium.

**Edward Amos Claydon**, of Sketchworth, near Dullingham, Cambridgeshire, attested for the Northamptonshire Regiment and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 18 September 1918 at the Battle of Epehy. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Vis-En-Artois Memorial, France.

**John Hammond** of Elmdon, Essex, attested for the Northamptonshire Regiment and served with the 1/4th Battalion during the Great War in the Egyptian theatre of War. He died on 2 November 1917 of wounds received during the Third Battle of Gaza in which the 1/4th played an important role, moving forward at 7.30 a.m. on 2 November and capturing both Lion Trench and Yunis Trench although on both occasions the battalion was forced to withdraw through lack of artillery support. He is buried in the Gaza War Cemetery.

589 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (1135 A Cpl. C. P. Robinson 3-Co. of Lond. Y; 5496 Pte. S. Johnson Lan. Fus.) *very fine*  
(2) £70-£90

**Charles Poulton Robinson** was born in Amsterdam, Holland in 1889 but by the time of the 1891 census he was living with his parents Robert and Edith in Battersea. Ten years later the family had moved to Bexley in Kent. He attested for the Corps of Hussars at Hounslow and joined the 3rd County of London Yeomanry (The Sharpshooters) sailing with them for Egypt, arriving on 28 April 1915. He was killed in action, aged 26, when the 2nd Mounted Division took part in the Battle Scimitar Hill on 21 August 1915. He is buried in Green Hill Cemetery, Suvla, Turkey.

**Stephen Johnson**, of Driffield, Yorkshire, landed at Gallipoli with the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers on June 6 1915 strengthening the numbers of the battalion that had suffered so badly during the "Lancashire Landings" just two months before. He was killed in action on August 21 during an attack on "Hill 112" during the Battle of Scimitar Hill. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

#### *The Battle of Scimitar Hill*

The Battle of Scimitar Hill was the largest single day attack mounted by the allies at Gallipoli, involving three divisions in an attempt to stop the Turks threatening the Suvla Bay landing areas and link up with the ANZAC forces that had landed further south. It followed the Battle of Sari Bair which had seen two Divisions of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stopford's IX Corps land at Suvla on 6 August in an attempt to break the deadlock that had been in place since the Dardanelles campaign had begun. Scimitar Hill, so named because of its curved summit, was actually a first day objective for 7 August but it, and the neighbouring Chocolate Hill, Green Hill and W Hills which formed part of the Anafarta Spur, had proved too difficult an obstacle. It was at one stage captured by the 6/East Yorkshire Regiment on 6 August but was subsequently abandoned; it was to change hands a number of times over the next week. After repeated failures Stopford was relieved of command and Major-General Beauvoir De Lisle, commander of the 29th Division (including Private Johnson's 1/Lancashire Fusiliers) took temporary command of the IX corps. With his own Division, the 11th Division and the yeomanry of the 2nd Mounted Division De Lisle's plan was to attack Scimitar Hill with the 29th, nearby W Hills with the 11th and leave the 2nd Mounted in reserve. In the meantime the ANZAC forces were to attack Hill 60 further south in attempt to link up the two armies. It was not a success. The 11th Division failed to achieve their objective and whilst the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers of the 87th Infantry Brigade of the 29th Division did manage to capture the summit of Scimitar Hill they were soon driven back by fire from further up the Anafarta Spur and from the other hills to the south. The 2nd Mounted Division were soon called forward and, marching across the dry bed of a salt lake in extended formation, they came under constant fire. It is known that the 3rd County of London Yeomanry managed to advance to Chocolate Hill and took part in the attack on Hill 112, at some point during these attack Acting Corporal Poulton was to lose his life. Scimitar Hill itself was briefly recaptured by the yeomanry of the 2nd South Midland Mounted Brigade under Brigadier-General Lord Longford but after he was killed they were pushed back once again: the fighting on 21 August marked the last attempt by the British Forces to advance at Gallipoli. The front line was to remain static until the evacuation in December 1915.

590 British War Medal 1914-20 (6) (Major D. A. Strachan; Major. O. H. d'A. Steward; Capt. J. M. Hemsley.; Lieut. G. P. Nunan; Lieut. C. S. Hedgeland; Lieut. A. C. Scott) *generally very fine* (6) £140-£180

**David Allan Strachan** served during the Great War initially as a Major with 45 Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery, before transferring to the Staff. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 7 July 1919).

**Oliver Henry d'Alteyrac Steward** was born in Kingston, Surrey on 23 October 1878 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) in 1902; he served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 April 1915. He is listed in the 1939 England and Wales Register as living in Fulham with the occupation 'King's Foreign Service Messenger'.

**James Mortimer Hemsley** was born near Haywards Heath, Sussex in 1885 and attested for the Royal Regiment of Artillery on 19 June 1899 aged just 14 years and five months, having already served in the Sussex Artillery Militia. He served at home until 29 October 1910 and then was posted to India. He was appointed acting Bombardier in August 1902 and came home again on December 17 of that year. He returned to India on 6 December 1904, was promoted to Bombardier on 1 June 1906 and to Corporal in May 1907. He was re-engaged at Meerut to complete 21 years' service on 10 July 1910; however, he was discharged on 31 January 1913 at his own request having served 13 years and 227 days.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, and evidently whilst still in India, he re-enlisted, this time with the North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles, going with them as a Sergeant to East Africa on 14 October 1914. He was commissioned into the Royal Field Artillery and was attached to the Derjat Mountain Battery of the Indian Mountain Artillery when he died aged 32 on 28 July 1917; records indicate he died at sea. He is buried at the Dar Es Salaam War Cemetery.

**George Philip Nunan** attested for the Royal Fusiliers and served with them as a Lance Corporal during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 January 1915. He was promoted to Sergeant with the 28th Company Army Cyclist Corps and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers on 15 November 1916. He later transferred to the Indian Army. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 8 July 1919).

**Charles Samuel Hedgeland**, of Wandsworth Common, London served as a Lieutenant with the 33rd Battalion, Machine Gun Corps during the Great War on the Western Front and was killed in action on 17 April 1918.

591 British War Medal 1914-20 (7) (2. Lieut. C. E. Brown.; 162336 Gnr. R. S. Fox. R.A.; 242031 Pte. H. Brown. W. Rid. R.; 2590 Pte. T. H. Marsh. K.O.Y.L.I.; L.14373 Pte. J. Page. Midd'x R.; 500296. AC.2. V. Gatt. R.A.F.; 171771 Cpl. M. Thierry. R.E.) *last lacking suspension and planchet only; together with a Second World War A.R.P. lapel badge, silver, generally nearly very fine* (8) £80-£120

**592** British War Medal 1914-20 (8) (153332 Gnr. A. Allbutt. R.A.; 24269 Sjt. S. T. Atkinson. R.A.; 1135 Dvr. F. Barnes. R. A.; L-11022 Sjt. J. Francis. R.A.; 616309 Gnr. A. H. Holder. R.A.; 68112 Gnr. H. J. Harden. R.A.; 153118 Gnr. P. D. Norgate. R.A. 120165 Gnr. A. E. Rigglesford. R.A.) *suspension re-affixed on Barnes's medal, minor edge bruising and con tat marks, generally nearly very fine or better* (8) £120-£160

**Sydney Thomas Atkinson** attested for the Royal Artillery on 1 September 1914 having previously worked as a clerk in Chester. He quickly progressed through the ranks being promoted to Bombardier in April 1915, Corporal in June 1915 and Sergeant two months later. He spent some time in hospital in Athlone in July 1915 with a severe contusion to his left foot for which he was 'in no way to blame' and in September 1915 was placed on a charge for using obscene language in front of an officer and went absent without leave in November 1915, resulting in a severe reprimand and the forfeiture of six days' pay. He was posted to France on 17 February 1916 with 180th Brigade Royal Field Artillery and was serving in Belgium when he was shot in the arms, legs and abdomen. He died of his wounds on 4 January 1917 and is buried in Loker Cemetery, Belgium.

**James Francis** attested for the Royal Field Artillery on 24 March 1915 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 November of that year. He was discharged sick from the 67th Division Ammunition Column on 7 January 1918 and was entitled to the Silver War Badge no. 299494. He succumbed to that sickness on 20 February 1919 and is buried in the Birkenhead (Flaybrick Hill) Cemetery, Cheshire.

**Henry Holder** served with the Royal Horse Artillery (Territorial Force) during the Great War and was awarded the Military Medal (*London Gazette* 28 September 1917).

**Henry John Harden**, of Seaford, Sussex, attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with the 57 Brigade R.F.A. during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 November 1914 (entitled to the 1914 Star). He was killed in action whilst with the 380th Battery, 158th Brigade R.F.A. on 23 March 1918 during the Spring Offensive. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.

**Percy Douglas Norgate**, of Alresford, Hampshire, attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery and served with the 233rd Siege Battery during the Great War on the Western Front. He died on 10 August 1918, and is buried in the Valenciennes (St Roch) Communal Cemetery, France.

**Albert Ernest Rigglesford**, of Bexhill, Sussex, attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 2 February 1916 and served overseas from September 1917. He was transferred to Class 'Z' reserve in July 1920. Whilst he survived the war his son, Arthur Presley Rigglesford was not to survive the next one - he was killed in action whilst serving in the Royal Navy aboard H.M.S. *Hood* during her battle with the *Bismarck* on 24 May 1941.

**593** British War Medal 1914-20 (6) (60033 Dvr. R. Evason. R.E.; M2/156653 Pte. V. Hudson A.S.C.; SS-11652 Pte. F. Skeats. A.S.C.; PETROL-210157 Cadet H. W. Fry. A.S.C.; S-365247 Pte. J. E. Bower. A.S.C.; M2-049876 Pte. H. Hooton. A.S.C.) *retaining rod loose on last, nearly very fine or better* (6) £60-£80

**Richard Evason**, of Norbiton, Surrey, attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the 72nd Field Company during the Great War in the Egyptian theatre of War from 30 June 1915. He died in Mesopotamia on 30 January 1918 and is commemorated on the Kirkee Memorial.

**Victor Hudson** died at home in Brighton on 23 May 1918, and is buried in Brighton (Lewes Road) Borough Cemetery.

**Frank Skeats** died at home in Vauxhall, London on 15 September 1915, and is buried in Nunhead (All Saints) Cemetery.

**594** British War Medal 1914-20 (7) (44029 Pte. O. Davies. The Queen's R.; G-72407 Pte. A. Fox. The Queen's R.; G-72406 Pte. W. Fox. The Queen's R.; 14726 Pte. G. Funnell. The Queen's R.; GS-8800 Cpl. W. Wise. R.W. Kent R.; G-25294 Pte. E. Singyard. R.W. Kent R.; G-16243 Pte. R. E. Prior. R.W. Kent R.) *Funnell planchet only, otherwise generally nearly very fine or better* (7) £100-£140

**Arthur Fox**, of Alfreton, Derbyshire, attested for the Sherwood Foresters before transferring to the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. He served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 23 August 1918. He is buried at the Becourt Military Cemetery, France.

**George Funnell**, of Ringmer, Sussex, originally attested for the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front before transferring to the Royal Fusiliers, and it was with the latter unit that he was serving with when he was killed in action on 21 August 1918. He is buried in the Railway Cutting Cemetery, Courcelles-Le-Comte.

**Walter Wise** attested for the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment and served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. Taken prisoner of war, he died in captivity on 3 April 1918, and is buried in the Niederzwehren Cemetery, Kassel, Germany.

**Ernest Singyard**, of Yalding, near Maidstone, Kent, attested for the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment and served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action during the third Battle of Ypres (Passchendaele) on 20 September 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cote Memorial.

**Robert Edward Prior**, of Guston, Kent attested for the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment on 17 February 1916. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War as part of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, and died of heatstroke on 1 August 1918. He is buried in the Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery, Iraq.

**595** British War Medals 1914-20 (5) (11282 Pte. O. F. T. Holbrook. The Queen's R.; 201749 Pte. R. Weston. Devon. R.; 1845 Pte. W. J. Butcher. Hamps. R.; 10231 Cpl. H. E. White. Dorset. R.; 23769 Pte. H. Fennell. R. Berks. R.) *generally nearly very fine* (5) £80-£120

**Oliver Holbrook**, of Lambeth originally attested for the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment, but was serving with the 7th (Service) Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment when he died in Mesopotamia on 3 November 1918. He is buried in the Tehran War Cemetery.

**Walter Butcher**, of the Isle of Wight served with the 8th Battalion Hampshire Regiment (Princess Beatrice's Isle of Wight Rifles) when they landed in Gallipoli on 10 August 1915. He was to die just over two months later on 17 October 1915 and is buried in the Alexandria (Chatby) Military and War Memorial Cemetery.

**Herbert White**, of Bristol sailed to Gallipoli with the 5th (Service) Battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment, landing at Suvla Bay on 11 July 1915. They redeployed to Egypt in January 1916 then to France in July 1916. Serving with "A" company, he would have seen action with them at Messines in May and June of 1917. He died of wounds on 15 August 1917 and is buried at Bard Cottage Cemetery, France.

**Harold Fennell**, of Windsor, Berkshire, was serving with the 2nd Battalion Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire) Regiment when he died of wounds on the Western Front on 11 November 1917. He is buried in the Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium.

**596** British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**2.Lieut. B. Crone; 242305 Pte. C. Bishop. Lan. Fus.; 20274 Pte. A. Bartlett. E. Lan. R.**) *generally very fine (3)* £60-£80

**Bertram John Fenwick Crone**, of Brighton, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) and served with the 7th (Service) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He died of wounds on 13 September 1916; the Battalion had been in action throughout the summer on the Somme. He is buried in Cite Bonjean Military Cemetery, Armentieres, France.

**Charles Bishop**, of Liverpool, attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers and served with the 1/5th (Territorial) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 6 September 1917 during the third battle of Ypres (Passchendaele) when the battalion was heavily involved in the attack on Borry Farm, sustaining multiple casualties. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial.

**Albert Bartlett** originally attested for the 3rd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers (number 6438) before transferring to the East Lancashire Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 April 1915, and was killed in action on 18 May 1915 during the Second battle of Ypres. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

**597** British War Medal 1914-20 (5) (**Lieut. F. L. Buttler; 31745 Pte. L. Hutchings. R. War. R.; 306198 Pte. G. C. Rose. R. War. R.; 31781 Pte. A. D. Pearson. Worc. R.; 40413 A. Sjt. S. Devon. N. Staff. R.**) *rank officially corrected on last, generally very fine (5)* £100-£140

**Frank Leslie Buttler** served during the Great War as a Lieutenant with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

**Leslie Hutchings** attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and served with them as part of the Warwickshire Brigade, South Midland Division, during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 March 1915. He was killed in action with the 1/7th Battalion on 25 June 1915 and is buried in Rifle House Cemetery, France.

**George Charles Rose** attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment at Aston in Birmingham on 14 June 1915. He served overseas with the 10th (Service) Battalion from 13 May 1917 and was killed in action on 12 April 1918 during the Battle of the Lys. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, France.

**Alan Dobing Pearson**, of Sheffield, was serving with the 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment when he was killed in action on 21 May 1917 during the battle of Arras. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

**Samuel Devon**, of Burslem, Staffordshire, served during the Great War as an Acting Sergeant with the 8th Battalion, North Staffordshire (Prince of Wales's) Regiment. He was killed in action on 19 November 1916 during the attack on Grandcourt as part of the battle of Ancre, when the 8th Battalion was cut off and most either killed or captured, and is buried at Grandcourt Road Cemetery, Grandcourt, France.

Devon's medal index card indicates that his medals were returned and then reissued with the correct rank of A.Sjt in 1922. Sold with original named card box of issue and transmittal slip.

**598** **The British War Medal awarded to Private G. R. Seddon, 18th (2nd City Pals) Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916**

British War Medal 1914-20 (16870 Pte. G. R. Seddon. L'pool R.) *minor edge nicks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

**George Richard Seddon**, a native of Fazakerley in North Liverpool, attested for the King's (Liverpool Regiment) City Battalion (Liverpool Pals) on 1 September 1914 just two days after the Battalion was formed in Liverpool by Lord Derby, and served with the 18th (2nd City Pals) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 November 1915. He was killed in action on 1 July 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme, on which date the battalion suffered over 500 casualties.

As part of the 30th Division, the 18th Battalion, alongside other Liverpool Pals in the 17th and 20th Battalions, were in the first wave of attacking troops on the right of the British line at Maricourt. Having been supported by intense French artillery fire the 17th and 20th were able to move forward quite quickly and overrun their objectives with little opposition, but the 18th, faced with a German machine gun to their left at the Glatz Redoubt did not fare so well and took heavy casualties before a bombing party was able to silence it. Seddon was amongst those killed; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

**599** British War Medal 1914-20 (6) (**306846 Pte. W. Ellison. L'pool R.; 95095 Pte. P. Zukanckas. L'pool R.; 19030 Pte. R. Peebles. R.S. Fus.; 62420 Pte. G. T. Woodward. Ches. R.; 34699 Pte. J. Woodhouse. Manch. R.; 2236 Pte. J. Doyle. Manch. R.**) *attempted erasure of naming to last, suspension slack on some, otherwise generally nearly very fine (6)* £80-£120

**William Ellison**, of Edge Hill, Liverpool, attested for the King's (Liverpool Regiment) and served with the 1/7th (Territorial) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 15 April 1918, when the Battalion was heavily involved in the fighting during the Battle of the Lys, in particular at the Battle of Hazebrouck (12-15 April). He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.

**Robert Peebles**, of Maryhill, Glasgow, attested for the Royal Scots Fusiliers and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 10 May 1918, and is buried in the Sandpits British Cemetery, Fouquereuil, France.

**George Thomas Woodward**, a railway porter from Holmes Chapel in Crewe, attested for the Cheshire Regiment in April 1917, and served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from April 1918. He died during the Spanish influenza epidemic on 18 December 1918 and is buried in Dullens Communal Cemetery Extension.

**James Woodhouse**, of Prestwich, Lancashire, attested for the Manchester Regiment and served with the 18th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He died on 29 August 1917 and is buried in the Tournai Communal Cemetery Allied Extension.

**Joseph Doyle** attested for the Manchester Regiment before being posted to the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment as number 29268, and served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on April 10 1918 during the Battle of the Lys where the battalion, along with other members of the 55th (West Lancashire) Division, came under a heavy German attack that included extensive use of mustard gas. He is buried in the Croix-Du-Bac Cemetery, France.

**600** British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (**51290 Pte. T. Lloyd. Linc. R.; 18572 Pte. C. A. Cooper. Suff. R.; 26352 Pte. J. Smith. Suff. R.; 6292 Pte. F. C. Moore. Essex R.**) *generally very fine (4)* *£60-£80*

**Thomas Lloyd**, of Walsall, attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 8 October 1918 during the second Battle of Cambrai, and is buried in the Naves Communal Cemetery Extension.

**James Smith** attested for the Suffolk Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme on 18 August 1916; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

**Frederick Charles Moore**, of Forest Gate, Essex, attested for the Essex Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War, landing at Cape Helles on 25 April 1915. Transferring to the 11th Battalion he saw further service on the Western Front, and was taken prisoner of war. He died in captivity on 25 October 1918, and is buried in the Niederzwehren Cemetery, Kassel, Germany.

**601** British War Medal 1914-20 (5) (**L.13500 Pte. H. J. Burkett. Midd'x R.; G-93335 Pte. K. Graebner Midd'x. R.; F.3118 Pte. S. Neeves. Midd'x R.; G-50646 Pte. A. Pegrum. Midd'x R.; PW 2629 Pte. A. J. C. Sands. Midd'x R.**) *edge bruise to last, otherwise very fine or better (5)* *£80-£120*

**Henry John Burkett**, of Cartwright Hill, London, attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 November 1914 (and is entitled to the 1914 Star). He was killed in action just over two months later on 16 January 1915. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

**Samuel Neeves**, of Battle, Sussex attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with the 23rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on the Somme on 1 October 1916; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

**Albert Pegrum**, of Waltham Abbey, Essex, attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 6 October 1917, and is buried at the Larchwood (Railway Cutting) Cemetery, Belgium.

**Alfred James Charles Sands**, of St Mary Cray, Kent, attested for the 19th (Pioneer) Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment in Bromley, Kent on 11 May 1915 aged 35 years and 5 months. He was discharged on 10 September 1917 as being no longer physically fit for war service, and received a Silver War Badge number 255244.

**602** British War Medal 1914-20 (8) (**1834 Pte. G. Simmons. Rif. Brig.; 2501 Pte. C. E. White. A. Cyc. Corps.; 37927 Pte. W. Sands. M.G.C.; 310315 Pte. T. B. Morris. Tank Corps; 103703 Pte. H. Ashton. R.A.M.C.; 9688 Cpl. A. Sands. A.P.C.; P-2183 L.Cpl. W. W. Latter M.F.P.; 09442 Pt- H.- -va-s A.O.C.**) *attempted erasure of last, otherwise generally nearly very fine or better (8)* *£100-£140*

**George Simmons**, of Hove, Sussex, attested for the Rifle Brigade and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 December 1914. Shortly thereafter he transferred to the Army Cyclist Corps with number 5826, and was killed in action on 15 March 1915.

**Charles Edwin White** attested for the Army on 9 June 1909 and was serving with the newly formed Army Cyclist Corps as part of the 29th Divisional Cycle Company when they went ashore at Gallipoli on 29 April 1915. He was discharged through sickness on 26 October 1918 and was entitled to the Silver War Badge No. B71923.

**William Sands**, of Crail, Fife, attested for the Machine Gun Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 31 July 1917, on the first day of the third Battle of Ypres (Battle of Passchendaele), and is buried in Bedford House Cemetery, Belgium.

**Thomas Birtwell Morris**, of Accrington, Lancashire, formerly of the Reserve Cavalry Regiment, served with the Tank Corps during the Great War and died of disease on 6 November 1918. He is buried in the Mont Huan Military Cemetery, Le Trepot.

**Henry Ashton**, of Bolton, Lancashire, attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with them during the Great War in Salonika. He died on 9 November 1916, and is buried in the Lembet Road Military Cemetery.

**William Wilfred Latter** attested for the Military Foot Police on 16 October 1915 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 December 1915. He was discharged medically unfit through sickness on 27 August 1917 and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. 223606.

**Henry Nelson Evans** attested for the Royal Army Ordnance Corps on 25 August 1915 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 December 1915. He was discharged through sickness on 19 December 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. B90484.

**603** British War Medal 1914-20 (5) (3102 Pte. H. A. Fish. 5-Lond. R.; 3266 Pte. R. F. Steward. 5-Lond. R.; 1730 Pte. G. W. Gullock 6-Lond. R.; 1945 Sjt. W. E. Rattee. 6-Lond. R.; 4938 Pte. R. W. Bridewell. 8-Lond. R.) *suspension broken on Gullock's medal; attempted erasure of last, therefore good fine or better (5)* £70-£90

**Harold Arthur Fish**, of Highbury, London, originally attested for the 5th Battalion London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade), before transferring to the 2/16th Battalion (Queen's Westminster Rifles) with numbers 8548 and 554442. He was killed in action whilst serving with this latter unit in Greece on 18 March 1917, and is buried in the Karasouli Military Cemetery, Greece.

**Reginald Frank Steward**, of Herne Hill, London, attested for the 5th Battalion London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade), and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front. He died of wounds on 23 August 1917 and is buried in Wimereux Communal Cemetery, France.

