

MOONANS
MAYFAIRS

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

15 FEBRUARY 2023 AT 10 AM



FEATURED ABOVE

LOT 129

THE UNIQUE GREAT WAR

'BRISTOL FIGHTER ACE'

DCM AND BAR GROUP TO

SERGEANT F. JOHNSON, RAF

AUCTION

AN AUCTION OF:
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

DATE
15 FEBRUARY 2023 AT 10AM

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STRICTLY BY APPOINTMENT ONLY
10 FEBRUARY 10AM–4PM

PUBLIC VIEWING
13–14 FEBRUARY 10AM–4PM

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 15 FEBRUARY 2023 AT 10AM

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| THE ALAN CATHERY COLLECTION OF MEDALS TO THE BUFFS, THE EAST KENT REGIMENT | 1-100 |
| GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY | 101-167 |
| SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS | 168-185 |
| CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS | 186-305 |
| A COLLECTION OF MEDALS RELATING TO THE WAR OF 1812 | 306-321 |
| SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS | 322-464 |
| CORONATION, JUBILEE AND LONG SERVICE MEDALS | 465-484 |
| LIFE SAVING AWARDS | 485-487 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 488-527 |
| MINIATURE MEDALS | 528-541 |
| WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS | 542-581 |
| MILITARIA | 582-600 |

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

15 MARCH 2022

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

19 APRIL 2023

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

24 MAY 2023

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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The Alan Cathery Collection of Medals to The Buffs, The East Kent Regiment

Since 1951 I have been a keen collector of Military Medals, my main sources being Pierce Noonan and Christopher Mellor-Hill, both of Noonans Mayfair, and the latter a regular visitor to my wife Carol and me in Holywell, North Wales. On first meeting Christopher, he asked me to tell of my collecting enjoyment, and that was the easiest thing to do, given that after serving with The Buffs in Aden in 1958 as a Platoon Commander, I then worked for 30 years in close proximity to so many of the Regiment's former battlefields, in Calcutta, Sarawak, Brunei, Sabah, Singapore, Thailand, and Japan.

I was first introduced to the medals world by Steve Boxall of Hove, who had served as a Rear Gunner with the Royal Air Force in North Africa during the Second World War, and had been Mentioned in Despatches. Known as Uncle Steve (as the friends of one's parents were often called in those days), his wife was my godmother. He gave me an Iron Cross which I swapped whilst at Brighton College with a Punniar Star and a 2 clasp Punjab Medal pair to the 9th Lancers - my best ever trade!

Steve's close friend was Major Dodkins of Purley, who like Steve had a large collection of German medals. Dodkins was a founder member of the O.M.R.S., and they got me signed up as No. 648. Helping young collectors like me get started was so much par for the course back then, such was their pride in all things British Forces.

My second mentor was Lieutenant Maurice de Jersey Creswick, who had served with 6th Buffs on the Somme during the Great War, where he was twice wounded. Known as Uncle Maurice, he retired to Hove, became Chairman of the Brighton Branch of The Buffs Regimental Association, and was my mother's bridge partner. He was able to alter my call-up from a Royal Sussex Regimental draft from September 1956 to The Buffs draft for January 1957. All those years talking about The Buffs at our Hove home had paid off! However, it was only after passing my War Office Selection Board to Eaton Hall, and becoming Athletics Captain there, that a somewhat over-recruited Buffs let me back in as an Officer!

I am greatly indebted to my two 'Uncles' for giving me a wonderful hobby of 72 years collecting medals and all that goes with it, and I hope that the successful buyers of the medals in my collection will have an equal enjoyment in owning and researching them.

**Alan Cathery
Holywell, January 2023.**

The Alan Cathery Collection of Medals to The Buffs, the East Kent Regiment

1



An outstanding Great War D.S.O. and Second Award Bar group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Kirkpatrick, East Kent Regiment, who afterwards commanded the Anson Battalion, Royal Naval Division, and was mortally wounded in March 1918

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (2d. Lieut. H. F. Kirkpatrick 1st Bn. "The Buffs"); Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Jubaland, Somaliland 1908-10 (Lieut. H. F. Kirkpatrick, E. Kent: Rgt.) officially engraved naming, second clasp loose on ribbon; 1914-15 Star (Capt. H. F. Kirkpatrick E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. H. F. Kirkpatrick.) *light contact marks, otherwise generally good very fine (6)* £5,000-£7,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

D.S.O. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 26 July 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in command of his Battalion. The enemy attacked and drove the troops of another division which caused the left flank of his Battalion to become exposed. By his magnificent courage and leadership he succeeded in restoring the situation.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916, 22 May 1917, and 11 December 1917.