**George W. Gullock** attested for the 6th Battalion London Regiment (City of London Rifles) and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 March 1915. He would have served with them at Loos, on the Vimy Ridge, and on the Somme. It was on the Ypres Salient on 20 February 1917 that the battalion, along with sappers from the 520 Company Royal Engineers and the 2nd Australian Tunnelling Company, mounted a large trench. The raid was, by and large, a great success: it secured a record number of prisoners and numerous dugouts and emplacements were destroyed. Gullock, however, never made it back and he was listed as 'presumed dead'. His body was never recovered and, having no known grave, he is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**Walter Edward Rattee** attested for the 1/6th Battalion London Regiment (City of London Rifles) and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 March 1915. He was killed in action on the Somme, whilst with the 47th Division attacking High Wood during the Battle of Flers-Courcelette, on 15 September 1916. On that day the 1/6th attacked at 8.20am in the third wave, they were tasked with taking the Flers line; however, the failure of the previous waves to clear High Wood meant that a German machine gun was able to rake across the 1/6th and 'whole waves of men were mown down in line'. Although a few men reached the Flers Line it could not be held, with the survivors (just two officers and 100 men, half of whom had come up from the transport lines) had to consolidate a position known as the Cough Drop, a group of German trenches in a valley west of Flers. Rattee was amongst those killed in action; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

**Robert William Bridewell**, from Devizes, Wiltshire, attested for the 8th Battalion, London Regiment (Post Office Rifles), and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 15 September 1916, on which date the Post Office Rifles were with the 47th Division and in the second wave of the attack on High Wood during the Battle of Flers-Courcelette; whilst they did manage to reach the German lines they were met with heavy machine gun fire and suffered significant casualties. Bridewell has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

**604** British War Medal 1914-20 (5) (5178. Pte. A. W. Clarke 20-Lond. R.; 3039 Pte. D. W. Dickinson. 20-Lond. R.; 5961 Pte. A. H. Paige. 20-Lond. R.; 6828 Pte. W. C. Hayward. 21-Lond. R.; R. 3588 Pte. I. Pile. 21-Lond. R.) *nearly very fine and better (5)* £100-£140

**Arthur William Clarke**, of New Cross, London, was killed in action on the Somme on 1 October 1916 whilst serving with the 1/20th (Blackheath and Woolwich) Battalion, London Regiment on the Somme during the capture of Eaucourt l'Abbaye. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

**David William Dickinson**, of Plumstead, London, landed in France on 9 March 1915 with the 1/20th (Blackheath and Woolwich) Battalion, London Regiment as part of the 5th London Brigade, and was killed in action on 28 May 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

**Alfred Henry Paige**, of Croydon, Surrey was killed in action on 15 September 1916 whilst serving with the 1/20th (Blackheath and Woolwich) Battalion, London Regiment, on the opening day of the battle of Flers-Courcelette on the Somme, where the 47th Division, of which the 1/20th were a part, were tasked with the Capture of High Wood, an operation which saw the division suffer over 4,500 casualties. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

**Walter Cyril Hayward** enlisted on 9 March 1914 and served with the 1/21st (East Surrey Rifles) Battalion, London Regiment during the Great War. He was discharged, wounded, on 12 April 1919, and received a Silver War Badge no. 453190.

**Ivor Pile**, originally of Neath, Glamorgan, attested for the Territorial Force on 21 April 1915 to serve with the 1/21st (East Surrey Rifles) Battalion, London Regiment. He sailed for France with them on 9 October 1915 and was killed in action during the Battle of Vimy Ridge on 23 May 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

**605** British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (Capt. A. D. Makins. R.A.F.; 2. Lieut G. Jennings. R.A.F.; 212076 Cpl. T. C. Taylor. R.A.F.) *generally very fine (3)* £100-£140

**Arthur Makins** first served as a Corporal (number 1522) with the 2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons) and sailed with them to Egypt on 29 September 1914 arriving on 5 November 1914 (entitled to the 1914-15 Star as Corporal). He would have served with them at Gallipoli and at some point was promoted to Staff Quarter Master Sergeant with regimental number 115056. He was commissioned into the 3/1st Hertfordshire Yeomanry on 28 July 1916, and joined the Royal Flying Corps on 17 February 1917 when the Hertfordshire Yeomanry was absorbed into the 6th Reserve Cavalry Regiment at Tidworth; he subsequently rose to the rank of Captain with the Royal Air Force.

**Thomas Cyril Taylor** of Meltham, near Huddersfield in Yorkshire was born on 9 August 1892 joining the Royal Navy on 17 February 1916 as an Air Mechanic 1st Grade with the Royal Naval Air Service, and served during the Great War at a variety of shore establishments including H.M.S. *Daedalus* (the R.N.A.S. Air Station at Lee-on-Solent). He was promoted to Leading Mechanic on 1 February 1918 and then discharged from the Royal Navy on 31 March 1918 to join the newly formed Royal Air Force the following day, being promoted to Corporal Mechanic and serving first with 4 Squadron and then with 6 Squadron. He was to die whilst on leave on 29 November 1918 and is commemorated on a special memorial in the Meltham Methodist Chapel Yard.



**The British War Medal awarded to Major-General Sir Samuel B. Steele, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., Canadian Permanent Staff, who commanded the Imperial and Canadian Troops at Shorncliffe during the Great War; a legend of the North-West Mounted Police, and a veteran of the Red River and North-West Canada Expeditions, he served as Commandant of Lord Strathcona's Horse during the Boer War, before dying of the Spanish flu in January 1919**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Major-Gen. Sir S. B. Steele.) *good very fine*

*£200-£300*

**Sir Samuel Benfield Steele** was born at Purbrook, Ontario, Canada, on 5 January 1849, the son of Captain Elmes Steele, R.N., and was educated at the British American Commercial School, Toronto. He joined the 35th Battalion Simcoe Foresters in 1866, and served in the Red River Expedition in 1870 (Medal with clasp). He joined the Canadian Permanent Artillery in 1871, and the North-West Mounted Police in 1873, being advanced Superintendent in 1885. He served during the campaign that year in North-West Canada, and was present at the action at Frenchman's Butte, later commanding the Mounted Force in pursuit of Big Bear's Band and the Wood Crees (Mentioned in Despatches and Medal with clasp). The following decade he commanded the Yukon Detachment of the North-West Mounted Police during the Klondike Gold Rush, 1896-99.

Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel, Steele served as Commandant of Lord Strathcona's Horse in South Africa during the early stages of the Boer War (twice Mentioned in Despatches, Brevet of Colonel, C.B., M.V.O., and Queen's Medal with 3 clasps), before commanding the Northern Transvaal Division of the South African Constabulary (Mentioned in Despatches, and King's Medal with 2 clasps).

Appointed Inspector General of Forces, Western Canada, in 1914, following the outbreak of the Great War Steele subsequently organised, commanded, and trained the 2nd Canadian Division, Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force. Proceeding to England, he commanded the Imperial and Canadian Troops at Shorncliffe from 1915 until the cessation of hostilities, and for his services during the Great War was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1918 (*London Gazette* 1 January 1918).

He died of the Spanish flu on 30 January 1919, and was later buried in Winnipeg. The author of *Forty Years in Canada*, and the subject of various other accounts,

Canada's fifth tallest mountain, the 16,644 foot Mount Steele, on the Yukon-Alaska border, is named after him.

**607** British War Medal 1914-20 (**2007219 Spr. H. N. Jenkins. C.E.**) *toned, nearly extremely fine and scarce to a citizen of the United States of America* *£70-£90*

**Howard Newton Jenkins** was born in Preston, Iowa, United States of America, on 13 December 1889, the son of Dr. Hugh Jenkins. He attested, as a United States citizen, for the Canadian Engineers as part of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on 12 December 1917, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from June 1918. He contracted influenza in December of that year; returning to England, he appeared to have made a full recovery but collapsed and died suddenly of myocarditis on 23 February 1919. He is buried in Seaford Cemetery, Sussex.



608 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (1784 T-Sjt. C. H. Goode. 42 Bn. A.I.F.; 42601 Pte. A. Tuffen. N.Z.E.F.) latter officially re-impressed, generally very fine (2) £80-£120

**Cyril Hazlewood Goode** attested for the Australian Imperial Force on 7 January 1916, initially with the 11th Depot Battalion before eventually joining the 2/42nd Battalion of the A.I.F. Having been promoted to Corporal (with rank of Acting Sergeant) he proceeded overseas, arriving in Southampton on 18 September 1917, and thence to France on 16 January 1918. He was reported missing on 12 August 1918 in the aftermath of the Battle of Amiens in which the 42 Battalion played a crucial role. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, France.

**Robert Brooks (alias Arthur Tuffen)** was born on 21 July 1878 in London. He attested for the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in Dunedin on 19 December (year left blank assumed 1916) and was posted overseas to Walton on Thames with the 1st Otago Regiment on 15 October 1917. He then moved to Hornchurch three days later and on to Codford on 16 November 1917. He was posted to France on 19 February 1918 and two weeks later joined the 1st Battalion, being posted to 4th Company. He received a head wound in action at La Signy Farm on 5 April. The Regimental History for this date states:

'At 5 o'clock on the morning of April 5th the enemy commenced an artillery bombardment which must rank as one of the heaviest and most sustained the Regiment ever experienced. It extended along the whole Divisional front; and from guns of all calibres shells were poured down over the forward, support and rear positions as far back as Bus-les-Artois and Bertrancourt, almost without interruption from early morning until the late afternoon. It furiously searched every known and likely forward position, and in the back areas batteries and villages and roadways were pounded by guns of the heaviest calibres. Its extraordinary depth and intensity indicated an attempt by the enemy to renew the progress which had been so abruptly stayed a few days previously. It was not long before these attacks developed. At 8.15 a.m. reports were received from the 3rd Brigade that the enemy was attacking from the right of the Serre Road to the left boundary south of the Quarries. The attack was beaten off; but when renewed at 10 a.m. the enemy succeeded in capturing a short length of trench east of La Signy Farm, and the Farm itself, the small garrison of three sections of Rifle Brigade troops who comprised this advanced post being overwhelmed. At no other point did the enemy make any progress, and he suffered very severely from our artillery and machine gun fire, his casualties being estimated at 500 killed. Prisoners captured on the front of the left Brigade stated that their ultimate objective was Colincamps, also that many new batteries had been brought up for the attack. At 2 p.m. an attack was made against the right of the Divisional sector, but similarly failed, the only party of Germans who reached our line being taken prisoners. Under cover of this sustained bombardment attacks were launched by the enemy during the day along the whole Army front; but nowhere did he achieve more than very local successes. This may be said to have signalled the termination of the great German drive in the Battle of St. Quentin.

The positions occupied by the Regiment in support had to weather the storm of this extraordinary and relentless artillery bombardment, and a large number of casualties were sustained among both officers and men. During the afternoon an enemy two-seater aeroplane was brought down by Lewis gun fire directed from one of the posts occupied by 4th Company of the 1st Battalion, and the pilot and observer made prisoners. Rain commenced to fall late in the afternoon, after which the situation became comparatively quiet.'

Having been treated in the field, Tuffen was transported to England and was in hospital at Walton for over a month. He was then transferred to Hornchurch and back to Codford shortly after that. By August he was deemed fit enough to return to duty and was posted to the Reserve Brigade at Sling Camp, heading back to France on 10 October 1918 and joining his unit on 30 October. He was returned to the UK in February 1919 and departed for home in May aboard S.S. *Chupra*, arriving back in New Zealand on 28 July 1919. He was discharged on 25 August 1919 and was to die, on 29 December 1919, as a result of the wounds he received the year before. He is buried in Dunedin (Anderson's Bay) Cemetery.

Tuffen's service papers indicate that he had lost the second finger of his right hand through an accident at some point but otherwise he was classified as "Fit Class A". Also indicated is the fact that Arthur Tuffen was actually an alias, with his real name being Robert Brooks. He lists his parents as being Robert Tuffen and Mary Ann Tuffen, although his sister is listed as Miss Ellen Brooks.

609 Victory Medal 1914-19 (4) (305945 E. Coombes. Sto. 1. R.N.; 236455 E. W. Hancock. Sig. R.N.; J.21931 A. H.Holt. Boy 1 R.N.; 203605 C. Macarthur. L.S. R.N.) very fine or better (4) £70-£90

**Edwin Coombes**, of Torquay, Devon was born on 28 January 1885 and first joined the Royal Navy in 1904. He served at H.M.S. *Vivid II* (Devonport) initially and then went to sea in H.M.S. *Monmouth*. He was on board H.M.S. *Amphion*, flotilla leader defending the eastern approaches of the English Channel, when she struck a mine on 6 August 1914 off the Thames Estuary, thus becoming the first Royal Navy ship to be sunk during the Great War. The mine had previously been laid by the SMS *Königin Luise* which the *Amphion* had engaged the day before. The *Amphion's* Captain Cecil Fox wrongly believed that the *Königin Luise* had been laying mines further east; tragically he was mistaken and at 6.35am his vessel struck one of the mines, going down in 15 minutes with the loss of 132 crew. Coombes was amongst those killed, and is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

**Ernest William Hancock**, a grocer's assistant from Chelsea, was born on 1 November 1889 and enlisted in the Royal Navy in 1907 serving at a variety of training and shore establishments before going to sea in H.M.S. *Black Prince*. He was on board the cruiser H.M.S. *Cressy* when she was struck by a torpedo launched by Submarine *U-9* on 22 September 1914 in an attack that saw *Cressy* and her two sister ships *Aboukir* and *Hogue* sunk when they were patrolling in the "Broad Fourteens" without their destroyer escort which had been forced to shelter due to bad weather. In total over 1,450 British sailors were lost including 560 from *Cressy*. Hancock was amongst those killed and is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

**Arthur Horace Holt**, of Brighton, was born on 4 November 1897 and enlisted in the Royal Navy in 1913. He was serving in H.M.S. *Bulwark* from November of that year until she was sunk on 26 November 1914. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

**Christopher MacArthur** was born in Govan in Lanarkshire on 6 August 1881 and first enlisted in the Royal Navy in 1899, re-enlisting in 1911. He was serving in H.M.S. *Bulwark* when she was sunk on 26 November 1914 and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

H.M.S. *Bulwark* was with the 5th Battle Squadron based at Portland, Dorset at the start of the Great War. She was assigned to the reformed Channel Fleet to defend the English Channel and oversee the British Expeditionary Force en route to France in August 1914. In November of that year the 5th Battle Squadron transferred to Sheerness because of fears that German invasion of Britain was imminent. At just before 8.00am on 26 November 1914 a huge explosion ripped through *Bulwark* whilst she was moored near Kenthole Reach in the Medway Estuary, destroying the ship entirely with the loss of 741 men of which only 30 or so were recovered for burial. A naval enquiry held two days later ruled out enemy action, either through torpedo or mine, as there was no evidence of an explosion against the outer hull. It was concluded that cordite charges, which were being re-stowed, were probably placed near boiler room bulkheads when the ship's company was called for breakfast at 7.45am. These bulkheads then increased in temperature when the boilers were fired up, igniting the charges which, in turn, detonated nearby shells which then spread to the aft twelve-inch magazine which exploded ripping the ship apart.

**610** Victory Medal 1914-19 (6) (K.48800 A. Crew. Sto. 2. R.N.; J.38198 E. G. Hedges. A.B. R.N.; J.5069 C. T. Howard A.B. R.N. L.5513 A. B. Hubert. O.S.3 R.N.; J.31464 A. Rodd. A.B. R.N.; J.29911 W. White. Boy 1. R.N.) *generally nearly very fine* (6) £100-£140

**Arthur Crew**, of Woolwich, was born on 2 September 1889 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 28 January 1918. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Cumberland* on convoy escort duties and died of disease on October 2 1918. He is buried at St Thomas's Churchyard, Charlton.

**Edward Greenell Hedges**, of Worcester, was born on 23 October 1899 and joined the Royal Navy in 1917. He was serving in H.M.S. *Valiant* when he contracted pneumonia, and died on 30 October 1918. He is buried in the Upton-on-Severn Cemetery.

**Charles Thomas Howard**, of Kingston, Surrey was born on 19 October 1893 and enlisted into the Royal Navy in 1911, serving on a variety of ships including H.M.S. *Bulwark*, *Black Prince*, and *Monarch*. He was serving in H.M.S. *Albacore* when she struck a mine laid by the German submarine *UC-44* off Kirkwall on 9 March 1917. The resultant explosion blew off the ship's bow and killed 17 of her crew including Howard. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

**Arthur Bond Hubert**, of Eltham, London, was born on 8 August 1897 in St Helier, Jersey. He enlisted in the Royal Navy on 22 July 1915 and was serving in H.M.S. *Penn* when he contracted pneumonia. He died of the disease on 1 October 1918 and is buried in Greenwich Cemetery.

**Abraham Rodd** was born on 1 July 1895 in Cardiff. He enlisted in the Royal Navy in 1916 and was invalided out in 1919. He was entitled to the Silver War Badge number 44573.

**William White** was born on 8 January 1897 in Dumfries. He enlisted in the Royal Navy in March 1914 and was serving in H.M.S. *Formidable*, part of the 5th Battle Squadron based at Portland, when she and the light cruisers *Topaze* and *Diamond* were taking part in gunnery exercises on 31 December 1914. Unbeknownst to them they were being stalked by a German submarine, the *U-24*, which launched a torpedo at *Formidable* in the early hours of 1 January 1915. The *Formidable's* Captain tried to save his ship by bringing her close to shore, but just after 3:00 a.m. the *U-24* launched another torpedo again hitting the battleship at the starboard bow. She remained afloat for over an hour but heavy seas made the rescue attempts difficult and she went down with the loss of 35 officers and 512 men. White was amongst those killed and he is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

**611** Victory Medal 1914-19 (5) (Lieut. E. H. Halley.; 68713 Sjt. R. R. Brooker. R.A.: 83928 Dvr. D. Carter. R.A.; 920268 Dvr. J. Manser. R.A.; 563. Dvr. D. Watson. R.A.) *first officially re-impressed, very fine* (5) £100-£140

**Edward Harland Halley**, of Fulham, was working as a clerk for the Colliery Agents, Ship and Insurance brokers and Steamship Managers Cheney, Eggar and Forrester when he attested for the 7th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force) on 2 September 1912 for a period of four years and was given the regimental number 1141. However, in July 1913 he took up a post in Singapore and sought 'discharge through purchase' although no monies were required. He was due to set sail on the steamer *Syria* on 9 August 1913. Evidently he returned to take up a commission in the Royal Field Artillery when war broke out and landed with them in France as a Second Lieutenant on 18 August 1915. He was killed in action on 26 November 1917 during the battle of Cambrai whilst attached to the 12th Trench Mortar Battery, and is Buried in the Villers Hill British Cemetery, Villers-Guislain, France.

**Reuben Richard Brooker**, of Charlton, London, was with the 25th Brigade Royal Field Artillery when they sailed for France at the beginning of the Great War, landing on the continent on 16 August 1914, thus entitling him to the 1914 Star. He was killed in action on 5 June 1917 whilst with B Battery, 315th Brigade, and is buried in the Hope Store Cemetery, France.

**Daniel Carter** was awarded the Military Medal (*London Gazette* 27 October 1916), presumably for action on the Somme whilst serving with B battery 48th Brigade Royal Field Artillery.

**James Manser**, of Eastbourne, Sussex, was serving with the 337th Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery, alongside the 18th Indian Division in Mesopotamia, when he died on 30 June 1918. He is commemorated on the Basra War Memorial, Iraq.

**David Watson** was with the 27th Divisional Ammunition Column, formed from the IV Home Counties (Howitzer) Brigade (TF), when they landed in France on 21 December 1914. He died on 7 June 1915 and is buried in the Equinghem-Lys Churchyard Extension, France.

**612** Victory Medal 1914-19 (4) (L-12954 Sjt. F. Adcock. R. Fus.; 25718 Pte. R. Cook. R. Fus.: GS-34602 Pte. C. W. Pipe. R. Fus; GS-32654 Pte. W. F. Reading. R. Fus.) *generally very fine* (4) £50-£70

**Frederick Adcock** served with the 3rd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 January 1915. He later transferred to the 8th Battalion and was discharged on 18 April 1919.

**William Frederick Reading**, of Lambeth, was serving with the 11th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, when he was killed in action on the Somme on 15 November 1916. He is buried in Courcelette British Cemetery, France.

**Private Claude William Pipe**, of Dennington, Suffolk, was serving with the 32nd (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, when he was killed in action on the Somme on 10 October 1916. He is one of 15 British soldiers killed in 1916 to be buried in the A.I.F Burial Ground, Flers, France.

**613** Victory Medal 1914-19 (5) (3001 Pte. H. C. Walpole. Norf. R.; 51290 Pte. T. Lloyd. Linc. R.; 24868 Pte. S. W. Barker. Suff. R.; 24851 Pte. A. J. Button. Suff. R.; 50026 Pte. A. E. Wiffen. Suff. R.) *dark toning and damage to last, otherwise good very fine* (5) £70-£90

**Harry Walpole**, of Great Yarmouth, was serving with the Norfolk Regiment when he was sent to Mesopotamia in July 1915. He later served as a sapper in the Royal Engineers (number WR/193377) and then again in the Norfolks with number 240627.

**Thomas Lloyd**, of Hollyhedge Lane, Walsall, attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 8 October 1918 during the attack on the Beaufort Line, and is buried in the Naves Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

**Albert John Button**, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, attested for the Suffolk Regiment and served with the 11th (Service) Battalion. He is listed as 'drowned at sea' on 17 April 1917, the day two British Hospital ships, the *Donegal* and the *Lanfranc* were torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel. It is certainly possible that Button had earlier been wounded when the 11th Battalion were engaged during the Battle of Arras at the beginning of April. He is commemorated on the Hollybrook Memorial, Southampton which lists men who were on board the *Donegal*.

**Albert Edward Wiffen** was born in Hackney, Middlesex and originally attested for the Middlesex Regiment as number G16792. He was killed in action in April 1918 whilst serving with the 11th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour states that he died 'between 9 April 1918 and 19 April 1918', and *Soldiers' Died in the Great War* lists his date of death as 19 April. The battalion has been involved in heavy fighting in the defensive action on the River Lys (Fourth battle of Ypres) from 9 April 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

- 614** Victory Medal 1914-19 (4) (**Capt. W. B. J. Reid; 2. Lieut. F. A. J. Ellicott; 18303 Pte. J. Storrie. R.S. Fus.; S-11039 Pte F. Barton Sea. Highers.**) *generally very fine (4)* £70-£90

**William Bacon Johnston Reid** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders in March 1901, and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, being entitled to the Queen's South Africa Medal with 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, and South Africa 1902. He served with the 3rd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders during the Great War, and died of wounds on 20 May 1915, whilst attached to the Gordon Highlanders. He is buried in Orwell Parish Churchyard.

**Frederick Arthur John Ellicott**, the son of His Honour Judge A. B. Ellicott, of Bournemouth, Hampshire, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the King's Own Scottish Borderers and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 August 1915. He was killed in action on the Somme on 9 July 1916, and is buried in the Bernafay Wood British Cemetery, Montauban, France.

**John Storrie**, of Glasgow, attested for the Royal Scots Fusiliers and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 July 1915. He died of wounds at home on 26 June 1917, and is buried in St Kentigern's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Glasgow.

**Frederick Barton**, of Blackburn, Lancashire, attested for the Seaforth Highlanders and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War in Mesopotamia. He was killed in action at the battle at Sannaiyat, as part of the attempt to relieve the besieged town of Kut, on 22 April 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq. Sold with named card box of issue.

- 615** Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) (**R-18390 Pte. J. Brennan. K.R. Rif. C.; R-12663 Pte. C. G. Durrant. K.R. Rif. C.; R-30322 Pte J. W. Saunders. K.R. Rif. C.**); Memorial Plaque (**James Brennan**) *generally very fine (4)* £80-£120

**James Brennan** of Charlton in Kent was serving with the 20th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps when he was killed in action in France on 24 June 1918. He is buried in the Chocques Military Cemetery, France.

**Charles George Durrant** of Stockwell, London, first attested for the 6th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps on 10 May 1915 being later posted to the 9th Battalion, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 October 1915. He was killed in action whilst serving with the 20th Battalion on the Somme on 25 July 1916, and is buried in the Quarry Cemetery, Montauban, France.

**John William Saunders** of Walthamstow, London, attested for the 17th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps on 17 July 1916 and was discharged wounded, on 2 January 1919, entitling him to Silver War Badge no. B90536. He died on 31 October 1920, and is buried in Chingford Mount Cemetery.

- 616** Victory Medal 1914-19 (5) (**S-8029 Sjt. R. Carney. Rif. Brig.; 4205 Pte. W. J. Carr Rif. Brig.; 7255 Pte. E. Chandler Rif. Brig.; S-2196 Pte. G. Hulin. Rif. Brig.; 49093 Pte. B. H. Moore. Rif. Brig.**) *suspension ring missing from Carr, otherwise good very fine (5)* £80-£120

**Robert Carney**, of Blackburn, Lancashire was killed in action whilst serving with the 13th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade in July 1917. (*Soldiers Died in the Great War* states he was killed on 23 July; the 1914-15 Star roll gives 25 July as the date of his death; and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour lists 28 July). He had originally travelled to France with the 11th Battalion as a Private, landing on 21 July 1915. He is buried in the Torreken Farm Cemetery No. 1, France. Sold with a silk memorial bookmark bearing his photograph (date of death listed as 28 July and age as 19).

**William John Carr**, of Chatham, Kent sailed to France with the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade in 1914, landing on 7 November and is thus entitled to the 1914 Star. He was killed in action on 9 May 1915 at the Battle of Aubers Ridge; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial.

**Ernest Chandler**, of Winchester, Hampshire, landed in France on 7 November 1914 with the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade and is entitled to the 1914 Star. He was killed in action on 14 March 1915, probably in the aftermath of the Battle of Neuve Chapelle; he has no known grave and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

**George Hulin**, of St Briavels, Gloucestershire, attested for 12th Battalion Rifle Brigade on 8 September 1914 and was posted overseas in 1915, landing in France on 21 July 1915. He was killed in action on 25 September 1915 whilst the battalion was with the 20th division fighting at Pietre, a subsidiary attack made in support of the fighting at Loos. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

- 617** Victory Medal 1914-19 (5) (**2 Lieut. R. C. Wildsmith; 3102 Pte. H. A. Fish. 5-Lond. R.; 3544 Pte. R. W. Wright. 6-Lond. R.; 3476 Pte. W. Pickrill. 7-Lond. R.; 4992 Pte. J. Harvey. 11-Lond. R.**) *generally very fine (5)* £80-£120

**Raymond Charles Wildsmith**, of West Ashford, Kent originally served with the Inns of Court OTC (Private 6931) before being commissioned into the 25th (County of London) Battalion (Cyclist) of the London Regiment and arriving in France on 1 March 1917. He was killed in action just three months later on 7 June 1917 on the first day of the Battle of Messines. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium. Presumably Wildsmith was attached to another battalion at the time of his death (quite possibly in the 47th Division which comprised a number of London battalions and units and played a large part in the Battle of Messines) as the 1/25th were serving in India, the 2/25th never served abroad and the 3/25th were a reserve battalion that were amalgamated with the 3/10th Battalion (the Hackney Gurkas) in August 1916.

**Harold Fish** also served in the London Regiment as number 8548 and 554442. Sold with identity disk showing number 8548.

**Richard William Wright**, of Paddington, London, was serving with the 1/6th Battalion (City of London Rifles) of the London Regiment (as number 321316) when he was killed in action on the Somme on 15 September 1916, during the battle for High Wood. He is buried in Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, France.

**William Walter Pickrill**, of Shepherd's Bush, London, served during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 August 1915, and was just 19 when he was killed in action on 15 September 1916 whilst serving with the 1/7th (City of London) Battalion of the London Regiment. On that day, the opening day of the battle of Flers-Courcelette on the Somme, the 47th Division, of which the 1/7th were a part, were tasked with the Capture of High Wood, an operation which saw the division suffer over 4,500 casualties. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

**Joseph Harvey**, of Bermondsey, London, landed in France on 5 February 1917 and was serving as a Lance Corporal with the 20th (County of London) Battalion of the London Regiment (number 648025) when he was killed in action on 24 March 1918 in the early days of the German Spring Offensive. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

- 618** Victory Medal 1914-19 (6) (5512 Pte. **W. Huggins. 14-Lond. R.**; 5084 Pte. **G. A. Bolton 15-Lond. R.**; 4186 Pte. **A. W. Witchlow. 18-Lond. R.**; 5573 A.Cpl. **R. Bell. 20-Lond. R.**; 6622 Pte. **A. Cottrell. 20-Lond. R.**; 6134 Pte. **F. T. Clarke. 22-Lond. R.**) *the first somewhat worn, otherwise very fine* (6) £80-£120
- George Algernon Bolton** was serving with the 15th (Prince of Wales Own Civil Service Rifles) Battalion, London Regiment when he died of wounds on the Western Front on 13 August 1916. He is buried in Aubigny Communal Cemetery Extension, France.
- Reginald Bell**, of Lincoln, was serving as an Acting Corporal with the 20th Battalion, London Regiment when he died of wounds on the Western Front on 10 October 1918. He is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery, France. The medal roll shows service in France, Macedonia, and Egypt.
- Alfred Cottrell**, of Thurnham, Kent was serving with the 20th Battalion, London Regiment when he was killed in action on the Western Front on 30 October 1916. He had only been in a theatre of war for two months, having landed in France on 31 August 1916.
- Frederick Clarke**, from Banbury, Oxfordshire, was serving with the 22 Battalion, London Regiment when he first went to France on 1 September 1916. He was renumbered 683082 in July 1917 and then again when he joined the 1st (City of London) Battalion London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) in August 1917. He died of wounds on 29 December 1917.
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- x619** Naval General Service 1915-62 (2), 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (**205459. A. J. Wilson, Ldg. Sean. H.M.S. Philomel.**); 1 clasp, Near East (**P/J.936585 A. Lindsay. A.B. R.N.**) *surname officially corrected on latter, very fine* (2) £120-£160
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- 620** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (**160421. A. Birch, Sh. Std. H.M.S. Philomel.**) *good very fine* £100-£120
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- 621** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (**Mx.50553 W. W. Knott. S.B.A. R.N.**) *naming officially re-impressed, nearly very fine* £40-£60
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- 622** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R., 1st issue (**R.M.14015 A. Butler. Mne. R.M.**) *good very fine* £120-£160
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- x623** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**P/L. 949744 P. J. Brett. Stwd. R.N.**) *prefix to number partially officially corrected*; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**077234 M. Trzoska. Ord. Sea. R.N.**) *good very fine* (2) £70-£90
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- 624** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**P/J.926168 B. W. G. Jackson. A.B. R.N.**) *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
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- 625** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**P/KX.914129 D. J. Parsons. L.M.(E). R.N.**) *good very fine* £60-£80
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- 626** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**D-30952 Cpl. F. W. Merritt, 7-D. Gds.**) *edge bruise, nearly very fine* £70-£90
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2006.
- Frederick William Merritt** was born in Devizes, Wiltshire in 1888 and attested for the 7th Dragoon Guards in 1908. He served with 'A' Squadron during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 October 1914 - the regiment, which had been serving in Secunderabad at the start of the Great War, landed in Marseille as part of the 9th (Secunderabad) Cavalry Brigade in the 1st Indian Cavalry Division in October 1914. Four years later, a squadron from the regiment rode ten miles to capture the town of Lessines on 11 November 1918, just minutes before the armistice.
- Merritt subsequently served with the 7th Dragoon Guards in Iraq before transferring into the 2 Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). He was finally discharged on 10 May 1929.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 627** General Service 1918-62 (3), 1 clasp, Iraq (**4118 Sepoy Sundar Singh. 15-Sikhs.**); 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**19177309 L/Cpl. C. G. Busbridge. R. Sigs.**); 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**22441707 Sogmn. M. J. Whale. R. Sigs.**) *very fine or better* (3) £80-£100
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- x628** General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine (**3523358 Cpl. F. Bennell. Manch. R.**); another, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**3507556 Act. Cpl. J. Rodway. R.A.F.**) *edge bruise to first, very fine and better* (2) £80-£120
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- x629** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**408865 Sjt. T. P. French. R. Tks.**) *good very fine* £60-£80
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- x630** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2) (**AS.28274. Pte. S. Chachole. A.P.C.; EC.2603 Pte. M. Tshopyane. A.P.C.**) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £70-£90
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- 631** General Service 1918-62 (3), 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**4691438 Pte. J. Potts. K.O.Y.L.I.**); 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**23224406 Tpr. W. Lester. K.D.G.**); 1 clasp, Cyprus (**1931243 L.A.C. A. R. Anstruther R.A.F.**) *official correction to number on the last, very fine or better* (3) £80-£100

- x 632** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.R. (2) (**22945504 Fus. R. Miller. R.S.F.; 23335913 Cfn. P. Benison. R.E. M.E.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine (2)* £70-£90
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- x 633** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2) (**23231563 Sigmn. J. Ripsher. R. Sigs.; 23173378 Pte. W. Hillhouse. R.P. C.**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-£90
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- 634** India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (2), (**9066 Sepoy Malik Khan, 3-15 Punjab R.; Mason Allah Dad, M.E.S.**) *the second with contact marks, good fine, otherwise very fine (2)* £70-£90
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- 635** India General Service 1936-39 (3), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**869 L-Naik Mirza Khan, 1 Rd. Constn, Bn**); 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (2) (**16821 Sep. Said Mohd., 4-13 F.F. Rif.; 4445024 Pte. A. Thomas. Green Howards.**) *last officially renamed, generally very fine (3)* £60-£80
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- 636** 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45, all unnamed as issued, *good very fine and better (10)* £240-£280
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- x 637** 1939-45 Star (3), one with 1 *copy* clasp, Battle of Britain; another officially named '**C.166164 C. Cedrass**' as issued by South Africa; Atlantic Star; Air Crew Europe Star (2), *these both copies*; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal (2), one a Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45 (3), one a Canadian issue in silver; another with M.I.D. oak leaf; Africa Service Medal (**M10799 C. Roberts.**); India Service Medal; New Zealand War Service Medal; Australia Service Medal (**136938C. J. Coffey.**) *this a later issue*; South Africa Medal for War Service, *generally good very fine*  
*Four: R. J. Nicholls, Australian Forces*  
 Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially named 'NX14826 R. J. Nicholls', *good very fine (26)* £140-£180
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- 638** 1939-45 Star (**206557 V. C. Hughes**); Pacific Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45 (2) (**206557 V. C. Huges; 122651 J. M. van der Spuy**); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; U.N. Emergency Force Medal (2), one on 1st issue riband, the other on 2nd issue riband; U.N. Medal (48), on ribands for UNTSO; ONUC; UNTEA; UNMOGIP; UNYOM; UNFICYP; UNDOF; UNIFIL; UNIIMOG; UNAVEM; ONUCA; UNTAG; ONUSAL; UNIKOM; MINURSO; UNAMIC; UNTAC; UNOSOM; UNMIH; UNIMOZ; UNPROFOR; UNOMIL; UNOMUR; UNOMIG; UNAMIR; UNHQ; UNPREDEP; UNMOP; UNTAES; UNMOT; UNMIBH; UNMOGUA; UN Special Service; UNOMSIL; UNPSG; MINURCA; UNMIK; UNAMET; MONUC; UNMEE; UNMINUCI; UNMIKL; UNIOCI; UNOB; MINUSTAH; UNMIS; UNMINURCAT; UNAMID; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994 (2), clasp, Kosovo; another, 1 clasp, NTM-Iraq; another, 1 clasp, Article 5, *generally good very fine or better (59)* £200-£240
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- x 639** Southern Rhodesia Service Medal, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £200-£240
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- x 640** Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (**C/Mx. 62986 A. E. Martin Ck. (S). R.N.**); together with a *copy* Gulf Medal 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991, *good very fine (2)* £70-£90
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- 641** Korea 1950-53 (2), 1st issue (**22364675 Sigmn. K J. Usher. R. Sigs.**); 2nd issue (**22538660 B. G. Jackson. R.A.S.C.**) *good very fine (2)* £80-£100
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- x 642** General Service 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, Borneo (**23500160 L/Cpl. A. Phillips. RAOC.**); 1 clasp, South Arabia (**14184191 Cpl. R. Parker. RCT.**) *extremely fine (2)* £80-£120
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- 643** General Service 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24095394 Pte. A. M. Inglis BW.**); 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (**23825858 L/Cpl. J. Anderson. RCT.**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £60-£80
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- 644** Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (**Q1016390 Pte K J E Hall QARANC**) *good very fine* £120-£160

# A Collection of Egypt and Sudan Medals 1882-89

- 
- 645** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb\_Tamaai (**W. Felgate, Pte. R.M.**) *light pitting from star, very fine* £140-£180
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- 646** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb\_Tamaai (**1899 Lce. Cpl. J. McCorry 10th. Rl. Hussars.**) *pitting from star, nearly very fine* £180-£220
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- 647** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb\_Tamaai (**3629, Pte. C. Cook, 3/K.R. Rif. C.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £140-£180
- 
- 648** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb\_Tamaai (**2273. Pte. J. Mullin, 1/York & Lanc: R.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £180-£220  
Thirty or forty men of the York and Lancaster Regiment made a gallant stand on the right front face of the square at the battle of Tamaai, 13 March 1884. Of this party, Captain Ford and 16 men were killed and several officers and men were severely wounded.
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- 649** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb\_Tamaai (**1464, Sergt. W. Hardy, 2/R. Ir: Fusrs.**) *light contact marks, good very fine* £180-£220
- 
- 650** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, El-Teb\_Tamaai, Suakin 1885 (**2148. Lce. Corpl. A. Exley. 19th. Hussars.**) *heavy contact marks and pitting from star, therefore fair* £120-£160
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- 651** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, El-Teb\_Tamaai, Suakin 1885 (**28557, Trump. A. J. Hird, 6/1st. Sco: Div: R.A.**) *good very fine* £180-£220
- 
- 652** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 3 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb\_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85 (**885, Pte. J. Cox, 1/Rl. Highr.**) *clasp carriage altered and unofficial rivets between clasps, edge bruising and light pitting from star, nearly very fine* £140-£180  
Sold with copied medal roll extract which confirms clasp entitlement.
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- 653** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 3 clasps, El-Teb\_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (**656, Pte. P. Cosgrove, 1/Gord: Highrs.**) *second 'o' of surname officially corrected, light pitting from star, very fine* £160-£200
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- 654** *Pair: Private W. Wilkins, 11th Hussars*  
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (1818, Pte. W. Wilkins, 11th. Husrs.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *heavy pitting from star and traces of having been abrasively cleaned, therefore fair to fine (2)* £140-£180  
The 11th Hussars supplied a detachment of 2 officers and 43 other ranks as part of the Light Camel Regiment, who took part in the Gordon Relief Expedition in 1884.
- 
- 655** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**1894. Pte. C. Walsh. 21/Husrs.**) *officially re-engraved naming, good very fine* £100-£140  
The 21st Hussars supplied a detachment of 2 officers and 43 other ranks as part of the Light Camel Regiment, who took part in the Gordon Relief Expedition in 1884.

656



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**283. Boatn. E. Beeson. Ottawa Contgt.**) *light pitting, nearly very fine, scarce* *£1,200-£1,600*

Approximately 392 Canadian boatmen received the medal for the Nile campaign, of which 169 served in the *Ottawa*.

Sold with two early plate photographs of the recipient.

**657** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka (**1672. Pte. P. Cloyne. 19th. Husrs.**) *very fine* *£240-£280*

The whole of the 19th Hussars served on the Nile, comprising 17 officers and 322 other ranks. Of these, 5 officers and 89 other ranks were present at Kirbeka.

**658** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka (**1716. Corpl. S. Oakley. 1/S. Staff: R.**) *heavy pitting from star, good fine* *£240-£280*

The 1st Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment suffered 6 men killed and 24 men wounded at the action at Kirbeka, 10 February 1885.

**659** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka (**2252, Pte. R. Robertson, 1/Rl. Highrs.**) *heavy edge bruise, suspension claw loose, pitting from star, nearly very fine* *£200-£240*

**660** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**J. Bird. Pte. R.M.L.I.**) *heavy pitting from star, therefore good fine* *£180-£220*

**661** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**2528 Pte. T. Edwards. 5th. Lancers.**) *heavy pitting from star, fine* *£200-£240*

Only one squadron (102) of the 5th Lancers was present at Tofrek, 22 March 1885.

**662** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**2165. Pte. J. Dennard. 20th. Husrs.**) *heavy pitting from star, traces of lacquer, good fine* *£200-£240*

Only one squadron (82) of the 20th Hussars was present at Tofrek, 22 March 1885.

**663** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**38914. Gun: J. Mock. 2/1. So: Ir: Div: R.A.**) *edge bruise and heavy pitting from star, nearly very fine, rare to unit* *£300-£400*

**664** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**17150. Sapr. R. Dunn. 24th. Co. R.E.**) *contact marks from star, nearly very fine* *£180-£220*

**665** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**Pte. Appanah. Q.O.S. & M.**) *minor edge bruising and light contact marks, very fine* *£180-£220*

666



*Pair: Private R. Peck, Royal Berkshire Regiment*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (41/1954. Pte. R. Peck. 1/Berks: R.); Khedive's Star 1882, reverse impressed '1954 R. P. 1.Bks', *light pitting, otherwise good very fine* (2) £240-£280

For their distinguished conduct at the Battle of Tofrek, 22 March 1885, the Berkshire Regiment were granted the prefix 'Royal'.

**667** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**Sepoy Jatra Singh 15th Bengal Infy.**) *edge bruising, worn in parts, nearly very fine* £160-£200

**668** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**Sepoy Sewnundun Jirbadie 17th Bengal Infy.**) *suspension post loose, edge bruise, polished, fair to fine* £120-£160

**669** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**Pte. Bahadoor Khan (2nd.) 28th. Bombay Infy.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £140-£180

*Provenance: Buckland, Dix & Wood, June 1991.*

**670** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**4954. Pte. R. Cook. M.S. Corps.**) *light contact marks, very fine, rare to unit* £200-£240

Only 17 men of the Medical Staff Corps were present at the Battle of Tofrek, 22 March 1885, and suffered casualties of 2 killed and 4 wounded.

**671** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**4779, Corp: W. H. Scragg, 12th. Co. C.T.C.**) *light pitting from star, good very fine* £140-£180

**672** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (**1783. Pte. H. Donoughie. 2/K.O. Sco: Bord:**) *light pitting from star, very fine* £140-£180

**673** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (**1333. Pte. B. Haslum. 1/Welch R.**) *heavy pitting from star, good fine* £160-£200

**674** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (**6258. Pte. G. Pilkington. M.S. Corps**) *light contact marks, nearly very fine, scarce* £180-£220



675



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889 (2749. Pte. P. Mc.Guire. 20th. Hussars.) file marks to Queen's neck on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine £300-£400

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676 Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, very fine £50-£70

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677 Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, contact marks, nearly very fine £40-£50

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678 Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, good very fine £50-£70

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679 Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, good very fine £50-£70

## Coronation and Jubilee Medals

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**680** *Three: Police Constable G. Smith, Metropolitan Police*

Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. G. Smith. X. Div.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. G. Smith. X. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., G. Smith.) *edge bruise to first, generally very fine* (3) £80-£120

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**681**



Jubilee 1897, gold, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruise and light contact marks to obverse field, about extremely fine, rare* £1,000-£1,400

Approximately 73 gold medals awarded, to Members of the Royal Family and foreign Royalty. The recipients of the 1897 medal would, in the main, have been too young to have been awarded the 1887 medal and it is consequently the scarcer of the two issues.

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**682** *Jubilee 1897, silver (Capt. J. A. Foster. 1st H.R.E. (V) London Detachment.) contemporary engraved naming, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

**James Albert Foster** was born in Brighton, Sussex, and was a self-employed baker. He served as a Captain in the 1st Hampshire Royal Engineers (Volunteers).

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**683** *Jubilee 1897, bronze (Capt. J. Ffolliott Darling. R.H.) contemporarily engraved naming, minor edge bruising, very fine* £140-£180

**James Johnston Ffolliott Darling** served with the Enkeldoorn Garrison Troop (Salisbury Field Force) at the defence of the settlement at Alice Mine in Mazoe country, where a dozen or so guns held off at least a hundred rebels until relieved by Captain R. C. Nesbitt, the latter being awarded the V.C. on the same occasion. He relinquished his commission as a Captain in January 1897 and returned to Ireland, where, later that year, he was alerted to the formation of "The Rhodesia Jubilee Troop", a contingent required for the forthcoming Jubilee celebrations and, due to shortage of time, one which had to be manned by old "Pioneers" then resident in the U. K., and was among just 12 candidates selected from around 200 applicants - the Troop paraded with other colonial units along the Embankment, amidst much cheering, before taking up station outside St. Paul's Cathedral. He is believed to have been presented with his Jubilee Medal by the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) in a ceremony on 3 July 1897.

*Note:* The recipient's 2 clasp B.S.A. Company Medal and an unnamed Jubilee 1897 Medal was sold in these rooms on 10 May 2017 (Lot 341)- for a full account of the recipient's service please see the catalogue footnote from that lot.

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**684** *Three: Police Sergeant T. Bendall, Metropolitan Police*

Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. T. Bendall. D. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P. C. T. Bendall. D. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.S., T. Bendall.) *very fine* (3) £70-£90

**T. Bendall** served with "D" (Marylebone) Division.

For other medals to the Bendall family, see Lots 159, 287, 418, and 421.

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**685** *Pair: Police Constable C. Howard, Metropolitan Police*

Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. C. Howard. A. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P. C. C. Howard. A. Div.) mounted as worn, *very fine*

*Pair: Police Sergeant G. Blacklaws, Metropolitan Police*

Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. G. Blacklaws. S. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.S. G. Blacklaws.) *edge bruise to first, very fine*

*Pair: Police Constable H. Hartley, Metropolitan Police*

Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. H. Hartley. W. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., H. Hartley.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £100-£140

- 686** *Pair: Police Constable A. Goff, 2nd (H.M. Dockyard Portsmouth) Division, Metropolitan Police*  
 Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. A. Goff 2nd Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. A. Goff. 2nd Div.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£60-£80*
- Alfred Charles Goff** was born in Chichester, Sussex in November 1870, and joined the Metropolitan Police in London in May 1891. He joined 'B' Division (Chelsea), and served with them for a year before transferring to the 2nd (Portsmouth) Division for the remainder of his career. Goff resigned 4 June 1922.
- Note:* From 1860 to 1922, the Metropolitan Police were responsible for policing Woolwich Arsenal (1st Division), as well as H.M. Dockyards Portsmouth (2nd Division), Devonport (3rd Division), Chatham (4th Division), Pembroke (5th Division), and, from 1916, Rosyth (6th Division).
- Sold with copied research.
- 
- 687** *Pair: Police Constable R. Walters, 2nd (H.M. Dockyard Portsmouth) Division, Metropolitan Police*  
 Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. R. Walters. 2nd Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. R. Walters. 2nd Div.) *traces of verdigris, very fine (2)* *£60-£80*
- Richard Walters** was born in Cholsey, Berkshire in February 1869, and joined the Metropolitan Police in London in March 1893. He joined 'J' Division (Bethnal Green), and served with them for two years before transferring to the 2nd (Portsmouth) Division for the remainder of his career. Walters resigned 24 August 1909.
- Note:* From 1860 to 1922, the Metropolitan Police were responsible for policing Woolwich Arsenal (1st Division), as well as H.M. Dockyards Portsmouth (2nd Division), Devonport (3rd Division), Chatham (4th Division), Pembroke (5th Division), and, from 1916, Rosyth (6th Division).
- Sold with copied research.
- 
- 688** Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (**P.C. G. Avlward. L. Divn.**); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze, unnamed, *nearly very fine (2)* *£50-£70*
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- 689** Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (**P.C. T. Mason. K. Divn.**); Coronation 1911 (3), Metropolitan Police (2) (**P.C. W. Bailey.; P. C. W. Dyer.**); London Fire Brigade (**Fireman W. E. Lloyd.**) *Dyer's medal heavily lacquered, generally very fine and better (4)* *£80-£120*
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- 690** Jubilee 1897, Police Ambulance Service, bronze (**Lce. Cpl. W. Mercer. 2.V.B. E. Kent Regt.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine, scarce* *£240-£280*
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- 691** *Three: Sergeant J. Dunne, St. John Ambulance Brigade*  
 Jubilee 1897, St. John Ambulance Brigade, bronze (2nd Class Supy. Offr. J. Dunne.); Coronation 1902, St. John Ambulance Brigade, bronze (J. Dunne. Sergt.); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (Sergt. J. Dunne No. 1 Dist.) mounted as worn from a triple to silver ribband bar, *light scratches to obverse of first, nearly very fine (3)* *£300-£400*
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- 692** *Four: Private W. S. Mason, St. John Ambulance Brigade*  
 Jubilee 1897, St. John Ambulance Brigade, bronze (Private W. S. Mason.); Coronation 1902, St. John Ambulance Brigade, bronze (W. Mason.); Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Pte. W. S. Mason.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, with 6 Additional Award Bars (Pte. W. S. Mason. Prince of Wales's Corps. 1912.) mounted court-style as worn, *light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* *£200-£240*

693



Jubilee 1897, India issue, silver, unnamed as issue, with claw and small ring suspension, and top silver ribband buckle, *nearly extremely fine, rare* *£200-£240*

*Medal Yearbook Reference 299B:*

'Issued to civil and military personnel associated with the Diamond Jubilee celebrations in India. It was also issued to Native Chiefs in the Colony of Natal.'

- 694** Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (**P.C. C. Backhurst. 1st. Div.**); Coronation 1937 (2), one on lady's bow riband, both with related miniature awards; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (**1404139 Gnr. E. W. I. Flanagan. R.A.**), *generally very fine and better* (4) **£60-£80**
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- 695** *Pair: Police Constable A. Cooper, 2nd (H.M. Dockyard Portsmouth) Division, Metropolitan Police*  
 Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. A. Cooper. 2nd Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. A. Cooper.) *very fine* (2)  
**A pair of miniature awards named to Police Constable J. Henty, 2nd (H.M. Dockyard Portsmouth) Division, Metropolitan Police**  
 Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. J. Henty. 2nd Div.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. J. Henty. 2nd Div.) both contemporarily engraved, *nearly extremely fine* (4) **£80-£100**  
**Alvin Cooper** was born in Northampton in July 1876, and joined the Metropolitan Police in London in May 1891. He joined 'A' Division (Westminster), and served with them for a year before transferring to the 2nd (Portsmouth) Division. Cooper resigned 25 July 1926.  
**John Henty** was born in Findon Washington, Sussex in October 1866, and joined the Metropolitan Police in London in July 1887. He joined 'V' Division (Wandsworth), and served with them for 6 months before transferring to the 2nd (Portsmouth) Division and serving with them for the remainder of his career. Henty resigned 13 July 1913, and was subsequently employed at H.M. Dockyard at the cost of the Admiralty.  
*Note:* From 1860 to 1922, the Metropolitan Police were responsible for policing Woolwich Arsenal (1st Division), as well as H.M. Dockyards Portsmouth (2nd Division), Devonport (3rd Division), Chatham (4th Division), Pembroke (5th Division), and, from 1916, Rosyth (6th Division).  
 Sold with copied research.
- 
- 696** *Pair: Police Constable R. Gibson, Scottish Police*  
 Visit to Scotland 1903 (P.C., R. Gibson.) *lacking integral top thistle riband bar*; Coronation 1911, Scottish Police (P.C., R. Gibson.) *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine* (2) **£100-£140**
- 
- 697** *Family Group:*  
 Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (**P.C., W. Sparks.**) *light contact marks, good very fine*  
*Three: Police Inspector C. E. Sparks*  
 Defence Medal; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Inspr. Charles E. Sparks) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) **£80-£120**
- 
- 698** Coronation 1911, Police Ambulance Service (**Mildred Taylor.**) *good very fine and scarce to a female recipient* **£400-£500**
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- 699** Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (**Nurs. Sister Miss M. Chambers.**) *light scratch to obverse field, good very fine* **£100-£140**
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- 700** Jubilee 1935 (2), one unnamed as issued, the other privately engraved '**Major H. J. Harvey R.T.C.**'; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2002 (2), both unnamed as issued, one in card box of issue, *good very fine and better* (5) **£70-£90**
- 
- 701** Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**Lt. J. Mc.Callum. R.A.**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (2), G.V.R., 1st issue (**Hungerford Eardley Wilmot**); G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**James L. Hares**); Sierra Leone General Service Medal, bronze, unnamed as issued; together with the related miniature award for the last, *generally good very fine and better* (7) **£80-£120**
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- x702** Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (**4028825 W.O. Cl.2. A. Horton. K.S.L.I.**); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**6143017 Signm. G. J. Smart. R. Sigs.**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**William N. Harrison**); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, *edge bruise to EM, otherwise good very fine or better* (6) **£70-£90**  
 Sold together with a riband bar comprising the ribands of the Military Cross, 1939-45 Star, France and Germany Star, and Defence Medal; and a Royal Artillery cap badge.
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- 703** *Three: Police Constable H. Otterburn, Gateshead Police*  
 Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Const. Henry Otterburn); Service Medal of the Order of St John, silver, straight bar suspension (19500. Pte. H. Otterburn. Gateshead Police Dvn. 1938); together with 13 bars for the St. John Ambulance Association Re-Examination Cross, for the years 1915-18, 1921-26, and 1928-30 inclusive, all silver, and all numbered '143249' on reverse, *edge nicks to first, the Police Medal in need of cleaning, otherwise nearly very fine and better* (3) **£60-£80**

## Long Service Medals

704



### The Imperial Service Medal attributed to W. Chislett, Postal Service

Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., Star issue, in *Elkington & Co. Ltd* case of issue, with portrait miniature of an elderly man in postal uniform with an Imperial Service Medal, watercolour on card, glazed and held in an ornate gilt frame, reverse of which is annotated 'W. Chislett Postman With the King's Medal. Wm. Austin C... Torquay', miniature housed in a custom made *slightly damaged* leather display case (2) £100-£140

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 2 July 1903: Chislett, William, Post Office, Town Postman.

**William Chislett** was born in Exeter, Devon. He was employed as a Postmaster at Tormohun, Torquay.

**705** Imperial Service Medal (3), E.VII.R., Star issue (**John Bailey**) in *Elkington, London*, case of issue; G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (**Robert Gideon Pow.**) in case of issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Thomas Spence Aitken**) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-£120

**706** Imperial Service Medal (4), E.VII.R., Star issue, unnamed; G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**William Cross.**) in case of issue; G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Peter Drummond Ferguson**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Edward Buckmaster**) *minor blue enamel damage to first, otherwise good very fine* (4) £70-£90

**x707** Imperial Service Medal (4), G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (2) (**William Thomas Fogerty.; Charles Hawkins Bolt.**); G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Herbert John Barlow**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Edward Allen Wilton**) first in case of issue, *extremely fine* (4) £60-£80

**708** Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**Q. M. Sjt: J. Coles. Worc. R.**) *very fine* £80-£120  
M.S.M. awarded with Annuity Army Order 422 of 1923.

**709** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1367. Pte. J. Harding. 15/Huss.**) *very fine* £70-£90  
**John Harding** attested for the 15th Hussars at London in September 1874. He served with the Regiment during the Second Afghan War 1878-80, and also during the First Boer War (awarded L.S. & G.C. in January 1895). Harding was discharged, 24 September 1895, having served 21 years with the Colours.

**x710** Army L.S. & G.C. (3), G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (**1055068 W.O. Cl.II R. Mc Kay. R.A.**); G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (**1416363 S.Sjt. F. H. Stothers. R.A.**); E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (**7263016 Cpl. W. J. Vivian R.A.M.C.**) *light contact marks to last, nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-£120

**x711** Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, New Zealand, an unnamed specimen, *extremely fine* £50-£70

**x712** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**H. J. Franks, Painter 1Cl., H.M.S. Pembroke.**) *extremely fine* £70-£90

**713** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (2), V.R., narrow suspension (**Jn. Lancaster Sergt. 27th. C. R.M.L.I.**) engraved naming; G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (**K.16631 J. W. Margham. S.P.O. H.M.S. Hawkins.**) *contact marks to second, this nearly very fine, the first better* (2) £100-£140

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- x714 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2) (268372 F. G. Marshall, C.E.R.A. 1Cl., H.M.S. Vivid; 175725 F. C. Parker, Cooper. H.M.S. Vivid.) *good very fine (2)* £100-£140
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- x715 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2) (124306. Joseph Clayton, P.O. 1Cl. H.M.S. Excellent.; 282995. William Churchyard, Act. Ldg. Sto. H.M.S. Pembroke.) *small scratch to obverse field of latter, otherwise extremely fine (2)* £70-£90
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- 716 **The Royal Navy Long Service Medal awarded to Private J. Buckler, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was wounded during the Defence of Legations, Peking, on 1 July 1900**  
 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (Po.9286 John Buckler. Private, R.M.L.I.) *suspension re-affixed, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £400-£500  
**John Buckler** was born in Southampton on 5 June 1878. A tailor by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Marine Light Infantry at Eastney on 3 September 1897. On 30 May 1900 he arrived in Peking as a Guard to the British Legation and, serving during the siege, was wounded on 1 July (*London Gazette* 11 December 1900). For his services at the Defence of Legations he was awarded the China Medal with clasp on 4 July 1902.  
 Remaining in the Royal Marines, Buckler was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 July 1912, and served throughout the Great War at H.M.S. *Egmont* (Malta). He was discharged on 3 March 1918, and enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. He died at the R.N. Hospital at Bighi Calcara, Malta, on 19 October 1934, and is buried in the R.N. Cemetery at Cappuccini, Calcara, Malta.
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- 717 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (2) (J.97377 C. Doherty. A.B. H.M.S. Pembroke.; K.59612 E. C. Arter. Sto. 1. H.M.S. Pembroke.) *very fine (2)* £60-£80
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- x718 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (2) (J.58520 W. A. Smith. P.O. H.M.S. Vernon.; J.15591 F. G. Withecombe, A.B. H.M.S. Drake.) *light contact marks, good very fine (2)* £70-£90
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- x719 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (2), G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX.132386 A. E. Haynes. P.O. H.M.S. Osprey.); E.II.R., 1st issue (MX.58051 S. W. F. Goldring. E.A. 1 H.M.S. Vanguard.) *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-£90
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- 720 Indian Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue (2322 Sapper Mooloosamy "Q.O." Sappers & Miners.) *toned, very fine* £90-£110
- 
- 721 Volunteer Officers' Decoration, V.R. cypher (2), both silver and silver-gilt, with hallmarks for London 1892, first with integral top riband bar; the second *lacking* integral top riband bar, *generally very fine (2)* £100-£140
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- 722 Volunteer Officers' Decoration, V.R. cypher, silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1892, with integral top riband bar; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), E.VII.R. (Sergt. S. A. Leao Bo Voltr Rifls) *edge bruise to last, otherwise generally very fine or better (2)* £80-£120
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- 723 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (2) (381. Corpl. J. Beveridge 1/Fifes: V.A.; Lce Corpl. D. Ferguson 3rd V.B. H.L.I.) *first with silver top riband bar, last with fixed replacement suspension and attempted erasure to 'Lce', generally very fine (2)* £60-£80
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- 724 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (2), both unnamed as issued, *very fine (2)* £60-£80
- 
- 725 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (2), both unnamed as issued, *generally nearly very fine (2)* £50-£70
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- 726 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (2), V.R., unnamed as issued; E.VII.R. (3250 Pte. J. H. L. Metcalfe. 1/V.B. W. York: Regt.) *first very fine, last polished, good fine (2)* £60-£80
- 
- 727 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Coy. Qmr. Sgt. W. T. Huett. 2-N.W.R. Regt. A.F.I.) *toned, minor edge bruise, good very fine* £60-£80
- 
- 728 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Sergt. B. E. Perry, 2/B.N. Ry. Regt. (A.F.)) *very fine* £50-£70
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- 729 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (2) (Sergt A. S. Westwood 1st (Cossipore) Bde Mobile Bty./I.D.F.; Corpl. J. Westwater Cossipore Arty Volunteers) *surname of 1st partially officially corrected, generally very fine or better (2)* £80-£100

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- 730** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**Pte. W. H. Collins, 43/Kolar Gold Fields Bn., I.D. F.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £60-£80
- 
- 731** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**Pte. E. H. Hill, 1 Bn. G.I.P. Ry., A.F.I.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £50-£70
- 
- 732** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**Pte. F. McLeod, D'Dun. A.F.I.**) *very fine* £50-£70
- 
- 733** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**Rfmn. J. Tinson, Simla Rfls. A.F.I.**) *very fine* £60-£80
- 
- 734** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**3246 Pte - A. L. Cpl. - A. S. Graham. Sco: H.**) *with official corrections;* Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial (**309591 Sjt. J. Carruthers. Lanark Yeo.**) *generally nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£120
- 
- 735** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**374 Sjt: W. Bruce. 5/H.L.I.**); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**3233087 C. Sjt. W. Beaumont. 6-Cameronians.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £60-£80  
**William Bruce** served during the Great War with the 5th (City of Glasgow) Battalion, Highland Light Infantry in the Gallipoli theatre of war from 2 July 1915 (awarded Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in 1914, and Second Award Bar in 1927).
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- 736** Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial (3) (**4602394 Cpl. A. Bamford. 5-D.W.R.; 4336433 Pte. T. Pinder. 4-E. York. R.; 2555908. Sjt. W. G. Munt. R. Signals.**) *generally very fine (3)* £70-£90
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- x737** Efficiency Medal (2), G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**875890 Bdr. W. A. Watling. R.A.**); G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (**778232. Sjt. S. Wilcock. R.A.**) *good very fine (2)* £60-£80
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- 738** Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (3) (**5569952. Cpl. H. J. R. Thatcher. R.A.S.C.; T.5050713. Dvr. S. E. Windridge. R.A.S.C.; 82380 Sjt. J. R. Chiswell. R.E.M.E.**) *last two in named card boxes of issue, generally extremely fine (3)* £60-£80
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- 739** Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (**Lt. E. T. Walls. R.A.**) *in named card box of issue, extremely fine* £50-£70  
**Eric Thomas Walls** was commissioned from Cadet to Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in February 1943. He advanced to Lieutenant in July 1944 (awarded Efficiency Medal in June 1948).
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- x740** Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C. (4), E.VII.R. (**E.1748 W. Matthews, Sean. 1 Cl., R.N.R.**); G.V.R., 1st issue (2) (**D.2655 W. Thomas, Sea. R.N.R.; 46700. H. Woollis. Smn. R.N.R.**); G.V.R., 2nd issue (**3083U. G. Leslie., Sto., R.N.R.**) *contact marks, generally very fine or better (4)* £80-£120
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- x741** Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (6), G.V.R., 1st issue (2) (**John M. Browing.; John Maggs.**); G.V.R., 2nd issue (**Ernest A. Carter.**); G.VI.R. 1st issue (2) (**Alfred Jones; Paul Kershaw**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**William C. Roberts.**) *good very fine and better (6)* £70-£90
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- 742** *Pair: Fireman C. J. Henstridge, Shanklin (Isle of Wight) Fire Brigade*  
National Fire Brigades Association L.S. Medal (2) 1 clasp, Twenty Years (5908 Cecil J. Henstridge.) silver; another, 1 clasp, Ten Years (9913 Cecil J. Henstridge.) bronze, *generally very fine or better*  
National Fire Brigades Union L.S. with 'Twenty Years' brooch bar and two 'Five Years' slip bars, edge impressed '721', reverse engraved (**Henry Robson 1st June 1911.**), silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1910, *very fine*  
Fire Brigade Service Medal, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1912, reverse engraved with the Southampton coat of arms, and the edge engraved (**Fireman W. Hiscocks. 1894-1914**) *good very fine (4)* £160-£200  
**Cecil John Henstridge** joined the Shanklin Fire Brigade in July 1920, and was awarded medal for Ten Years Service in April 1931, and the medal for Twenty Years Service in May 1941. He resided at 37 Brook Road, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.  
Sold with a letter from the Clerk of the Council for Sandown-Shanklin Urban District Council offering the recipient a job as a gardener, dated 18 August 1959.  
**Henry Robson** served with the Bournemouth Fire Brigade, and was issued the first bar to his medal in October 1916, and the second in April 1922.  
Sold with copied research.
- 
- 743** Colonial Prison Service Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (**19 Ch. Warder Mohd. Lancy Bin Kaman. Fed. Malaya**) *edge prepared prior to naming, with official corrections, very fine* £80-£120

# Life Saving Awards

- 
- 744** Royal Humane Society, large bronze medal (successful) (**Willm. Richardson Boatsn. H.M.S. "Boscawen" 3rd May 1862.**) fitted with a ring suspension, *nearly very fine* *£140-£180*

R.H.S. Case No. 16,859:

'Boy accidentally fell overboard. Richardson jumped overboard, swam to his assistance and rescued him.'

**William Richardson** was born in Kinsale, Cork in June 1818. He joined the Royal Navy as Boy 1st Class in September 1832, advanced to Able Seaman in August 1842, and to Boatswain's Mate in January 1852.

Richardson was serving with H.M.S. *Boscawen* at Southampton, when one of his shipmates, Alfred Drew, fell overboard into the sea, 3 May 1862.

Sold with copied research.

- 
- 745** Royal Humane Society, small silver medal (successful) (**Douglas Reid, M.D., 26, April, 1865.**) *lacking integral silver riband buckle; together with the recipient's related miniature award, on pin suspension, very fine (2)* *£240-£280*

R.H.S. Case no: 17,479.

**Dr. Douglas Reid** was awarded the Royal Humane Society Medal for saving life at Port Glasgow, Scotland, on 26 April 1865.

- 
- 746** Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**Ernest Bury. R.N. Aug. 26. 1900**) *lacking integral bronze riband buckle, suspension slack, worn, good fine* *£100-£140*

R.H.S. Case No. 31041:

'In getting a boat out two lads were thrown into the water there being a strong tide running. Sailor went in the dinghy and saved one. He then dived in, caught the other and rescued him.'

Committee Meeting notes give the recipient as serving as a Petty Officer with H.M.S. *Victory*, one of the boys as Thomas E. Hooper, and the incident as taking place at 8.15am, 26 October [sic] 1900, in Portsmouth Harbour.

**Ernest Bury** was born in Southampton, Hampshire in January 1870. He joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class in December 1885. Bury advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class and was in fact serving with H.M.S. *Victorious* (battleship) at the time of the rescue. He was Shore Pensioned, and transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in January 1910. His papers give his entitlement to an L.S. & G.C. and list his re-engagement for service for the Great War as well as 'interned in Holland after retreat from Antwerp.'

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**747**



- Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**James Percey. P.C. 31st July. 1909.**) with integral bronze riband buckle, *nearly extremely fine* *£140-£180*

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 3 January 1911, the recommendation states:

'Conspicuous gallantry in saving life in July 1909. Two men were overcome by foul gases in a cesspit. The Police Constable was summoned and at once entered the cesspit. He was able to rescue the men with ropes with the assistance of a private person, and one of the men subsequently recovered.'

Royal Humane Society Case No. 36825 (jointly listed with L. W. Oliver and W. Bone, both of which were also awarded the bronze medal):

'On the 31st July 1909, a man named Warren entered a cesspit for the purpose of cleaning it at Ropley, Hants., and was struck down by foul gas. William Bone went in to his help, but was also overcome. Percey and Oliver then went in and got them out, but Warren did not recover.'

**James Percey** was born in Hazelbury, Dorset. He served with the Hampshire Constabulary, and was stationed at Swarraton Police Station in 1901, where he lived with his family. In later life Percey resided at Tyneside Calmore Road, Totton, Hampshire, and he died in January 1946.

Sold with copied research.





**A Society for the Protection of Life From Fire group of three awarded to Policer Sergeant E. C. Ayres, Manchester Police, for his gallantry in attempting to save the life of a child from fire on 6 June 1943**

Defence Medal; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (Sergt. Edward C. Ayres); Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, 5th type, bronze (Pol. Sgt. Edward Ayres, Manchester. 6-6-1943) with 'Wartime Bar', 'Pol. Sgt. Edward Ayres, Manchester, 6th June, 1943', with integral top silver riband buckle, *minor edge bruising to last, nearly extremely fine* (3) *£400-£500*

*Provenance:* W. H. Fevyer Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008; John Wilson Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2013 (in both cases sold without the Defence Medal).

**Edward Chares Ayres** was awarded the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire's bronze medal for attempting to save the life of a child following a fire on 6 June 1943: 'At about 7.45 p.m. on the 6th June, 1943, Sergeant Ayres was on duty in Mill Street, Ancoats, when he saw large volumes of smoke coming from the dwelling house, 55, Canning Street, Ancoats. A large crowd of people was gathered outside the house, and Sergeant Ayres was informed that there was a baby trapped in the house. Disregarding the flames and smoke which were issuing from the front windows, both upstairs and downstairs, Sergeant Ayres made several attempts to enter the house, but owing to the excessive heat, he was unable to do so. He then threw several buckets of water on to the flames near the front door, and tying a piece of white cloth around his face and mouth, he again entered the house on his knees and crawled into the back kitchen which was by then burning furiously. When he entered the room, he saw in one corner a cot which was a mass of flames, but he was unable to reach it. Sergeant Ayres then obtained a ladder and entered the front bedroom in an attempt to get the child from upstairs, but owing to the excessive heat and smoke, he was again driven back. By this time, the National Fire Service had arrived and Sergeant Ayres was taken to hospital for medical treatment to his eyes. The body of the child, whom Sergeant Ayres attempted to save, was eventually located in the debris of the badly damaged kitchen.' (Case no. 17,520).

'Tributes to the gallantry shown by Sergeant Ayres were paid by the City Coroner and the Fire Force Commander, and many witnesses of his brave action volunteered statements. The Chief Constable reported the facts to the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, who have awarded Sergeant Ayres their Bronze Medal. The Chief Constable has pleasure in asking the Chairman to make the presentation of the Clasp and Ribbon to Sergeant Ayres.' (Report presented to the Watch Committee Meeting of Manchester Council, 17 February 1944, refers).

*Note:* Owing to Wartime metal restrictions, no Society for the Protection of Life from Fire medals could be manufactured during the Second World War, and so instead recipients were presented with the riband and a 'Wartime Bar', with the actual medals being issued after the cessation of hostilities.

Sold with copied research.

**749** R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal, bronze (**Coastguard G. A. Ward 1934**) with integral top 'For Humanity' riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* *£60-£80*

**George Albert Ward** was born in Wandsworth, London, on 2 March 1908, and served as a Coastguard in Pembrokeshire. He was awarded his R.S.P.C.A. Bronze Medal 'for his courage and humanity in the rescue of two puppies from coastal rocks alongside Marine Walk, Fishguard, on 12 January 1954, and for the rescue of a sheepdog from a ledge at Penainglas Rock, Goodwick, North Pembrokeshire, on 31 March 1954'.

The *Western Telegraph* and the *Pembrokeshire County Guardian* contained the following report of the first rescue:

'Two cross-bred puppies, with a strong Alsatian strain, born two months ago on a ledge 80 feet down a cliff face at Marine Walk Fishguard, were rescued by coastguards last Wednesday. Police and Coastguards went to the spot after it had been reported that whimpering had been heard on the cliff on a few occasions. At about midnight, and in the light of a searchlight, Coastguard G. A. Ward was lowered down the cliff. Just as he got to the ledge the mother dashed off and disappeared. The puppies were huddled together under a gorse bush. Despite the exposed position and the fact that they had been there since birth, they were in good condition, and had been well cared for by their mother. The coastguard brought the puppies to the top in an overcoat. The rescue operations were directed by Station Officer P. Watkins, who said afterwards: "I think Mr. Ward has done a good job. He has risked his life." The pups have been adopted by a local fisherman.'

Sold with the recipient's original Parchment Bestowal Certificate, dated 18 November 1954, and mounted in a glazed display frame; and copied research.

**750** R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal, bronze (**Stn Offr G. C. Warren. 1952**) with integral top 'For Humanity' riband bar, in *damaged case, very fine* *£60-£80*

## Miscellaneous

751



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's, Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. badge, inscribed '**Henry Francis Smith Esquire, Major in the 1st Battalion of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry in the Service of the East India Company on the Madras Establishment. Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 14th October 1818**', 191mm x 115mm, corners pierced for attachment, paint to 'riband' slightly chipped, the plate overall slightly bent and tarnished at edges, otherwise good very fine £400-£500

752 Memorial Plaque (**John Verity Poore**) *small collector's number to reverse, good very fine* £70-£90

**John Verity Poore**, a native of Wandsworth, enlisted in the Royal Navy and served during the Great War as an Assistant Clerk in H.M.S. *Cressy*. He was killed in action when the *Cressy*, along with her sister ships *Aboukir* and *Hogue*, part of the 7th Cruiser Squadron engaged in blockade and patrol duties, were all torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea by the German submarine *U-9* on 22 September 1914. The *Aboukir* was the first to be hit, at 06:20; her captain thought that she had struck a mine and ordered the other two ships to close in order to transfer his wounded men. The *Aboukir* quickly began listing and capsized, sinking at 06:50.

Having approached, stopped, and lowered her boats, *Hogue* was struck by two torpedoes at 06:55 as she was attempting to rescue the survivors. She capsized and sank within twenty minutes. *Cressy* meanwhile attempted to ram the submarine, but did not hit anything and resumed her rescue efforts until she too was torpedoed at 07:20. She too took on a heavy list and then capsized before sinking at 07:55. Total losses from the three ships were 62 officers and 1,397 men killed.

Poore was amongst those killed, and he is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

753 Memorial Plaque (2) (**Richard John Gumbrell; John Sewell**) *small collector's number to reverse of both, good very fine* (2) £60-£80

**Richard John Gumbrell** was born in Bognor, Sussex, and served during the Great War as a Stoker Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Victory*. He died at home on 9 September 1918, and is buried in Bournemouth East Cemetery.

There are several men with the name John Sewell on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.

754 Memorial Plaque (2) (**James A. Waldey; N. M. Kirby**) *small collector's number to reverse of both, very fine* (2) £70-£90

**James Arthur Waldie** was born in Dewsbury in 1878 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery. He served as a Gunner with 32nd Brigade HQ during the Great War on the Western Front, and died on 27 January 1917. He is buried in Couin New British Cemetery, France.

**Matthew Neal Kirby** attested for the Canadian Engineers and died of typhoid on 7 December 1917. He is buried in New York City Woodside Cavalry Cemetery, New York, United States of America.

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- 755** Memorial Plaque (3) (**David Coull; Ralph Walker; Hazara Singh**) *generally very fine (3)* £50-£70
- David Coull** was born in Dundee and attested for the Royal Scots. He served during the Great War as a Private with the 13th (Service) Battalion on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 14 September 1918. He is buried in Pernes British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.
- There are several men of the name 'Ralph Walker' that died during the Great War. Hazara Singh (with his name in this format) does not appear on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.
- 
- 756** Memorial Plaque (2) both named (**Robert Cyril Walker Macpherson**) the first named over two lines, the second over three, *small collector's number to reverse of both, nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£120
- Robert Cyril Walker Macpherson** was born at Barrow-in-Furness and attested for the Royal Fusiliers at Preston. He served as a Private with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 24 April 1917. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.
- Note:* Both the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour and *Soldiers Died* gives his third Christian name as Walter.
- 
- 757** Memorial Plaque (**John S. Orrett**) *small collector's number and scratch marks to reverse, very fine* £50-£70
- John Stanley Orrett** was born in Prescot and attested for the King's (Liverpool) Regiment at Liverpool. He served as a Sergeant with the 18th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 18 October 1916. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
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- 758** Memorial Plaque (**Robert Emmett Langford**) in original card envelope *very fine* £50-£70
- Robert Emmett Langford** attested for the Somerset Light Infantry, and served with the 7th Battalion During the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 30 November 1917; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Cambrai Memorial.
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- 759** Memorial Plaque (2) (**Herbert Arthur Mottram; Donald Osborne Mitchell**) both with Buckingham Palace enclosures, both in card envelopes of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£120
- Herbert Arthur Mottram** was born in West Melton, Yorkshire, and attested for the York and Lancaster Regiment at Barnsley. He transferred to the West Yorkshire Regiment, and served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916. He died on 11 January 1917, and is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery, France.
- Donald Osborne Mitchell** was born in Plymouth and attested for the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) at Dublin. He served as a Lance-Corporal with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 May 1915, and was killed in action on 27 June 1915. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.
- 
- 760** Memorial Plaque (**Kenneth Ruegg**) *small collector's number to reverse, good very fine* £80-£120
- Kenneth Stanes Ruegg** was born in Wethereden, Suffolk, in 1890, the son of the Rev. Ferdinand Ruegg, and attested for the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment at Bury St. Edmunds. He served as a Corporal with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 September 1914; was commissioned Second Lieutenant 'in the Field' on 16 September 1914, and was killed in action on 20 September 1914. He has no known grave and is commemorated on La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.
- Sold with copied research.
- 
- 761** Memorial Plaque (3) (**Henry Allen Reed; William Milne; David Morton**) all in card envelopes of issue, *generally good very fine (3)* £80-£120
- Henry Allen Reed** was born in Chelsea, and attested for the Labour Corps at Fulham. He served with the 13th Company during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 9 January 1918. He is buried in Duhallow Advanced Dressing Station Cemetery, Belgium.
- There are several men with the names William Milne and David Morton on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.



**The scarce 'She died' lady's Memorial Plaque to Staff Nurse Miss Ada Moreton, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, who died of Cholera in Bombay on 7 September 1916**

Memorial Plaque, 'She died' lady's issue (Ada Moreton) *good very fine*

*£3,000-£4,000*

**Miss Ada Moreton** was born in Stoke Damarel, Devon, in 1878, the daughter of Engineer J. F. Moreton, R.N., and served during the Great War as a Staff Nurse with Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service in India. She died of Cholera in Bombay on 7 September 1916, and is buried in Bombay (Sewri) Cemetery. Owing to the fact that the Commonwealth War Graves Commission found it impossible to maintain the many burials in a large number of different and often remote cemeteries in India, she is formally commemorated on the Kirkee Memorial, India.

Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient.

- 763** Memorial Plaque, embossed 'Specimen Colonial Office MCMXIX'; together with a blank Memorial Plaque, this mounted in a wooden display frame; and a reduce-sized *copy* Memorial Plaque, this similarly mounted, *edge bruising to first, good very fine, the first a rare specimen (3)* *£80-£120*

Presumed to be one of a number of sample Memorial Plaques sent to the Dominions and Colonies as an example of what would be produced.

- 764** Commemorative Plaque for the Zeebrugge Raid 1918. A near rectangular plaque, by Pieter de Soete, 81mm x 42mm, bronze, the obverse featuring Victory rising from a cloud, St George slaying the dragon in the background, 'Zeebrugge on St. George's Day. April 23d. 1918' at base; the reverse inscribed 'To six very gallant Gentlemen: Lt. R. D. Sandford, V.C., R.N., Lt. J. Howell-Price, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.R., Sto. H. C. Bendall, C.G.M., Ldg. Sea. W. G. Cleaver, C.G.M., D.S.M., Petty Officer W. Harner, C.G.M., E.R.A. A. G. Roxburgh, C.G.M. 1918-1927', *very fine* *£60-£80*

*London Gazette* 23 July 1918:

Honours for Services in the Operations against Zeebrugge and Ostend on the night of the 22nd-23rd April 1918:

V.C.: Lieutenant Richard Douglas Sandford, R.N.

'For most conspicuous gallantry. This officer was in command of submarine C.3, and most skilfully placed that vessel in between the piles of the viaduct before lighting her fuse and abandoning her. He eagerly undertook this hazardous enterprise, although well aware (as were all his crew) that if the means of rescue failed and he or any of his crew were in the water at the moment of the explosion, they would be killed outright by the force of such explosion. Yet Lieutenant Sandford disdained to use the gyro steering, which would have enabled him and his crew to abandon the submarine at a safe distance, and preferred to make sure, as far as was humanly possible, of the accomplishment of his duty.'

D.S.O.: Lieutenant John Howell-Price, D.S.C., R.N.R.

'His assistance in placing Submarine C.3 between the piles of the viaduct before the fuse was lighted and she was abandoned was invaluable. His behaviour in a position of extreme danger was exemplary.'

C.G.M.: Stoker 1st Class Henry Cullis Bendall; Petty Officer Waler Harner; Leading Seaman William Gladstone Cleaver; and Engine Room Artificer 3rd Class Allan Gordon Roxburgh:

'These four ratings were members of the crew of the Submarine C.3, which was skilfully placed between the piles of the Zeebrugge mole viaduct and there blown up, the fuse being lighted before the submarine was abandoned. They volunteered for and, under the command of an officer, eagerly undertook this hazardous enterprise, although they were well aware that if the means of rescue failed, and that if any of them were in the water at the time of the explosion, they would be killed outright.'

- 765** Royal Warrant Holders Association Medal, E.II.R., 1977 Silver Jubilee Medal (**R. E. Stevens**) *extremely fine* *£70-£90*



### The Bestowal Document for the Order of the Garter to His Majesty Paul, King of the Hellenes.

An illuminated Bestowal Document on Vellum appointing His Majesty Paul, King of the Hellenes, a Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, dated Buckingham Palace, 9 July 1963, and signed by both the Sovereign of the Order 'Elizabeth R.', and the Chancellor of the Order 'Salisbury', complete with the blue wax seal of the Order affixed with gold cord, *the two signatures very faded, otherwise excellent condition* £400-£600

**His Majesty Paul, King of the Hellenes** was born in Athens on 14 December 1901, the third son of King Constantine I of Greece and his wife Princess Sophia of Prussia. He trained at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and briefly served with the Coldstream Guards. He succeeded his brother as King of Greece on 1 April 1947, and was nominated a Knight of the Garter on 9 July 1963. He died in Athens on 12 March 1964, prior to being formally invested and installed into the Order, and was succeeded to the Hellenic Throne by his son Constantine II.

**767** A Collection of 15 Colour Prints taken from 'Insignia of the Orders of British Knighthood' by John Hunter. Comprising The Most Ancient and Noble Order of the Thistle (2 plates); The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (4 plates - G.C.B. (Military); G.C.B. (Civil); K.C.B. (Military); and C.B. (Military)); The Royal Guelphic Order (4 plates - G.C.H. (Military), G.C.H. (Civil); K.C.H. (both Military and Civil); and K.H. (both Military and Civil)); The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (3 plates - G.C.M.G.; K.C.M.G.; and C.M.G.); and the Army Gold Cross with 4 clasps, the Cross commemorating the battles of Roleia & Vimiera, Talavera, Corunna, and Vittoria, the 4 clasps for Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Nive, *some significant foxing throughout, but the colours all excellent, therefore reasonable condition for age*

A Bestowal Document for the Royal Victorian Order.

Bestowal Document appointing Ian Thomas Esq. a Member 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order, dated 11 June 1977, and mounted in a glazed display frame, *good condition* (16) £70-£90

M.V.O. 4th Class *London Gazette* 11 June 1977: Ian Thomas.

**Ian Thomas** was born in Oxford in 1929 and studied fashion at the Oxford College of Art, before being employed as an Assistant Designer at Norman Hartnell- whilst there he assisted with the work on Queen Elizabeth II's Coronation Robes. After 17 years with Hartnell he set up his own couture business, and under his own label dressed many members of the Royal Family and other leading society figures, including H.M. the Queen, H.R.H. the Princess Royal; and Margaret Thatcher when she was Prime Minister. He was awarded a Royal Warrant in 1973, and was appointed to the Royal Victorian Order in 1977.

**x768**



Riband bar for the Victoria Cross, together with the miniature cross emblem, of Second World War period, *extremely good condition* £30-£40

**769** Cases of Issue: George Cross, by *Royal Mint*; The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O. Member's 4th Class (2), both by *Collingwood, London*, the two cases officially numbered '4[th Class] 294' and '4[th Class] 749' respectively; Knight Bachelor, neck badge, by *Royal Mint*; Air Force Cross, by *Royal Mint*; Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace set of insignia, unsigned; British Empire Medal, E.II.R., by *Royal Mint*; and an unlabelled and unsigned box of the type used for a George V circular issue of the Imperial Service Medal, *generally good condition* (8) £120-£160

**770** Cases of Issue: The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (16), C.B.E. Commander (5), two by *Garrard, London*, one of which is additionally embossed 'Mily.'; and three by *Toye, Kenning & Spencer, London*, of which two are additionally embossed 'Lady'; O.B.E. Officer (5), two by *Garrard, London*, one of which is for a lady's badge, and the other of which is additionally embossed 'Mily.'; and three by *Royal Mint*, one of which is additionally embossed 'Mily.'; M.B.E. Member (6), three by *Garrard, London*, one of which is for a lady's badge; two by *Royal Mint*, both of which are for a lady's badge; and one unsigned; *the last mentioned O.B.E. case, and the last two mentioned M.B.E. cases of more recent manufacture, some scuffing and damage commensurate with age, generally good condition* (16) £200-£240

**771** Copy Medals: Victoria Cross (2), one on Navy blue riband, the other on Army red riband; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, *all museum-quality copies, extremely fine* £70-£90

**772** Copy Medals: The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge (2), gilt and enamel, one on full width neck riband, the other on miniature width neck riband, *these both copies for theatrical or display purposes*; Knight Bachelor's Badge, 3rd type neck badge, gilt and enamel, *this a copy for theatrical or display purposes*; Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, *this a cast copy with poor quality enamel*; Medal of the Order of the British Empire, *this a cast copy*, in original *John Pinches, London*, case; together with two Masonic breast stars, both 60mm, silver and enamel (hallmarks for Birmingham 1930 and 1931 respectively), both of a red cross on a white background, with the motto 'In Hoc Signo Vinces' on a garter around, the latter with 'J. D.' scratched to reverse; and a *stylised copy* of the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun, First Class Star, 88mm, silver and enamel, with enamelled outer rays and high domed centre, Japanese inscription on reverse, *retaining pin replaced on last, generally very fine* (8) £140-£180

Sold together with two tinsel stars, both by 'G. Tutill, Regalia Depot, 83 City Road, London', *obverse central motif missing from one, and both with significant damage to tips of points of star.*

- 773 Copy Medals: Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Martinique; Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (**Corpl. E. M... 47th. Foot.**); Waterloo 1815 (**Patt. Foley 54th. Reg. Foot**) *engraved naming*, with steel clip and ring suspension; Ghuznee 1839; Cabul 1842; Defence of Jellalabad 1842 (2), Mural Crown; another, Flying Victory (... **P.A.L.I.**); China 1842; Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur 1845, 1 clasp Aliwal; Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Goojerat, all unnamed except where stated, *all cast copies, generally very fine* (10) £180-£220
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- 774 Copy Medals: Baltic 1854-55; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Balaklava; Indian Mutiny 1857-59 (2), no clasp (**Hy. Lumsden. 1st. Bombay Eurn. Fusrs.**); another, 2 clasps, Delhi, Relief of Lucknow; Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (**CWM N**); South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9; Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (**1197 Pte. J. Murray 4th Rifle Bde.**); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (**Sepoy Nadu \* 2nd Sikh Infy.**); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb\_Tamaai (**Corpl. H. Bennett. 4th. Coy. 2nd. Batt. Gren. Gds.**); North West Canada 1885, 1 clasp, Saskatchewan (**Sgt. A. Gravel 65 Bat.**); East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (**C. E. Marshall. Lg. Shipt. H.M.S. Theseus.**); British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (**Troopr. A. Masberg. S.F.F.**); Central Africa 1891-98, no clasps, ring suspension (**C. E. Marshall. Lg. Shipt. H.M.S. Theseus.**); Queen's Sudan 1896-98, named to a Sudanese recipient; Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (**3854 Pte. G. W. Hinds. North'd Fus.**); Ashanti 1900, no clasp (**95 Pte. Opaleye. W.A.F.F.**); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, bronze issue (**Grass Cutter Ram Singh 19th. Lcrrs**); British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (**927 Labr. Niamat. 74 Lab. Coy.**) *suspension repaired*; Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19, *this a specimen planchet with later suspension*; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (**D/JX. 656983 G. Cranswick. A.B. R.N.**); Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003, all unnamed except where stated, *the vast majority all cast copies, generally very fine* (21) £300-£400
- 
- 775 Copy Medals: Royal Niger Company Medal 1886-97 (3), 1 clasp, Nigeria 1886-1897, silver issue, struck from the original dies, with second 'S' of 'Spink & Son' erased from die, *'copy' erased from edge of medal*; together with two cast copies, 1 silver and 1 bronze, both with Nigeria 1886-1897 clasp; British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Rundum, silver issue, struck from the original dies, with second 'S' of 'Spink & Son' erased from die, *'copy' erased from edge of medal*; British North Borneo Company Medal 1898-1900, 1 clasp, Tambunan, bronze issue, *this a cast copy*; Cape Copper Company Medal for the Defence of Ookiep, bronze issue, *this a cast copy; generally good very fine* (6) £140-£180
- 
- 776 Copy Medals: Waterloo 1815; Arctic Star; Vietnam 1964-73; Rhodesia 1980; South Atlantic 1982, with rosette; Gulf 1990-91, no clasp; Operational Service Medal 2000, for Sierra Leone, no rosette; Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan; Operational Service Medal 2000, for the Democratic Republic of Congo, no clasp; Operational Service Medal 2000, for Iraq & Syria, 1 clasp, Iraq & Syria; Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003; General Service Medal 2008-, 1 clasp, Northern Africa; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 2011 (**24788725 LSgt W J Williams**); Ebola Medal for Service in West Africa 2015; together with a National Service Medal 1939-60; and a bronze planchet of the Waterloo Medal, *the medals all museum-quality copies, generally extremely fine* (17) £160-£200
- 
- 777 Defective Medal: Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Penelope 30 March 1800, naming erased, claw refixed with copy suspension bar, *edge cuts, otherwise better than good fine* £300-£400  
Eleven clasps issued for this action.
- 
- 778 Defective and Renamed Medals: Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**S. H. Henderson, Midshipman**) *name renamed (the rank correctly officially impressed)*; Hyderabad 1843, *naming erased*; New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866, *naming officially counter-punched with 'xxx' and impressed 'Specimen'*; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**919 A. Roper 101st. Regt.**) *renamed*; Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 copy clasp, Bechuanaland (**1018 Ypr. E. E. Gosling, Cape Police.**) *renamed*; India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, *naming erased*; China 1900, bronze issue (**720 Cooly Shangroo Cooly Corps**) *suspension crudely re-affixed*; Ashanti 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi (**Moma. W.A.F.F.**) *name renamed (the unit correctly officially impressed); the China and Ashanti worn, therefore fair to fine, otherwise good very fine, the NGS and NZ nearly extremely fine* (8) £400-£500
- 
- 779 Defective Medal: Indian Mutiny, the planchet only of an unnamed specimen held in a silver mount and suspended from a silver neck chain, the planchet pierced as if for a post-1873 suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£120



**An impressive 'fantasy' M.C. group of thirteen 'awarded' to 'Major' E. St. J. O'Dell, Royal Field Artillery, late Bechuanaland Border Police, Cape Mounted Rifles and South African Field Artillery, later Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Legion of Frontiersmen**

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse engraved 'Maj . E. St. J. O'Dell. S.A.F.A. R.F.A.'; British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 1 clasp, Rhodesia 1896 (Tpr. D. [sic] O'Dell. B.B.P. C.M.R.) *re-engraved naming*; Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Tpr. E. St. J. O'Dell. C.M.R.) *re-engraved naming*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, Wepener, Transvaal, *Natal clasp a tailor's copy, with unofficial rivets between clasps* (Sgt. E. St. J. O'Dell. C.M.R. P.M.P.) *re-engraved naming*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. E. St. J. O'Dell. 16th. L. C.M.R.) *re-engraved naming*; Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Sgt. E. St. J. O'Dell. C.M.R.) *re-engraved naming*; 1914-15 Star (Sgt. E. St. J. O'Dell. S.A.I. S.A.F.A.) *re-engraved naming*; British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. E. St. J. O'Dell. S.A.F.A. R.F.A.) *re-engraved naming*; Victory Medal 1914-19, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Maj. E. St. J. O'Dell. S.A.F.A. R.F.A.) *re-engraved naming*; Defence Medal, contemporarily engraved 'Lieut. E. St. J. O'Dell. A.R.P. R.W.F.'; War Medal 1939-45, contemporarily engraved 'Lieut. E. St. J. O'Dell. R.W.F.'; Jubilee 1887, bronze (Tpr. Cpl. E. St. J. O'Dell. C.M.R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G. V.R., 1st issue (Sgt. E. St. J. O'Dell. C.M.R.) *re-engraved naming*, the reverse additionally engraved 'Cape of Good Hope', mounted court-style as worn, *apart from the renaming the medals all original issues, generally good very fine* (13) *£1,000-£1,400*



**Edward St. John O'Dell** claimed to have been born in Donegal in 1877, the son of a Colonel George O'Dell, 12th Lancers (who was actually a Sergeant), and to have been educated at Bedford Grammar School. Emigrating to South Africa, he was employed by De Beers in Kimberley in 1893, and later that year, at the age of 16, joined the Bechuanaland Border Police for service in Matabeleland, assumed to have enlisted under his brother David's name and date of birth. Transferring to the Cape Mounted Rifles, he started service with them during the Matabeleland Rebellion of 1896, and then in the Langberg Campaign in Bechuanaland under Lieutenant W. H. B. Phillips the following year. He claimed to have proceeded to England in 1897 as part of the Coronation Contingent [and the fact that his group contains a 1887 Jubilee Medal rather than an 1897 Jubilee Medal is presumably an oversight on the Major's part].



O'Dell claimed to have subsequently served with the Cape Mounted Rifles during the Boer War, and to have been commissioned Second Lieutenant, seeing further service during the Natal Rebellion, before resigning in 1911. Following the outbreak of the Great War he claimed to have enlisted into the 4th South African Infantry (Transvaal Scottish) on 19 September 1914, before transferring later that year to the South African Field Artillery. He claimed to have served during the Great War in German South West Africa, Nairobi, Gaza, Jaffa, Jerusalem, East Africa, and Palestine, and stated he was twice wounded in action. Again, claiming to have been commissioned Second Lieutenant, and advanced Major, he was supposedly Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Military Cross whilst serving with General Allenby's Forces in Egypt.

After claiming to take part in the suppression of the Rand Revolt in 1922 (for which, unfortunately, no medal was issued), O'Dell emigrated to England in 1925, and settled in Brighton. Following the outbreak of the Second World War he was granted an emergency commission in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 18 April 1940, and was promoted Lieutenant, before resigning his commission in March 1941, his promotion and retirement notices appearing in the same *London Gazette*. He joined the Legion of Frontiersmen on 21 September 1943, and died in London on 31 March 1953. His gravestone reads:

'In proud and affectionate remembrance of Major Edward Sr. John O'Dell, M.C., late of the B.B.P., C.M.R., 4th S.A.I. (Transvaal Scottish) S.A.F.A., R.F.A., R.W.F., L.F., Pioneer of Southern Rhodesia. Served in Matabeleland 1890-93, Langburg 1897, Boar [sic] War 1899-1902, Zulu Rebellion 1906, Great War 1914-1918, 2nd World War 1940.'

Suffice to say, a lot of the recipient's *curriculum vitae* is fabricated. His only verifiable service was during the Second World War, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; was promoted Lieutenant on 27 June 1940, and resigned his commission on 26 March 1941.

Sold with various photographs of the recipient wearing 'his' medals; an invitation to 'Major and Mrs. D. Odell [sic] to a Garden Party at Buckingham Palace, dated 22 July 1948; the recipient's genuine Legion of Frontiersmen Certificate of Enrolment, dated 21 September 1943; the recipient's Legion of Frontiersmen Handbook; a City of Bulawayo Jubilee Banquet invitation 4 November 1950, named to 'Major and Mrs. D. O'Dell'; and a quantity of copied research.

Note: The recipient's presumed brother, David O'Dell, did indeed receive the Cape of Good Hope GSM, the British South Africa Company Medal and the Queen's South Africa; a claim for replacements for these in 1936 may well have been made by Edward O'Dell and may be the three first medals represented here. It is possible that he was the intended recipient of some of the later invitations included with this lot.

## Miniature Medals

781



### The well-documented group of five miniature dress medals worn by Sir Frank E. Smith, G.C.B., G.B.E., Director of the National Physical Laboratory

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Civil) Knight Grand Cross badge, silver-gilt; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, G.B.E. (Civil) Knight Grand Cross, 1st type, badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn and housed in a *Spink, London*, case; together with a Physical Society of London William du Bois Duddell Prize Medal, bronze (Frank Edward Smith, F.R.S. 1927) in fitted case; and a London, Midland, & Scottish Railway Company Herbert Jackson Medal, bronze, unnamed, in fitted case, *minor enamel damage to top arm of GCB, otherwise good very fine (5)* £300-£500



G.C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942: Sir Frank Edward Smith, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.Sc., LL.D., Controller of Telecommunications Equipment.

'For services to the Ministry of Aircraft Production.'

G.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 January 1939: Sir Frank Edward Smith, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Secretary of the Department of Scientific and industrial Research.

'Lately Secretary of the Royal Society.'

**Sir Frank Edward Smith** (1876-1970) was a British physicist who served as Director of the National Physical Laboratory from 1936-37. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1918.

Sold together with the recipient's Grant of Coat of Arms, an illuminated scroll on vellum, containing a depiction and description of the recipient's coat of arms, dated 18 June 1947, and from which is appended the red wax seals of the Garter Principal and Clarenceux King of Arms, in embossed G.V.I.R. red leather case; Bestowal Documents for the O.B.E., dated 1 January 1918; C.B.E., dated 30 December 1922; C.B., dated 5 June 1926; K.C.B., dated 1 January 1931; G.B.E., dated 2 January 1939; G.C.B., dated 1 January 1942; together with various Central Chancery enclosures; Bestowal Certificate for the Jubilee Medal 1935 and Coronation Medal 1937; copy of the Statutes of the Order of the Bath and the Order of the British Empire; copy of the Order of Service for the Installation of Knights of the Order of the Bath, Westminster Abbey, 24 May 1951; copy of the Order of Service for the The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire Service of Dedication, St. Paul's Cathedral, 30 October 1963; copy of the Order of Service for the Coronation of H.M. King George VI, Westminster Abbey, 12 May 1937, together with various Earl Marshal enclosures; a photograph album from the opening of the New Products and Inspection Laboratories of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company Research Station, Sunbury-on-Thames, 18 July 1950; various other photographs of the recipient; and other letters and ephemera.

**782** The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, gold and enamel, unmarked; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division (3), 1st type, gold and enamel, reverse stamped '18ct.'; 2nd type (2), silver-gilt and enamel, both hallmarked, one *Garrard*, hallmarks for Birmingham 1962; the other *Toye, Kenning, & Spencer*, hallmarks for Birmingham 1970, *extremely fine* (4) £160-£200

**783 An unattributed C.V.O., C.B.E. group of four miniature dress medals**

The Royal Victorian Order, C.V.O. Commander's badge, silver and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine*

**An unattributed O.B.E. group of nine miniature dress medals**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt; British War and Victory Medals; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48; Coronation 1953; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue; Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, mounted as worn, *gilding somewhat rubbed on first, otherwise very fine*

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's badge, silver-gilt, mounted as worn, in leather case; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (15) £70-£90

**784 An unattributed Great War D.S.O. group of four miniature dress medals**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf [*sic*], mounted as worn, *good very fine*

**An unattributed Great War M.C. group of three miniature dress medals**

Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn, *very fine*

**An unattributed Great War D.C.M. group of six miniature dress medals**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Defence Medal; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., mounted as worn, *good very fine*

**An unattributed B.E.M. group of four miniature dress medals**

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.R., 1st issue; British War and Victory Medals; Defence Medal, with King's Commendation silver laurel leaves emblem, mounted as worn, *very fine*

**An unattributed B.E.M. group of three miniature dress medals**

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.R., 1st issue; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn together with the riband for the Defence Medal, *good very fine*

*Three*: British War and Victory Medals; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (23) £80-£120

**785 An unattributed Second War D.F.C. group of seven miniature dress medals**

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R.; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, mounted as worn, *very fine*

**An unattributed B.E.M., D.F.M. group of three miniature dress medals**

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.R., 1st issue; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.R.; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (10) £60-£80

**786 An unattributed K.P.F.S.M. group of eight miniature dress medals**

King's Police and Fire Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, for Distinguished Service; British War and Victory Medals; Defence Medal; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., mounted as worn, *good very fine* (8) £40-£50

**787 An unattributed Great War D.S.M. group of four miniature dress medals**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R.; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, mounted as worn, *good very fine*

*Eleven*: 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 2nd issue; U.N. Korea 1950-54; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R.; Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R.; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, with two Additional Award Bars, mounted for wear, *all of recent manufacture and recently mounted, good very fine*

*Three*: British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., mounted as worn, *good very fine* (18) £60-£80



**An important and rare gold and enamel miniature of the Gold Medal of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun named to Lieutenant Charles Duperrier who, as a Sergeant in the 4th Light Dragoons was employed in Persia from 1833 to 1839 organising the army of the Shah**

**Persia**, Order of the Lion and Sun, gold medal, an exquisite hand-chased gold medal, c.1850, 13mm diameter, suspended from a hinged gold and dark green enamel 'ribbon', this in turn affixed to a gold stick pin, 85mm long, the reverse of the 'ribbon' engraved in fine running script 'Lieut. Charles Duperrier 80th Regt. De la Cour, Chatham, Fecit', good very fine and extremely rare *£1,500-£2,000*



*Note:* The three full-sized medals awarded to Major Charles Duperrier were sold in these rooms on 7 December 2005 (Lot 957, realised £6,600 inc. premium). The Persian gold medal was dated in the exergue 'Augst. 28th 1835' and engraved on the reverse 'Presented by the Shah of Persia to Charles Duperrier'.

**Charles Duperrier** was born in 1808 and followed his father Henry, Adjutant with the 18th Hussars at Waterloo, into the army. It is likely that the family didn't have a monied background as Charles rose up through the non-commissioned ranks after enlisting in 1826 into the 4th Light Dragoons. He bounced up and down from Private to Corporal and Sergeant and back again in his early years, probably due to drunkenness which was not uncommon. An early exponent of the 'Great Game' he was employed between 1833 and 1839, as a Sergeant, in Persia organising the Shah's army. He must have done a good job as he became one of the few foreigners to be awarded the Gold Medal of the Persian Imperial Order of the Lion and Sun. He was commissioned Ensign in the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment on 29 December 1840, and fought with that regiment in the 1st China or Opium War in 1843, seeing action at Ningpo, Chapoo, Shaghae, Woosung and Chin Kiang Foo (where he was wounded) and Nankin (China medal). In 1844 he transferred to the 80th and gained his Lieutenancy. A year later he married Lavinia Downing in Falmouth but it is likely she died in childbirth. In 1850 he married Ellen and a year later, whilst at Chatham, their daughter Florence was born. A son Henry (who went on to join the Royal Engineers) followed 2 years later. In 1852 he became a Captain and next saw action in the Burmese war of 1852-53, being present in the actions at Donabew and Nameatoon (India medal with Pegu clasp). He was given his Majority on his retirement with full pay in 1854 and lived afterwards in Plymouth, Devon. After the Crimean War, volunteer regiments were encouraged to form across the country and in 1860 Duperrier joined the 3rd Battalion Devon Rifle Volunteers as Adjutant. In 1861 he became a Captain of the 2nd Administrative Battalion. His second wife Ellen died in 1862 and 2 years later, he married his 3rd and final wife, Ann Hill. In his 66th year, Duperrier shot himself in the head, fearing he was losing his mind and not wishing to be locked up in an asylum. An obituary appeared in *The Western Daily Mercury* on 9 April 1874, and the 1875 Army List recorded his death.

**George Henry De la Cour** was a clock and watchmaker, silversmith and jeweller from 1823-55, based at 327 High Street in Chatham, Kent.

# World Orders and Decorations

789



**Austria, Empire**, Order of the Iron Crown, Knight's breast badge, by *C.F. Rothe, Vienna*, 55mm including crown suspension x 29mm, gold and enamel, with iron insert in crown, maker's marks and gold marks on riband below crown and on suspension ring, *extremely fine* *£700-£900*

**790 Finland, Republic**, Order of the White Rose, Officer's breast badge, 41mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks on suspension ring, mounted for display purposes from the full broad sash riband of the Order, *good very fine* *£50-£70*

**791 France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, 54mm including wreath suspension x 41mm, silver and enamel, poinçon mark to base of wreath, in *damaged Louis Aucoc, Paris*, case of issue, *good very fine* *£40-£50*

**x792 France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1939, with bronze star emblem on riband; Croix du Combattant, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the Second World War, bronze, 2 clasps, Norvege, U.R.S.S.; together with an additional loose Norvege clasp; Medal for Voluntary Service in the Free French Forces, silvered; Overseas Service Medal, silvered, 1 clasp, Liban; together with a unit crest badge for the 13th Foreign Legion, *generally very fine and better*

**Greece, Kingdom**, War Medal 1940-41, for Land Operations, bronze, *very fine*

**Norway, Kingdom**, War Participation Medal 1940-45, bronze, with small bronze rosette on riband, *good very fine*

**Poland, Republic**, War Medal for Polish Forces in the West 1939-45, silvered, 1 clasp, Narwik, *good very fine*

**Poland, People's Republic**, Medal for Participation in the Defensive Campaign 1939, silvered, *very fine* (10)

*£80-£120*

793



**Germany, Saxony**, Saxe-Ernestine House Order, 2nd type, Civil Division, Commander's neck Badge, 90mm including crown suspension x 59mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, *good very fine* *£300-£400*

**794 Germany, Third Reich**, German Cross in Gold, embroidered breast Star, cloth badge with gilt wreath and dark blue cloth border, with original backing, *good very fine* *£240-£280*

**795 Germany, Third Reich**, Iron Cross 1939, First Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, pin-backed, pin stamped, 'Godet' and '800', in embossed case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£200-£300*

**796 Germany, Third Reich**, Iron Cross 1939, First Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, reverse of pin numbered '65' for manufacturer *Kein & Quenser*, in original embossed case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£140-£180*

**797 Greece, Kingdom**, Medal for the Golden Wedding Anniversary of Constantine II, King of the Hellenes, and Anne-Marie of Denmark 2014, silvered, *extremely fine, rare* *£80-£120*

This medal was issued by direction of Constantine II, King of the Hellenes, to commemorate his Golden Wedding Anniversary on 18 September 2014, and was awarded to his close family. It is believed that only 20 were struck.

**x798 Hong Kong**, Order of the Medal for Bravery, bronze (3rd Class), mounted as worn in its original presentation case, *extremely fine* *£100-£150*

**799 Italy, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, Grand Officer's Star, 72mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked, *good very fine* *£80-£120*

800



**Italy, Kingdom**, Order of the Roman Eagle, Knight's breast Badge, with Swords, 38mm, gilt and enamel, *nearly extremely fine and scarce* £300-£400

**x801** **Italy, Kingdom**, Al Valore Militarie (3), bronze-gilt, unmarked, unnamed as issued; another, silver, unmarked, the reverse engraved '**Soldato Sermenghi Antonio**' within wreath, '**26 Agosto 1916**' around; another, bronze, unmarked, the reverse engraved '**S. T. di Vascello Pomilio Vittorio**' within wreath, all with 'stirrup' suspension, *generally very fine* (3) £140-£180

**x802** **Italy, Kingdom**, War Valour Cross, bronze; War Merit Cross, bronze; Long Service Cross, for 16 Years' Service, silvered; Libyan Campaign Medal, silver; War Medal 1915-18, bronze, 4 clasps, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, on soldiers' riband; Spanish Civil War Medal 1936, bronze; Ethiopian Campaign Medal, bronze, with combatant's sword emblem on riband; Albanian Campaign Medal (2), 1st type; 2nd type, bronze; Italian-German North African Campaign Medal, bronze; Second World War Commemorative Medal 1940-45, bronze, 3 clasps, 1941, 1942, 1943; together with an 11th Army Cross, gilt and enamel; and a Russian Expedition Commemorative Cross, silvered and enamel, *generally good very fine* (13) £100-£140

**803** **Italy, Kingdom**, China Campaign Medal, undated, by *Regia Zecca*, bronze; together with a copy of the China Campaign Medal 1900-01, no clasp, 'S.J.' below bust for *Stefano Johnson*, bronze, *right hand side of suspension loop detached on first, edge bruising, nearly very fine* (2) £240-£280

**804** **Italian States, Kingdom of the Two Sicilies**, Sicily Campaign Medal 1849, bronze, *nearly very fine*

**Italy, Kingdom**, Turkish War Medal 1911-12, 2 clasps, 1911, 1912, 'S.J.' below bust for *Stefano Johnson*, silver, *very fine* (2) £100-£140

**x805** **Italy, Republic**, Al Valore Militaire (2), silver; bronze, both unnamed as issued; War Merit Cross, bronze; Commemorative Medal for the War of Liberation 1943-45, bronze, 3 clasps, 1943, 1944, 1945, *generally good very fine* (4) £70-£90

**806** **Japan, Empire**, Order of the Rising Sun, Eighth Class breast badge, 39mm, silver, with original riband with hook and eye suspension, in rio-nuri lacquered case of issue; China Incident War Medal, with clasp, bronze (2), both with original ribands with hook and eye suspensions, and both in *somewhat damaged* cases of issue; together with a silver medal of the Imperial Mint Osaka, *generally good very fine* (4) £40-£50

**807** **Poland, Republic**, Order of Polonia Restituta, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 57mm, gilt and enamel, 1918 to reverse; Star, 80mm, bronze and enamel, screwback suspension, with *L. Olszewski*, *Warsaw* back plate, with neck riband, *good very fine* (2) £140-£180



The rare 'Selous Scouts' Legion of Merit and Bronze Cross of Rhodesia group of three awarded to Colour-Sergeant Lameck Chiyaka, Selous Scouts, an original member of the 'Experimental Teams' formed under the aegis of the Rhodesian Special Branch and Army to explore the potential of 'Pseudo-gang' false flag operations and adapt them into a highly effective means of combating communist insurgency; Chiyaka worked with the legendary trio of Andre Rabie, 'Stretch' Franklin and Basil Moss and then, like them, became a Founder Member of the renowned Selous Scouts, serving for the entire time that this elite regiment existed and being decorated for gallantry both in classic Selous Scouts actions and when leading a daring and most successful cross-border raid into Botswana which resulted in the capture (and subsequent interrogation) of the entire command structure of ZIPRA's Southern Front; only one other member of the Selous Scouts was awarded this combination of gallantry awards

**Rhodesia**, Order of the Legion of Merit (M.L.M.), Military Division Member's (Combatant's) breast badge, bronze, silver-plate and enamel, unnamed as issued, in original case of issue; Bronze Cross of Rhodesia (B.C.R.) (644718 L/Cpl L. Chiyaka); General Service Medal (R44718 Pte. Rameck); together with original award certificate for second medal, *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£5,000-£7,000*

Member of the Legion of Merit (Operational), date of award 12 December 1979.

The Citation states: 'The increasing use of Botswana by ZIPRA terrorists as a springboard to Rhodesia resulted in the Selous Scouts being tasked to eliminate the ZIPRA command structure based in Francistown, Botswana. To achieve this aim, a Selous Scout detachment, disguised as Botswana Defence Force personnel, moved into Francistown by vehicle at 0045 hours on 12 April 1979. Colour Sergeant Chiyaka, dressed and equipped as a lieutenant of the Botswana Defence Force, led the snatch group into Francistown whilst a back-up group waited on the outskirts of Francistown. The snatch group, led by Colour Sergeant Chiyaka and accompanied by a recently captured ZIPRA terrorist, proceeded to the ZIPRA headquarters house, where Colour Sergeant Chiyaka demanded and gained entry through the security gate fence, from an unarmed sentry. Colour Sergeant Chiyaka then gained entry into the house on the pretext that a contact had taken place between his troops and a group of ZIPRA terrorists during which the Botswana Defence Force had suffered a casualty. Looking suitably angry, Colour Sergeant Chiyaka told the occupants of the house that he wished to search the premises for arms and ammunition. He pointed at a bed and ordered his sergeant (644777 Lance-Corporal David Ndhlovu) to strip it. A loaded folding-butt AK assault rifle was discovered under the pillow. Expressing great indignation, Colour Sergeant Chiyaka ordered the arrest of the entire group that occupied the house. Colour Sergeant Chiyaka's attitude and demeanour was such that the occupants hastened to obey and the ZIPRA leader actually put his wrists together to be handcuffed by a Selous Scout without even being told to do so. The occupants of the house, 17 in number, were captured without a shot being fired and brought back to Rhodesia. Amongst those captured was Makepesi Tshuma, the commander of ZIPRA's Southern Front, and Elliott Mpofu, the overall commander of Urban Operations. Information obtained from these two persons resulted in a substantial arms cache being uplifted in the area of Manaka village, south of Plumtree. The operation was a total success for, in addition to removing almost the entire ZIPRA command structure from Botswana, it also gave the Rhodesian Special Branch a tremendous volume of intelligence in the way of top-ranking terrorists and a vast number of documents from the headquarters. The success of this operation can very largely be attributed to Colour Sergeant Chiyaka whose resourcefulness, initiative and bravery were outstanding.'

Bronze Cross of Rhodesia, date of investiture 17 November 1975.

The Citation states: 'Lance-Corporal Chiyaka, a serving member of the Selous Scouts, was deployed as a member of a patrol, in the border area of north-eastern Rhodesia, during May 1974. Contact was made with the local ZANU chairman who in turn arranged for a meeting with a terrorist group numbering six. Lance-Corporal Chiyaka took a patrol out and in due course met up with three terrorists. The three terrorists were armed and were waiting in an extended line. Lance-Corporal Chiyaka with two members of his patrol went forward and met them. He was asked various passwords and certain background information, which he answered to the satisfaction of the terrorists. At this stage, darkness had fallen and the terrorist leader, a man named Hope Zichirira, suggested that the party moved to a fire in the village to hold a discussion. Both groups then moved into the village and seated themselves around the fire. ZANU songs were sung and the terrorist leader, Hope Zichirira, made an address of welcome to the "new" comrades. On the completion of this, Lance-Corporal Chiyaka got up and made a speech in reply. As he ended his speech he ordered his men to seize the terrorists. A violent struggle ensued; this was broken up when the remainder of the terrorist group that, unknown to Lance-Corporal Chiyaka, had taken up an ambush position outside the village, opened fire, killing one of Lance-Corporal Chiyaka's patrol and wounding a further two. Two of the terrorists were immediately shot dead by Lance-Corporal Chiyaka's patrol whilst the third terrorist made good his escape. Hope Zichirira, the terrorist leader, was one of the dead. Intelligence revealed that Hope Zichirira plus five terrorists, had been tasked by Nhari to recce and to programme the Pfungwe and Ngarwe areas for a large-scale incursion, later in the year. Lance-Corporal Chiyaka displayed courage and initiative of a high order and very nearly effected the capture of an important terrorist leader. In addition to this, valuable intelligence was gained as to future terrorist intentions in the Ngarwe/Pfungwe areas. During December of 1974, Lance-Corporal Chiyaka was deployed in the northwest of Rhodesia. Lance-Corporal Chiyaka and two members of the Selous Scouts were tasked with penetrating a ZAPU cell, this they accomplished most successfully and, in the process, recovered an arms cache containing 21 weapons (AK and SKS), mines and ammunition. Three cell leaders of the local ZAPU organisation were captured and the names of 30 locally trained terrorists were obtained and given over to Special Branch.'

This combination of gallantry awards is one of only two awarded to the Selous Scouts and is thus rare to the Regiment.



**Lameck Chiyaka** was probably born in the early 1950s in the Fort Victoria region. He enlisted in the regular Rhodesian African Rifles in 1970, after a period of prior service with the security forces (hence his regimental number changed from R44718 to 644718). Available records suggest that from 4 January 1971 Chiyaka was part of the Army Combat Tracker Wing, which at that time was a sub-unit of the School of Infantry. Having been appointed a young Lance-Corporal, in 1973 Chiyaka volunteered for operational tracking duties in the north-eastern border area (Operation *Hurricane*).

### ***Service in the Experimental Teams – “First class material, in fact, second to none”***

In December 1972, the Rhodesian security forces were faced with new tactics adopted by the Chinese-sponsored ZANLA/ ZAPU insurgents. After carrying out their attacks, the terrorists no longer went to ground in bush camps in either uninhabited areas (the Rhodesians had become expert at tracking them and destroying them in their camps) or villages and towns (where Special Branch informers would indicate their presence). There was nothing for the security forces to go on - no tracks and no information. It was clear that the insurgents had learnt Mao's lessons and had indoctrinated and merged with the local African population, none of whom were willing to provide information.

Experienced and realistic Special Branch officers were keen to experiment with the use of pseudo teams (friendly forces disguised as and pretending to be insurgents). Brigadier Hickman, the commander of Joint Operations Centre *Hurricane*, was an enthusiastic supporter. Three teams were set up by the army and another by the Special Branch, combining security force personnel with insurgent captives who had changed sides. The Special Branch had several captured terrorists who had been 'turned' by a standard, simple and quick method: the capture was treated well in respect of being fed and his wounds treated, and was interviewed to determine if he could prove useful if he indeed changed sides. If the conclusion was positive, he was told that he had two options. One was to be processed by the police, who would prosecute him for offences under the provision of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act which would result in being hanged; the other was to change sides and work against his former comrades. If, after a short period of intense contemplation, the capture decided to change sides, he was immediately given back his weapon, which astonished and bemused him (the firing pin had been secretly removed). Henceforth he would be kept out of sight, as a secret withheld from both the rest of Special Branch and from the military. He would be paid a bounty and a generous salary through non-accountable Special Branch funds. Then the pseudo teams had to make a difficult decision. Could they trust the ex-insurgent or not? It meant putting their lives into the hands of a former enemy who might turn a second time and betray them. The record shows that they rarely made an error of trust.

Initially, the experimental teams generated a lot of intelligence from the African population but no contacts with actual terrorists. On 31 August 1973 the first contact resulting in multiple kills occurred. Thousands more were to follow. As a result of the teams' successes, it was decided to form the Selous Scouts Regiment, whose mission was the clandestine elimination of terrorists both inside and beyond the borders of Rhodesia. As cover, word was put around that it was a unit of elite combat trackers. In truth, it impersonated terrorists and deployed turned insurgents (administered and looked after by a small number of Special Branch members, whose task was kept secret from the rest of Special Branch, the police, the army and, above all, the press). Command of the Scouts was entrusted to Major Ron Reid-Daly, a talented leader who had risen through the ranks from trooper to regimental sergeant major to commissioned officer and was capable of considerable innovation and lateral thinking. However, he had never commanded African soldiers, and after almost ten years of Bush War, the Rhodesian African Rifles were never able to match the results in insurgent kills achieved by the all-white units of the regular army.

In his book *Pamwe Chete The Legend of the Selous Scouts*, which is the source of the abridged quotations in this note, Reid-Daly relates how he met with the two surviving leaders of the most successful experimental teams: "I told both men that a complete regiment was about to be formed as a result of their experimental work, using the pseudo concept. Their success had proved that we were on the right track. Both were absolutely delighted to hear the news. I then outlined my plans for the recruitment and training of the new regiment, and in passing expressed extreme disappointment at the [bad-mouthing gossip that was circulating in the army about the poor performance of the soldiers of the Rhodesian African Rifles.] To my absolute astonishment both Stretch Franklin and Basil Moss immediately jumped to the defence of the Rhodesian African Rifles soldiers, expressing surprise and anger. 'Sure there had been a few misfits and old soldiers from the Rhodesian African Rifles who'd thought they were transferring to a cushy number. We soon weeded them out and now we have nothing left but first-class material, in fact, second to none,' said Stretch Franklin. 'I don't know where you got that bull from, sir,' said Basil Moss, 'but all I can say is that I have been very proud to share a roof with them.'... It was bought home to me time and again that the qualities of a soldier have nothing to do with the colour of his skin, but rather the man himself, his training and above all the leadership provided to him."

### ***A 'Celebrity Appearance' during the Selous Scouts Selection Course***

Reid-Daly introduced the first of his many innovations, a two-part course designed to select and train complete 30-man Troops (including 25 Africans) from well over 160 volunteers, through an exceptionally hard programme of physical training, marksmanship, bush-craft and tracking. "The catalyst would be the selection course, and on that course colour, rank and racial differences would count for nought. The abilities of each individual person would be proved beyond doubt by an arduous and demanding selection course. This thereafter would be the criterion by which each man who passed would regard his fellow Selous Scouts... By the end of the selection course's first week we were down to about half of those who had volunteered... The basic course ended with a final four-day endurance exercise. We ensured that they were subjected to a maximum amount of physical exertion, while allowing them little food or sleep... The time had now arrived for the African element on the course to be apprised of the true nature of the regiment's task and get the final phase of their selection course under way. Stretch Franklin, Basil Moss, Corporals Martin Chikondo, Lameck Chiyaka and two tame ZANLA insurgents had meanwhile arrived, as scheduled, but were kept out of sight. For me this was the moment of truth. At this stage we simply could not afford anyone backing out and, once back with his unit, spreading the news as to what our true role was..."

Reid-Daly told those who had passed Phase One: "You will not become, as you had believed, the Army trackers. Instead, we are going to turn you into insurgents. You are going to be far better freedom fighters than the real ones. You will have to be good because your lives will depend on just how good you are. You will pretend to be ZANLA or ZIPRA insurgents and infiltrate the population. You will infiltrate the circles of the insurgent sympathisers and form your own networks, and you will try to edge your way into the actual insurgent groups themselves." There was a stunned silence and I called for Basil Moss and the others to come in. Basil Moss introduced the men with him [including Chiyaka] and then, in pure and fluent Shona, spoke to them at some length, spelling out the tasks relating to the experimental teams, telling of the teams' experiences, their successes, their problems, and of those who had already died. I watched the faces of his audience. They were absolutely spellbound and I knew that in spite of all the obstructions put in my way by the Commanding Officer of the Rhodesian African Rifles, and some of the staff at Army Headquarters, the Selous Scouts had won the day... we were now in a position to have 2 Troop, the first of the Troops, operational by 2 January 1974...

"Being finally satisfied that everything was in hand and on schedule, I drove to [the selection and training base] and found the situation there highly satisfactory too. 2 Troop's pseudo training was on the brink of completion and the instructors were well satisfied with the calibre of the men and the high standard of training achieved. Their view was that the new men should be deployed into the operational area with experienced men of the experimental teams in command positions. This would mean that the new men would not have to gain experience the hard way, with the very real risk of compromise and exposure. They would have experienced men to guide and lead them. I agreed with them despite my original intention of keeping most of the experimental teams together in 1 Troop." Accordingly, Lameck Chiyaka was posted to be a Corporal in 2 Troop, effective 2 January 1974.

***A junior commander in 2 Troop, Selous Scouts and a Bronze Cross of Rhodesia “for courage and initiative”***

Reid-Daly describes some of the early Selous Scouts operations. Many were successes, some failures, but lessons were learned. Above all, Reid-Daly was able to validate another of his game-changing innovations, a force-multiplying concept of using patrols from 2 Troop to locate groups of insurgents and then call in and direct by radio a Fireforce of troop-carrying and gunship helicopters which would envelop and destroy all the terrorists. Since the Scouts' guiding was covert, they could preserve their cover with locals and continue operating in the same area. It proved to be a great success and became the Scouts' standard operating procedure, but by May 1974 Reid-Daly felt that “2 Troop had been experiencing difficulties for many and varied reasons. The insurgents could not understand why they had been suffering such a rise in casualties. They knew that somehow it involved a security breakdown, so they immediately introduced measures to tighten up their security. Before, they had openly strutted about during daytime within the Tribal Trust Lands. They now moved carefully – and only at night. It suddenly became common for [2 Troop] to have to endure the agonised screams of tribesmen who were being murdered or mutilated by the terrorists, either because they were suspected of being informers, or as a means to cow the locals by terror... I told 2 Troop to detach a small section and send them eastwards out of the troop area. I needed to know if we could establish the precise eastern limit of ZANLA insurgent infiltration. Lance-Corporal Lameck Chiyaka soon made contact with the chairman of the local ZANU party in the Pungwe Tribal Trust Land, who was quite delighted to welcome him and his men. To Lameck's satisfaction, he immediately undertook to introduce them to a ZANLA reconnaissance group, which was busy preparing the ground for a large-scale incursion towards the end of 1974.”

The precise details of the encounter are set out in the citation for Chiyaka's Bronze Cross. Reid-Daly recounts the subsequent events: “During this fracas, Andrew, one of our first tame insurgents, was killed, and two soldiers wounded. Lameck took his patrol to a nearby *kopje* and reported by radio what had occurred. I instructed Lameck to leave Andrew's body where it was in the village and to order the villagers to bury it. I then arranged for a security force patrol to helicopter to the village the next morning to investigate the shooting heard during the night. This was duly done and the patrol recovered all the bodies without compromising the Selous Scouts. Lameck told the villagers afterwards that Hope Zichirira's group were not genuine ZANLA freedom fighters, but renegades who had deserted the cause and turned their hands to armed robbery. This story, which was credible and thus believed, enabled us to again deploy Lameck in that area without creating any problems... by the end of May, after only five months of operating, 100 ZANLA insurgents had been killed or captured as a direct result of Selous Scouts pseudo teams locating, fixing and indicating targets to Fireforces.”

***“Little was expected to come of it...”***

In December 1974 Reid-Daly tasked Chiyaka to take two men and investigate possible activity by the Matabele ZIPRA terrorists of Joshua Nkomo within the Omay Tribal Trust Land on the shore of Lake Kariba. His expectations were that there was not much to discover, but Chiyaka triumphed, thoroughly infiltrating a terrorist cell. To Reid-Daly's astonishment, “By the end of the operation we had captured three hard-core ZIPRA insurgents and a further 37 that had been locally trained, and located a large cache of stores, weapons, ammunition and canned food. The three captured hard-core insurgents were turned to our cause and almost immediately put to work in another small operation, during which we killed two more hard-core insurgents and located another base stuffed with weapons, mines and ammunition. Using these tame insurgents as fronts, our operators soon wheedled out from the locals that another three groups of nine ZIPRA insurgents each, 27 in all, had crossed the lake by boat. They were in the process of setting up another network in the Omay, in preparation for a major ZIPRA incursion from Zambia. Once we started to kill them by bringing a Fireforce, the groups splintered. Of major interest was the capture of a military radio of Russian manufacture, which had been used to maintain communications with ZIPRA headquarters in Zambia.”

The Bush War grew in scope and intensity, Reid-Daly continued to innovate and in August 1975 the Selous Scouts began military parachute training, a skill which up until then had been strictly reserved for the all-white Special Air Service. “The high potential of the African as a Special Force soldier had been overlooked. There is no doubt that in the Selous Scouts [80% of which was African] we proved conclusively by results that well-trained and good African soldiers often had tremendous advantages in the African context over their white comrades in the Special Force role. For reasons already outlined it is impossible for a European to successfully imitate an African. It was obvious that we would soon have to cross into neighbouring hostile countries to perform Special Forces tasks. I knew that the time had come to ensure our African soldiers received the right training so that when this time came, the Selous Scouts would match or surpass the boldness and effectiveness of the best anywhere.” Lameck Chiyaka was awarded Selous Scouts para wings, No 26 (the numbering indicated the seniority in the regiment of those serving in September 1978). This was out of a total of about 450 men who passed the military parachute course and met Reid-Daly's stringent qualification requirements.

***“You have had enough warnings...” - The Legion of Merit for “a tremendous coup, superbly executed”***

Over the next five years, Chiyaka took part in several daring and audacious deep-penetration strikes on ZANLA bases far inside Mozambique. He also played an important role in persuading soldiers of the Rhodesian African Rifles to volunteer for the Selous Scouts. At least a dozen of the hundred men who enlisted in the RAR immediately after Chiyaka joined the Selous Scouts. The high point of his service, after he had been promoted to Colour Sergeant, was a spectacularly audacious raid into Botswana on Easter weekend 1979, in which he commanded the snatch group. Full details are set out in his MLM citation. Reid-Daly provides a little more colour: “The Land Rovers [expertly disguised as Shortland armoured patrol vehicles donated to Botswana by Britain] pulled up outside the closed gates of the ZIPRA Headquarters, and one of the drivers arrogantly leaned on his hooter. After some minutes a bleary-eyed, unarmed ZIPRA sentry came out and blinked at them curiously. Colour Sergeant Lameck Chiyaka, Member of the Legion of Merit and holder of the Bronze Cross of Rhodesia, who was disguised as a lieutenant in the Botswana Defence Force, glared down at him from the turret of the leading Shortland armoured car. ‘Open the gate!’ he ordered. ‘Who are you?’ the sentry asked nervously. ‘Can't you see we are the Botswana Defence Force?’ The sentry came to attention, giving a poor salute with his clenched fist, opened the gate and helpfully ushered the little convoy into the enclosed area. Lameck Chiyaka rapped smartly on the front door. The lights went on and a man rubbing sleep from his eyes opened the door. ‘Who is in charge here?’ snarled Lameck Chiyaka. Chiyaka studied Makapesi Tshuma with some interest. He knew about him. He knew that under his pillow he would find an AKM machine-gun with a folding butt. ‘We have just had an incident with your freedom fighters,’ said Colour Sergeant Lameck Chiyaka. ‘They have shot one of our Botswana Defence Force soldiers, and we suspect you have got weapons inside this house. Possession of weapons is against the law of Botswana. You people have been told often enough that, under no circumstances, are you allowed to carry weapons inside our country.’ He took Makapesi Tshuma with him and personally searched his quarters. In moments he produced the AKM with a flourish of triumph. ‘You have had enough warnings,’ hissed Lameck Chiyaka. ‘Now you are under arrest. You are all under arrest. You are all coming back with me to the Botswana Defence Force Barracks!’ More pseudo Botswana Defence Force soldiers entered the house and soon all 17 occupants, including two trained female insurgents, were handcuffed and led meekly to the trucks. The house was then thoroughly searched and a huge quantity of loose documents gathered up, including a filing cabinet containing bulky bundles of lists noting the names and details of every tribal sympathiser who had helped in the networks throughout Matabeleland since the early days of ZIPRA's inception. After a fruitful hour and a half combing through everything in the house, the Scouts got into their vehicles and drove out of Francistown. It was a tremendous coup superbly executed. Colour Sergeant Lameck Chiyaka and those of his men involved in the actual deception were outstanding. Their coolness and thoroughly convincing threats and accusations had totally cowed the ZIPRA staff at the house. We captured the entire ZIPRA command for the Southern Front, except a few minor officials, plus an archive that was used to deal the ZIPRA war effort in Matabeleland a shattering blow.”

***The End***

The Selous Scouts were officially credited by Rhodesian Combined Operations Headquarters for facilitating the deaths of 68% of all insurgents killed inside Rhodesia during the Bush War. When the war ended in 1980, the Selous Scouts were disbanded by the simple expedient of ordering them to return to their original parent units. It is doubtful that Lameck Chiyaka ever returned to the RAR. Like Ron Reid-Daly and many other former Scouts, he moved to South Africa. When Lameck Chiyaka was last heard of, he was volunteering as a district secretary in the Pretoria area for the Movement for Democratic Change, the opposition party in Zimbabwe.

- 809** **Russia, Empire**, Medal of the Order of St. George, 4th Class, silver, the reverse officially numbered '165084', and the edge impressed (**12320 L. Cpl. G. Robson. 2/R. Scots.**) mounted for wear, *toned, minor edge bruising, very fine* £80-£120

Russia, Empire, Medal of the Order of St. George, 4th Class *London Gazette* 25 August 1915:

'For gallantry and distinguished service in the field.'

**George Robson** served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

- 810** **A Soviet Great Patriotic War Order of Glory Third Class awarded to Private, later Sergeant-Major, A. S. Lekinsky, 7th Guards Airborne Division, for his gallantry in repairing, whilst wounded, a telephone cable under enemy fire, 13 January 1944**

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Order of Glory, Third Class, 2nd type breast badge, silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered '9134', with riband suspension, *very fine and an early numbered award* £100-£140

Order of Glory Third Class awarded 31 January 1944.

The Recommendation states: 'On 13 January 1944, during an offensive, Guards Private Aleksei Sergeyeovich Lekinsky repaired a telephone cable that had been severed by shrapnel from an exploding shell. He was wounded, but once his wound was dressed he returned to service. He is dedicated towards and fond of his motherland.'

**Aleksei Sergeyeovich Lekinsky** served during the Second World War as a 120mm mortar loader in the 29th Guards Airborne Rifle Regiment, 7th Guards Airborne Division.

Sold with copied research (in Russian).

**811**



**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, A Selection of Second World War Soldier Excellence Badges, comprising Excellent Sniper, Artilleryman, Tank Driver, Mortarman, Machine Gunner, Torpedo Artificer, Submariner, Sapper, Mine-layer, Medical worker, Railwayman, Scout, Signaller, Pontoonier, Anti-Aircraft Gunner, Cook, Baker, Driver, Tractor Driver, Fireman, and Serviceman, bronze and enamel, all with screw-back suspensions, *nearly very fine or better* (21)

£500-£700

Owing to the localised manufacturing process of the Soviet Second World War Soldier Excellence Badges, and the fact that a number of later copies exist, this lot is sold as viewed and is not subject to return.

- 812** **Vatican, Holy See**, Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Knight Grand Cross Star, 91mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, unmarked, *minor damage to lower tip of star, otherwise good very fine* £160-£200

- 813** **Vatican, Holy See**, Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Knight Grand Cross Star, 85mm, silver and enamel, unmarked, *minor green enamel damage to wreath, otherwise good very fine* £160-£200

- 814** **Vatican, Holy See**, Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Military Division, Commander's neck Badge, 101mm including trophy of arms suspension x 51mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark to suspension ring, with short section of neck riband, *minor red enamel damage to upper arm of cross, gilding somewhat rubbed, otherwise good very fine* £140-£180

- 815** **International**, Sovereign Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Rhodes & Malta, Dame of Grace's shoulder badge, 85mm including crown and bow suspension x 40mm, silver-gilt and enamel, fly de lys in angles between arms, unmarked, on lady's bow riband, *minor crack to white enamel on reverse, otherwise good very fine* £80-£120

## Militaria

816



Royal Naval Reserve Officer's Waist Belt Clasp Late 19th Century.

A fine quality two-part gilt metal example, crowned fouled anchor in the centre with Old English capitals, 'RNR', very good condition £80-£120

817



A Boer War-era Folding Camp Bed.

An intriguing foldable single wooden framed canvas camp-bed, by *Cabiaetta Ltd.*, that folds away to form a small writing-desk, 570mm high x 790mm wide x 230mm deep when folded, extending to 1950mm long x 790mm wide x 350mm high when fully extended as a bed, *in full working order, good condition* £80-£120

**Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement with Christopher Mellor-Hill.**

818 Four Gold Staff Officer's Coronation Batons.

Two Staff Officer Batons from the Coronation of George V in 1911, both 760mm in length, painted scarlet with gold tips, and gilded with the monogram of King George V, with crown above, and orb, sceptre, and sword of state below, and inscribed 'Coronation 1911'; and two Staff Officer Batons from the Coronation of George VI in 1937. both 535mm in length, painted gold with scarlet tips, and gilded with the monogram of King George VI, with crown above, and inscribed 'Coronation 1937'; together with a 1937 Coronation Armband; and a Gold Staff Officer's Armband for the 1953 Coronation, *paint chipped in places, and some moth damage to the two armbands, therefore reasonable condition* (6) £200-£300

Sold together with an Army cloth bullion Bath star rank badge, with original paper backing.

x819 A Selection of Italian Military Insignia.

Comprising an Alpini Officer's 1st Regiment bullion cap badge; a Russian Front breast badge, in original paper envelope of issue; a 4th Alpina Division brass arm shield; the sleeve rank insignia of a Colonel; an R.S.I. collar insignia; the remnants of an R.S.I. belt buckle; an Albanian Campaign pin badge; and an Alpini Artillery charm badge, *the suspension pin replaced on the Russian Front badge, otherwise generally good condition* (lot) £70-£90

820 Spanish Azul 'Blue' Division Sleeve Shield.

A scarce Spanish Second World War field issue sleeve shield as worn by the Blue Division in Russia in 1941, *some fraying at extremities otherwise in good condition, scarce* £70-£90



#### A German Third Reich Eagle and Swastika Desk Piece Believed to have been Presented to Julius Streicher

A highly impressive desk piece, steel with silver and ruby decoration, 140mm high x 165mm wide x 100mm deep. The base has been produced from one piece of solid block steel, very finely machine engraved the complete circumference of the base with acorns and laurel leaves with museum accession series of number in white to the reverse of the base. The upper part of the base is decorated which could possibly be in German silver a series of leaf work with four applied plaques. One plaque is the side view of an officer wearing a political leaders' shaped visor cap, this is identified as a political leader by the large side on view of the central wreath to the visor cap unique only to political leaders, the plaque produced in copper and brass, the opposite side is a side on view of a German soldier wearing the M.16 style steel helmet with the national tricolour showing on the helmet in copper and steel. To the front underneath the impressive all steel eagle is the Coat of Arms of the area of Franconia in copper, brass and possibly silver. On the reverse side behind the eagle is the Coat of Arms of the City of Nuremberg all in brass. Above the base is the Nuremberg-style down swept winged eagle also in steel finely cut with excellent detail to the eagle's feathers, sitting on the wreath with a central cut out swastika. The base is lined in green baize. Inlaid to the base are 24 stones, possibly garnets, set into the steel, *three of the stones replaced, otherwise extremely fine condition* *£2,600-£3,400*

The quality of this piece cannot be exemplified. Presentation items from the Third Reich period are encountered in many different types of stone and metals but very rarely in cut steel.

There is various evidence relating this to be a desk piece from the home of Julius Streicher; firstly Streicher was the Gauleiter of Nuremberg Furth from 1925 to 1929 and then Gauleiter and SA Obergruppenfuhrer of Franconia from 1929 to 1940. The piece was originally donated to the Canadian National War Museum having been removed from a large country house/estate outside Nuremberg along with other pieces also donated, and was subsequently offered for sale by the Canadian War Museum at auction. Since that sale further information has come to light of its associations to Julius Streicher and it is firmly believed that the piece was a 50th birthday present from Adolf Hitler to Julius Streicher and was presented personally to Streicher at the celebration of his birthday at Nuremberg City Hall.

Of the twelve Nazis condemned to death at the Nuremberg trials in 1945, only one civilian, Julius Streicher, the notorious proprietor and editor of the infamous, anti-semitic newspaper *Der Sturmer*, was found guilty of acts of inhumanity and hanged on the Nuremberg gallows in October 1946.

Sold with a large folder of research material relating to Julius Streicher, and much circumstantial evidence linking the piece to Streicher.

## A Collection of German Militaria, Part 6

- 
- 822** Imperial German Naval Shoulder Boards.  
One pair and two single of shoulder boards for See Battalion units, Battalion No.1, a matched pair of See Battalion No.3, one shoulder board having moth damage, one single See Battalion No.3 again with slight moth damage, *reasonable condition* (4) £70-£90
- 
- 823** Imperial German Naval Shoulder Board Grouping.  
One matched pair and seven single shoulder boards for Imperial German naval officers. All of the shoulder boards are for tunics with the exception of one large shoulder board for a greatcoat. Two Oberleutnants, one Oberleutnant Medical, two Korvetten Kapitan, no motifs to the boards and one further Korvetten Kapitan with weapons officer gilded motif, *generally good condition* (9) £60-£80
- 
- 824** Imperial German Naval Insignia Motifs.  
18 pieces of mixture of cloth woven insignia, bullion gold wire insignia and metallic insignia for Imperial German Naval shoulder boards plus one pair of enlisted ranks shoulder boards, with one Austro/Hungarian Naval cap badge, *generally good condition* (18) £60-£80
- 
- 825** German Army Cap and Headdress Insignia.  
22 items of headdress insignia comprising Bevo woven Panzer beret wreath repaired, five variations of Panzer overseas or M.43 cap insignia all Bevo woven, eight variations of overseas cap or M.43 cap eagles all Bevo woven, four Army and one Panzer Bevo woven roundel and three machine embroidered roundels, one Luftwaffe, two Army, *generally good condition* (22) £70-£90
- 
- 826** German Army Cap Insignia.  
15 items comprising, Coastal Artillery officers Bevo woven gold on green cap eagle cut from roll, Army officer silver on green Bevo woven cut from roll, Army officers silver on green Bevo woven as removed from a cap, two silver bullion eagles on dark blue or black backing, could be either Kriegsmarine administrative or Army black Panzer for the officers side cap, Army silver Bevo on black Panzer beret insignia glue marks on the reverse side, Army officers bullion wire silver on Reichswehr colour backing, five Army officers silver bullion wreaths, one wire woven cockade, Army General's gold wire central cockade for a visor cap, *generally good condition* (15) £70-£90
- 
- 827** Army Headdress Insignia.  
A quantity of headdress insignia comprising five cap wreaths with central cockade, one single wreath without cockade, all having their pins, three complete sets of army trophelm insignia, one with three pins missing, five individual army cap eagles all with pins, one eagle with all pins missing, an early Third Reich period cap eagle with pins, two Reichwehr cap oval badges, two small skull and cross bone tradition badges and a large jawless skull worn by the regimental staff of 1, 2, 4, 5, and 11 Squadrons of the 5th Cavalry Regiment and all units of the 4th Cavalry Division, *generally good condition* (lot) £70-£90
- 
- 828** German Armed Forces Breast Eagles.  
Six breast eagles, one Army officers oxidised, one Army officers good, one Naval silver on white for the removable summer tunic, one silver on tan for the tropical tunic, one standard gold on blue, blue backing faded, one Marine Artillery gold on Marine Artillery green, *good condition* (6) £80-£120
- 
- 829** German Army N.C.O.'s Breast Eagles.  
Ten breast eagles, all are Bevo woven, Army silver on green wire cut from roll, Army Panzer cut from roll silver on black, Army Panzer silver on black cut from roll, Army silver on black weave slightly oxidised on black backing material, five Army NCO's breast eagles, silver on various shades of grey green backing cloth, one Bevo woven Army NCO's silver on green as removed from a tunic, *generally good condition* (10) £70-£90
- 
- 830** German Enlisted Ranks Breast Eagles.  
Eleven breast eagles, all are Bevo woven, two Army mans grey on green uncut from roll, Army mans grey on green as removed from a tunic, three blue on tan tropical breast eagles all with evidence of removal from a tunic, early white on green Bevo, Panzer grey on black triangular form with glue on the reverse side, Panzer mans grey on black, Panzer mans white on black with glue traces on the reverse side, Reichwehr period white on light grey with glue traces on the reverse, *generally good condition* (11) £160-£200
- 
- 831** Luftwaffe Headdress Insignia and Removable Breast Eagle.  
A grouping of stamped aluminium or nickel headdress insignia for the Luftwaffe comprising three cap badges for the civilian technicians of the Luftwaffe worn on the visor cap known as the Generalluftzeugemeister, four standard cap wreaths, one missing both pins, two metallic eagles for the Luftwaffe trophelm, one with one pin missing, four enlisted ranks Luftwaffe cap eagles, all complete with pins; and a very nice heavy quality removable breast eagle for wear on the summer tunic, *generally very good condition* (14) £80-£120

- 
- 832** NSDAP Bandsman's Wings.  
A scarce set of bandsman's wings, base colour in political brown with rows of tress with interwoven swastikas. Complete with silver fringing and original RZM ticket, *good condition* £70-£90
- 
- 833** NSDAP Collar Patches, Shoulder Straps and Mixed Insignia.  
1st pattern 1933-34 collar patches, matched pair and two singles of low ranking NSDAP officials with a pair of early shoulder straps; together with a Bevo woven Sports badge insignia with 'AO' within a lozenge, bullion woven 'AO' on black material with gold edging, Office Leader eagle and swastika in the M29 style woven on black material, Political cap chin cord with original RZM ticket and a short section of NSDAP collar lace with intertwined swastikas, *generally good condition (lot)* £80-£120
- 
- 834** NSDAP Collar Patches.  
Seven 4th pattern collar patches for NSDAP officials, four with blue piping for Ortsgruppe, two of higher rank for Gau level and one yellow piped for Reich level with a hole through the velvet for the attachment of a red proof seal. Six of the seven patches have glue on the reverse side where previously attached to a collectors display board and one has its original RZM ticket, *good condition (7)* £100-£140
- 
- 835** NSDAP Collar Patches.  
Five 2nd pattern 1934-36 and 3rd pattern 1936-38. Three Ortsgruppe blue piped, one with original RZM paper ticket on the reverse side, one scarce black piped which is the 1st pattern of Kries level, single Gau level with original RZM ticket on the reverse side. Three of the five have evidence of glue on the reverse side where originally pasted to a collectors display board, *generally good condition (5)* £80-£120
- 
- 836** NSDAP Collar Patches.  
Eight collar patches, all 1934-36 pattern, five blue piped Ortsgruppe, two black early Kries level piping, one Gau level. Two have traces of glue on the reverse side where originally pasted to a collectors display board, *generally good condition (8)* £100-£140
- 
- 837** NSDAP Collar Patches.  
Nine individual single collar patches, 3rd pattern between 1936-38, five Ortsgruppe with blue piping, three black piped early pattern for Kries level and one Gau level. One with the original RZM ticket, *good condition (9)* £100-£140
- 
- 838** NSDAP Day Badges.  
Approximately 70 NSDAP Day Badges, two with pin present but adrift from the badges, the remainder all complete having their tinny type fixing pins in place on the reverse side, *generally good condition (lot)* £100-£140
- 
- 839** Third Reich Police Insignia.  
A grouping of Schutzpolizei shoulder boards, three pairs and three single shoulder boards from the rank of Oberwachtmeister to Leutnant. One single shoulder board has the name 'Schmuck' with date '1936' ink stamped on the reverse side, *generally good condition (9)* £60-£80
- 
- 840** Schutzpolizei Officers Collar Patches, Schutzpolizei Collar Patches, Gemeinden Schutzpolizei Arm Eagles, and Schutzpolizei Revier Rank Shoulder Boards.  
Three nice sets of collar patches, two in silver wire, one in subdued gold for Police Administration; two pairs and one single collar patch, the single is still attached to a section of collar. The green collar would indicate this is a wartime worn on an army tunic, possibly for SS Police Regiments; six arm eagles, wine red eagle on felt Munchen, wine red eagle on uniform cloth Verden, two standard wine red eagles on uniform cloth, two wine red eagles on grey uniform cloth; and five single shoulder boards with ranks from Leutnant to Hauptmann, the Company Grade Officer of the Schutzpolizei, *generally good condition (22)* £100-£140
- 
- 841** Schutzpolizei Arm Eagles.  
Seven arm eagles, green on felt Erfurt, all felt printed Koln, green on green Wien, standard green on green wool cloth, green on oval police canvas material, an unusual shaped green on green police canvas material and a scarce summer uniform green on white oval backing. £100-£140
- 
- 842** Schutzpolizei Arm Badges.  
Seven variations of the Schutzpolizei arm badges, Bremen, Koln, Klagenfurt, Bevo woven example, one green on felt, one green on police uniform canvas material and one standard green on green wool, *generally good condition (7)* £100-£140
- 
- 843** Gemeindenpolizei Local Municipal Police Collar and Shoulder Board Insignia, and Gendarmerie (Rural Police) Shoulder Boards and Collar Patches.  
Four shoulder boards, and two pairs of NCO rank collar patches; and three single shoulder boards, and four collar patches all N.C.O. rank for the Rural Police the Gendarmerie, *good condition (15)* £50-£70

- 844** Police Shoulder Boards, Revier of Gendarmerie Officers Shoulder Boards, Weimar Period Prussian Police Shoulder Boards, Veterinary Police Insignia, and a Grouping of Police Insignia.  
Ten shoulder boards comprising three pairs and four singles various ranks up to officers, and two sets of shoulder boards, one for a police assistant with grey and red underlay, the second pair for a Revier Leutnant of the Fire Police. Standard silver exterior with brown and wine red underlay; a scarce matched pair of standard silver shoulder boards with brown and orange underlay, both with slip-on tabs; three shoulder boards for a Weimar period Prussian police officer; one pair of veterinary Oberleutnant shoulder boards, one single Veterinary Major and one single NCO rank collar patch; and two single police collar patches, possibly Weimar period, Prussian State police officers collar patch with metal bars with two separate bars without backing, Prussian State police arm chevron, field pattern with label and led seal, a Schutzpolizei Old Fighter arm chevron, *generally good condition (lot)* *£120-£160*
- 
- 845** Schutzpolizei Proficiency Arm Badges, Fire Police Arm Badges, and Police Officers Arm Badges.  
Five Schutzpolizei proficiency arm badges, comprising enlisted mans medical, NCO quality medical, qualified driver, signaller, and an officers quality silver wire qualification in horsemanship; Fire Police arm badges, officers silver wire on blue backing, wine red on plain blue backing, wine on red Haldern with some moth damage, Wesenberg wine on dark blue backing, Brest wine on blue with some moth to the edges, Vienna wine on blue, Habighorst wine on red backing, and badges from the towns of Alpen, Hongen, Augsburg, Niederkruchten, Thedinghausen, Sahlenburg, and Grossgrabe; and three service used wire woven on green police officers arm eagles with a post war Berlin police arm badge, *generally good condition (lot)* *£100-£140*
- 
- 846** Motorised Gendarmerie Shoulder Boards, Bavarian State Police Shoulder Boards, and Water Police Shoulder Boards and Arm Eagle.  
A scarce set of shoulder boards for a Meister of the Traffic Company of the Motorised Gendarmerie; eight Bavarian State Police and Gendarmerie shoulder boards, two matched pairs and four singles all with identification labels fitted; and one pair and four single shoulder boards for the small organisation of the Water Police, complete with its scarce Bevo woven yellow on blue arm eagle, *generally good condition (17)* *£100-£140*
- 
- 847** German Fire Service Volunteer and State Inter War Period Shoulder Boards and Collar Patches, and Fire Police Shoulder Boards and Collar Patches.  
Two pairs and four single shoulder boards rank of Oberwachtmeister to Leutnant. One pair of collar patches for other ranks of the Volunteer Fire Service 1920-30's; and two pairs and four singles all NCO rank shoulder boards, two pairs and one single of NCO rank collar patches for the Fire Police, *generally good condition (23)* *£100-£140*
- 
- 848** German Army, Luftwaffe, and Volkssturm Soldbuchs.  
Three complete Army soldbuchs all having the recipient's photograph intact, hatless wearing uniform. Obergefreiter Karl Kroll service from 1940, various infantry units, served on the Russian Front, awarded with medal, interestingly he was awarded the 715th Infantry Division badge on the 18th March 1945, the small citation tucked into the back of the soldbuch. Franz Kuffner service from July 1940, artillery regiments, served with Motorised Artillery Abteilung 737, awarded the Kuban Shield in 1944, pages 21, 22 are missing, in the back of the soldbuch is his army driving license, full half bust uniform, hatless; the third recipient served as a Medical operative 9 March 1943; a Luftwaffe blue soldbuch, photograph of recipient in uniform, hatless wearing Administrative School collar patches, issued March 1940 as a Flieger, promoted through the ranks to a Leutnant in mixed administrative units culminating in October 1944 joining the new Parachute Army, the photograph is a later addition to the soldbuch but wartime period being in the uniform of a Leutnant; together with a Luftwaffe soldbuch completely unissued, and three Luftwaffe linen double page passes all with photographs, one for a Flying Attack School, another for a Luftwaffe Observer and lastly for a Luftwaffe Air Gunner; and an unissued condition Volkssturm soldbuch, *reasonable condition (9)* *£80-£120*
- 
- 849** Three S.S. Ausweis.  
Recipient Helmut Preibisch photograph in civilian dress, issued November 1933 with facsimile Himmler signature for the 27th Standarte at Frankfurt on Oder. SS ausweis, image in full Allgemeine uniform Kurt Reimann, issued 15th June 1934 with facsimile signature of Heinrich Himmler for the 12th Motorsturm. SS Ausweis Egon Timm, photograph in Allgemeine uniform, hatless, issued 12th November 1934. Validity adhesive label missing, a member of the 54th Standarte at Landsberg/Warthe, *reasonable condition (3)* *£60-£80*
- 
- 850** Miscellaneous Third Reich and Hitler Youth Insignia.  
Three empty presentation packets for the War Service Cross 2nd class without swords, presentation packet for the 1939 War Medal with the accompanying medal and ribbon, presentation packet and medal for the War Service Cross 2nd class with swords, complete with ribbon, a separate War Service Medal 2nd class without swords plus ribbon, Bevo woven SA Sports award gold on white, Hitler Youth Proficiency badge in Bevo silver on black with paper ticket to the reverse side, DRL Sports badge in Bevo weave gold on black, two Third Reich sports award books both with oak leaf clusters to the interior; and two beautifully Bevo woven large size 18 x 21 police eagles woven in green on white backing for a sports vest, *good condition (lot)* *£60-£80*

**End of Sale**





**Commission Form – Medals 15 October 2020**

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the price(s) mentioned below.

These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or any reserve.

I understand that in the case of a successful bid, a premium of 24 per cent (plus VAT if resident in, or posted to within, the U.K. or European Union) will be payable by me on the hammer price of all lots.

**Please ensure your bids comply with the steps outlined below:**

Up to £100 by £5

£100 to £200 by £10

£200 to £500 by £20

£500 to £1,000 by £50

£1,000 to £2,000 by £100

£2,000 to £5,000 by £200

£5,000 to £10,000 by £500

£10,000 to £20,000 by £1,000

£20,000 to £50,000 by £2,000

£50,000 to £100,000 by £5,000

Over £100,000 by £10,000

Bids of unusual amounts **will be rounded down** to the bid step below and will **not** take precedence over a similar bid unless received first. All absentee bids will be executed in the name of 'Wood'.

**NOTE: All bids placed other than via our website should be received by 15:00 on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute any late bids, DNW cannot accept responsibility for bids received after that time. It is strongly advised that you use our online **Advance Bidding Facility**. If you have a valid email address bids may be entered, and amended or cancelled, online at [www.dnw.co.uk](http://www.dnw.co.uk) right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments. Bids posted or faxed to our office using this form will now be entered by our staff into the system using exactly this facility to which our clients now have access.**

**There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your advance bids than to place them yourself online.**

I confirm that I have read and agree to abide by the Terms and Conditions of Sale printed in the catalogue.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Block Capitals) \_\_\_\_\_ Client Code \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Tel: \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

If successful, I wish to pay for my purchases by (please indicate):

Cash       Cheque       Credit/Debit Card (see below)       Bank Transfer

Other (please give details) \_\_\_\_\_

**All payments to be made in pounds sterling.**

If successful, I wish to pay for my purchases by (please indicate):

Mastercard       Visa       Amex       Debit Card      Issue No. (if applicable)

Name (as shown on the card) \_\_\_\_\_ Start Date  /  Expiry Date  /

Your bids may be placed overleaf

**Commission Form – Medals 15 October 2020**

If you wish to place a 'plus one' bid please write '+1' next to the relevant bid



Lot No.	£ Bid	Lot No.	£ Bid	Lot No.	£ Bid

**Saleroom Notices**  
Any Saleroom Notices relevant to this auction are automatically posted on the Lot Description pages on the our website. Prospective buyers are strongly advised to consult the site for updates.

**Successful Bids**  
Should you be a successful bidder you will receive an invoice detailing your purchases. All purchases are sent by registered post unless otherwise instructed, for which a minimum charge of £12.00 (plus VAT if resident in the U.K. or European Union) will be added to your invoice.  
**All payments for purchases must be made in pounds sterling. Please check your bids carefully and complete the payment instructions overleaf.**

**Prices Realised**  
The hammer prices bid at the auction are posted on the Internet at [www.dnw.co.uk](http://www.dnw.co.uk) in real time. A full list of prices realised appear on our website as the auction progresses. Telephone enquiries are welcome from 9am the following day.

# Important Information for Buyers

## Absentee Bids

It is recommended that absentee bids are placed using our online advance bidding facility, which is available on our website at [www.dnw.co.uk](http://www.dnw.co.uk). Bids placed in this way cannot be seen by others and do not go live until the actual moment that the lot in question is being offered for sale. All bids can be easily altered or cancelled by the bidder prior to this point. An automated email will be sent confirming all bids and alterations. A valid email address is required to bid online. There is no additional charge for online bidding and it is not necessary to pre-register a payment card in order to do so. Whilst we are still happy to execute all bids submitted in writing or by phone, fax, etc., it should be noted that bids left with us will be entered at our offices using the same bidding facility to which all our clients have access. There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your bids than to execute them yourself online. Whilst online bids can be placed up until the moment a lot is offered for sale, all other bids made to the office must be confirmed in writing, by fax or e-mail and **should be received by 4pm on the day prior to the sale**. Although we will endeavour to execute late bids, Dix Noonan Webb Ltd cannot accept responsibility for any bids received later than this. If a bidder is unable to attend an auction or to bid live on the internet and wishes to book a telephone bid with DNW, **they must contact DNW by 4pm on the day prior to the sale** to make arrangements to bid thus. DNW cannot be held responsible in the event of connectivity issues, resulting in failure for the buyer to be able to bid.

## Commission Form

Further advice to bidders and purchasers may be found on the commission form included with this catalogue. Please use this form when sending bids to us by post or fax.

## Buyers' Premium

A buyers' premium of 24% on the hammer price (plus VAT if resident in, or lots are delivered within, the European Union) is payable by the buyer on all lots.

## Pre-sale Estimates

The pre-sale estimates are intended as a guide for prospective purchasers. Any bid between the listed figures would, in our opinion, offer a fair chance of success. However all lots, depending on the degree of competition, can realise prices either above or below the listed estimates.

## New Clients

New clients must register online to bid (whether in person or in absentia) and any such registrations will only be accepted once due diligence has been completed to the satisfaction of Dix Noonan Webb. Registration requests, together with auction house references and identification/proof of address as requested should be submitted as early as possible and certainly not later than one business day before the auction. Whilst every endeavour is made to complete the registration process as quickly as possible, Dix Noonan Webb cannot be held responsible if it is not completed in time for a bid to be placed. Dix Noonan Webb reserve the right to refuse any registration without explanation.

## Methods of Payment

**All payments must be made in pounds sterling within five days of the end of a sale unless credit terms have been made by prior arrangement.**

The best way to make payment is by Visa or MasterCard credit or debit cards via our website [www.dnw.co.uk](http://www.dnw.co.uk). Carriage and insurance is pre-calculated for you so that you may pay immediately.

Payment may also be made by bank transfer to DNW's account at:

**Lloyds  
Piccadilly London Branch  
39 Piccadilly London W1J 0AA**

<b>Sort Code: 30-96-64</b>	<b>Account No: 00622865</b>
<b>Swift Code: LOYDGB2L</b>	
<b>IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865</b>	<b>BIC: LOYDGB21085</b>

Please include your surname, client code and auction date with the instructions to the bank. Alternative methods of payment which may enable immediate clearance of purchases include cash, recognised banker's drafts, credit cards (Master Card, Visa and Amex) and debit cards. Although personal and company cheques are accepted, buyers are advised that property will not be released until such cheques have fully cleared and cannot be subject to recall, which may take two weeks. Third party payment is not accepted except by prior arrangement. Cardholder not present transactions will only be accepted when successfully completed through our online payment platform. Clients may be required to pay by bank transfer for their first purchase or at other times at sole discretion of Dix Noonan Webb.

**Please note that we will not accept cash payments in excess of £5,000 (five thousand pounds) in settlement for purchases made at any one auction.**

Purchases will be despatched as soon as possible upon full payment in pounds sterling for the lots you have bought. Carriage will be at the buyer's expense. Estimates and advice on all methods of despatch can be provided upon request. Loss and damage warranty cover at the rate of 1.5% will be arranged unless otherwise specified and will be added to the carriage charge for non-UK deliveries. Goods can only be shipped to the address provided to and verified by Dix Noonan Webb at the time of registration.

## Change of Address

Change of address requests will be subject to the same due diligence by Dix Noonan Webb as at the time of registration.

## Artists' Resale Rights (Droit de Suite)

Droit de Suite is a royalty payable to a qualifying artist or their estate every time the artist's work is sold at auction or by an art market professional during the artist's lifetime and for a period of up to 70 years following the artist's death. Royalties are calculated on a sliding percentage scale based on the hammer price. Lots subject to this royalty payment are marked with **ARR** in the catalogue.

# Conditions of Business

## Conditions mainly concerning Buyers

### 1 The buyer

The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the 'hammer price' and any dispute shall be settled at the auctioneer's absolute discretion. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless there is in force a written acknowledgement by Dix Noonan Webb Ltd ("DNW") that he acts as agent on behalf of a named principal. Bids will be executed in the order that they are received.

### 2 Minimum increment

The auctioneer shall have the right to refuse any bid which does not conform to Dix Noonan Webb's published bidding increments which may be found at [dnw.co.uk](http://dnw.co.uk) and in the bidding form included with the auction catalogue.

### 3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to DNW a premium on the 'hammer price' in accordance with the percentages set out above and agrees that DNW, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 15.

### 4 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The buyers' premium is subject to the current rate of Value Added Tax if the lot is delivered to the purchaser within the UK or European Union.

**Lots marked 'x' are subject to importation duty of 5% on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the UK or EU.**

The provision of a VAT form C88 is subject to the discretion of DNW and will be subject to an administration fee of £50.

### 5 Payment

When a lot is sold the buyer shall:

(a) confirm to DNW his or her name and address and, if so requested, give proof of identity; and

(b) pay to DNW the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling within five working days of the end of the sale (unless credit terms have been agreed with Dix Noonan Webb before the auction). Please note that, as stated above, we will not accept cash payments in excess of £5,000 (five thousand pounds) in settlement for purchases made at any one auction.

6 DNW may, at its absolute discretion, agree credit terms with the buyer before an auction under which the buyer will be entitled to take possession of lots purchased up to an agreed amount in value in advance of payment by a determined future date of the 'total amount due'.

7 Any payments by a buyer to DNW may be applied by DNW towards any sums owing from that buyer to DNW on any account whatever, without regard to any directions of the buyer, his or her agent, whether expressed or implied.

### 8 Collection of purchases

The ownership of the lot(s) purchased shall not pass to the buyer until he or she has made payment in full to DNW of the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling.

9 (a) The buyer shall at his or her own expense take away the lot(s) purchased not later than 5 working days after the day of the auction but (unless credit terms have been agreed in accordance with Condition 7) not before payment to DNW of the 'total amount due'.

(b) The buyer shall be responsible for any removal, storage and insurance charges on any lot not taken away within 5 working days after the day of the auction.

(c) The packing and handling of purchased lots by DNW staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients and, in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at DNW's discretion. In no event will DNW be liable for damage to glass or frames, regardless of the cause. Bulky lots or sharp implements, etc., may not be suitable for in-house shipping.

### 10 Buyers' responsibilities for lots purchased

The buyer will be responsible for loss or damage to lots purchased from the time of collection or the expiry of 5 working days after the day of the auction, whichever is the sooner. Neither DNW nor its servants or agents shall thereafter be responsible for any loss or damage of any kind, whether caused by negligence or otherwise, while any lot is in its custody or under its control.

Loss and damage warranty cover at the rate of 1.5% will be applied to any lots despatched by DNW to destinations outside the UK, unless specifically instructed otherwise by the consignee.

### 11 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchase

If any lot is not paid for in full and taken away in accordance with Conditions 6 and 10, or if there is any other breach of either of those Conditions, DNW as agent of the seller shall, at its absolute discretion and without prejudice to any other rights it may have, be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights and remedies:

(a) to proceed against the buyer for damages for breach of contract.

(b) to rescind the sale of that or any other lots sold to the defaulting buyer at the same or any other auction.

(c) to re-sell the lot or cause it to be re-sold by public auction or private sale and the defaulting buyer shall pay to DNW any resulting deficiency in the 'total amount due' (after deduction of any part payment and addition of re-sale costs) and any surplus shall belong to the seller.

(d) to remove, store and insure the lot at the expense of the defaulting buyer and, in the case of storage, either at DNW's premises or elsewhere.

(e) to charge interest at a rate not exceeding 2 percent per month on the 'total amount due' to the extent it remains unpaid for more than 5 working days after the day of the auction.

(f) to retain that or any other lot sold to the same buyer at the sale or any other auction and release it only after payment of the 'total amount due'.

(g) to reject or ignore any bids made by or on behalf of the defaulting buyer at any future auctions or obtaining a deposit before accepting any bids in future.

(h) to apply any proceeds of sale then due or at any time thereafter becoming due to the defaulting buyer towards settlement of the 'total amount due' and to exercise a lien on any property of the defaulting buyer which is in DNW's possession for any purpose.

### 12 Liability of Dix Noonan Webb and sellers

(a) Goods auctioned are usually of some age. All goods are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. Illustrations in catalogues are for identification only. Buyers should satisfy themselves prior to the sale as to the condition of each lot and should exercise and rely on their own judgement as to whether the lot accords with its description. Subject to the obligations accepted by DNW under this Condition, none of the seller, DNW, its servants or agents is responsible for errors of descriptions or for the genuineness or authenticity of any lot. No warranty whatever is given by DNW, its servants or agents, or any seller to any buyer in respect of any lot and any express or implied conditions or warranties are hereby excluded.

(b) Any lot which proves to be a 'deliberate forgery' may be returned by the buyer to DNW within 15 days of the date of the auction in the same condition in which it was at the time of the auction, accompanied by a statement of defects, the number of the lot, and the date of the auction at which it was purchased. If DNW is satisfied that the item is a 'deliberate forgery' and that the buyer has and is able to transfer a good and marketable title to the lot free from any third party claims, the sale will be set aside and any amount paid in respect of the lot will be refunded, provided that the buyer shall have no rights under this Condition if:

(i) the description in the catalogue at the date of the sale was in accordance with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars and experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion; or

(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of publication of the catalogue that the lot was a 'deliberate forgery' was by means of scientific processes not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which was unreasonably expensive or impractical.

(c) A buyer's claim under this Condition shall be limited to any amount paid in respect of the lot and shall not extend to any loss or damage suffered or expense incurred by him or her.

(d) The benefit of the Condition shall not be assignable and shall rest solely and exclusively in the buyer who, for the purpose of this condition, shall be and only be the person to whom the original invoice is made out by DNW in respect of the lot sold.

## Conditions mainly concerning Sellers and Consignors

### 13 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to DNW and to the buyer that he or she is the true owner of the property or is properly authorised to sell the property by the true owner and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the property free from any third party claims. The seller will indemnify DNW, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence of any breach on the part of the seller.

### 14 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place, prior to the first day of the auction, a reserve at or below the low estimate on any lot provided that the low estimate is more than £100. Such reserve being the minimum 'hammer price' at which that lot may be treated as sold. A reserve once placed by the seller shall not be changed without the consent of DNW. DNW may at their option sell at a 'hammer price' below the reserve but in any such cases the sale proceeds to which the seller is entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve. Where a reserve has been placed, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller.

### 15 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises DNW to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges DNW's right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

### 16 Rescission of sale

If before DNW remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and DNW is of the opinion that the claim is justified, DNW is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to DNW in respect of the lot.

### 17 Payment of sale proceeds

DNW shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller not later than 35 days after the auction, but if by that date DNW has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then DNW will remit the sale proceeds within five working days after the date on which the 'total amount due' is received from the buyer. If credit terms have been agreed between DNW and the buyer, DNW shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds not later than 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

18 If the buyer fails to pay to DNW the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, DNW will endeavour to notify the seller and take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in DNW's opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit DNW to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises DNW at the seller's expense to agree special terms for payment of the 'total amount due', to remove, store and insure the lot sold, to settle claims made by or against the buyer on such terms as DNW shall in its absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and if necessary to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer if appropriate

19 If, notwithstanding that, the buyer fails to pay to DNW the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction and DNW remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to DNW.

### 20 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, DNW reserve the right to charge a fee of 15 per cent of DNW's then latest middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the UK or European Union, and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

### 21 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives DNW full and absolute right to photograph and illustrate any lot placed in its hands for sale and to use such photographs and illustrations and any photographs and illustrations provided by the seller at any time at its absolute discretion (whether or not in connection with the auction).

### 22 Unsold lots

Where any lot fails to sell, DNW shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

23 DNW reserve the right to charge commission up to one-half of the 'stated rates' calculated on the 'bought-in price' and in addition 'expenses' in respect of any unsold lots.

## General Conditions and Definitions

24 DNW sells as agent for the seller (except where it is stated wholly or partly to own any lot as principal) and as such is not responsible for any default by seller or buyer.

25 Any representation or statement by DNW, in any catalogue as to authorship, attribution, genuineness, origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price is a statement of opinion only. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his or her own judgement as to such matters and neither DNW nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

26 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, DNW will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither DNW nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

27 DNW shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance at its auctions by any person.

28 DNW has absolute discretion without giving any reason to refuse any bid, to divide any lot, to combine any two or more lots, to withdraw any lot from the auction and in case of dispute to put up any lot for auction again.

29 (a) Any indemnity under these Conditions shall extend to all actions, proceedings costs, expenses, claims and demands whatever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity.

(b) DNW declares itself to be a trustee for its relevant servants and agents of the benefit of every indemnity under these Conditions to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for the benefit of its servants and agents.

30 Any notice by DNW to a seller, consignor, prospective bidder or buyer may be given by first class mail or airmail and if so given shall be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee 48 hours after posting.

31 These Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. All transactions to which these Conditions apply and all matters connected therewith shall also be governed by English law. DNW hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts and all other parties concerned hereby submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

### 32 In these Conditions:

(a) 'catalogue' includes any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list or other publication;

(b) 'hammer price' means the price at which a lot is knocked down by the auctioneer to the buyer;

(c) 'total amount due' means the 'hammer price' in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, Value Added Tax chargeable and additional charges and expenses due from a defaulting buyer in pounds sterling;

(d) 'deliberate forgery' means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source which is not shown to be such in the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with that description;

(e) 'sale proceeds' means the net amount due to the seller being the 'hammer price' of the lot sold less commission at the 'stated rates' and 'expenses' and any other amounts due to DNW by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;

(f) 'stated rate' means DNW's published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means DNW charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, packing and freight of that lot and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(h) 'bought-in price' means 5 per cent more than the highest bid received below the reserve.

### 33 Vendors' commission of sales

A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

### 34 VAT

Commission, illustrations, insurance and advertising are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the UK or European Union.





[www.dnw.co.uk](http://www.dnw.co.uk)

We were established in 1991 and are located in a six-storey Georgian building in the heart of London's Mayfair, just two minutes' walk from Green Park underground station.

Our staff of specialists collectively have over 300 years of unrivalled experience in all aspects of numismatics, medals, banknotes and jewellery, including coins of all types, tokens, commemorative medals, paper money, orders, decorations, war medals, militaria, ancient, antique and modern jewellery, wristwatches and pocket watches, objects of vertu and antiquities.

We hold over 20 auctions each year, the full contents of which are published on the internet around one month before the sale date, together with a unique preview facility which is available as lots are catalogued and photographed. Printed auction catalogues are published three weeks prior to each sale.



Jewellery viewing room

Our offices, open from 9.30am-5pm, Monday to Friday, include viewing rooms, normally enabling us to offer viewing three weeks prior to an auction.

Auctions are held in our building at 16 Bolton Street, Mayfair, where sales may normally be attended in person. Free online bidding is available using our own live bidding system or by placing commission bids, all of which is available via our website at [www.dnw.co.uk](http://www.dnw.co.uk)

We look forward to welcoming clients to Bolton Street and assure you of a warm reception.





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