Harry Fearnley Kirkpatrick was born on 8 January 1876, second son of Sir James Kirkpatrick, 8th Baronet of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) on 1 April 1895; Lieutenant, 4th May 1896; commissioned from the Militia as 2nd Lieutenant, The Buffs, 15 May 1897; Lieutenant, 9 October 1899; Captain, 15 February 1901; Temporary Major, 1 April 1905; retired as Captain, 5 February 1913. Captain Reserve of Officers, then Major 3rd (Special Service) Battalion, The Buffs, 5 December 1914; Acting Lieutenant-Colonel 1917, commanding a Battalion of the Royal Naval Division.

Joining the 1st Buffs on the Punjab Frontier of India in November 1897, he was involved in the attack and capture of The Tanga Pass. Seconded to the East Africa (later King's African) Rifles, in January 1901, he took part in operations against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland, in late 1901 and then in Somaliland against the Dervishes in 1908-10. Retiring in February 1913, he was recalled in November 1914 as a Staff Officer with 3rd Buffs. Seconded to the Royal Naval Division, which came under Army Control in July 1916, he took over command of the Anson Battalion after the Battle of Ancre in December 1916. This period saw the capture of the Hindenburg Line, the Arras and Passchendael offensives, and the capture of Varlet Farm on 26 October 1917, when 50 prisoners were taken.

D. Jerrold's *The Royal Naval Division* (1927) details his command of 188 Brigade during the Battle of Welsh Ridge in December 1917: "he wisely decided to postpone until dusk counter-attack on the Ridge with his support Bn. (the Anson) which then succeeded".

Harry was awarded the D.S.O. and Bar in 1918, and had thrice been Mentioned in Dispatches.

During the Great German Attack in the early hours of 21 March 1918, Kirkpatrick, again in command of the brigade, led the fighting withdrawal and the Defence of Albert. On the 25th the brigade, reduced by casualties to no more than a battalion, halted on the Albert - Bapaume road with its left at Courcellette Mill. K. Tallett (RND magazine No. 8) writes: '188 Bde. withdrew to Courcellette amid many rumours of the enemy being behind or to the side of it, in the absence of friendly troops. There was much confusion. There were sporadic fire-fights during the late evening and early night, one of which claimed the life of Lt.-Col. Kirkpatrick, who was badly wounded in the abdomen and died of his wounds.'

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Kirkpatrick was mortally wounded at Courcellette on 25 March and died of his wounds on 27 March 1918. He is buried in Doullens Communal Cemetery Extension No. 1.



A Second War O.B.E. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant Colonel N. S. Hart, East Kent Regiment, the youngest son of General Sir Reginald Hart, V.C., G.C.B., Royal Engineers

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; 1914-15 Star (Capt. N. S. Hart. E. Kent. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. N. S. Hart.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (Major N. S. Hart. The Buffs); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; **Denmark, Kingdom**, Order of the Dannebrog (Christian X) 5th class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, *minor damage to red enamel on the last, otherwise very fine and better (9)* *£800-£1,000*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 1997.

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

Norman Synnot Hart war born in March 1888 and educated at Hurst Court and Cheltenham College. He joined the Buffs in 1906 and went to South Africa the following year as A.D.C. to his father at Cape Town, until 1911. He served in France with the 1st Battalion and was wounded on 7 June 1915, near Bois Confluent, during the Ypres operations. He returned to France at the end of 1916 but was gassed at Wancourt on 23 April 1917, and invalided home. He returned once again to France, late in 1918, as Acting Brigade Major with the 93rd Infantry Brigade. He served briefly on attachment with the Royal Air Force in Palestine in the mid 1920s, and with his regiment during the operations in Burma 1930-32, following which he returned to the UK as D.A.A.G. to Scottish Command. He was awarded the Order of the Dannebrog Third Class in 1931, and saw service with the Buffs as a Lieutenant-Colonel during the Second World War and was awarded the O.B.E. in 1944.

Note: The Order of the Dannebrog insignia in this lot has been added to complete the group, the original insignia awarded to Hart being returnable upon the death of the recipient.



A Great War M.C. and Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Captain F. A. Morrell, East Kent Regiment, late Straits Settlements Volunteer Force

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse inscribed 'Capt. F. A. Morrell Presented by H.M. The King at Buckingham Palace', with Second Award Bar; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. F. A. Morrell.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Captain F. A. Morrell, M.C., S.S.V.F.) *good very fine* (4) £1,600-£2,000

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

M.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 16 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the enemy had penetrated between our defences, he organised and carried out with his company two counter attacks, driving them back. Two days afterwards, seeing that the flank of the Battalion on his right was exposed, he immediately counter attacked and improved the situation, being severely wounded during the operation.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 18 December 1917.

Frederick Alexander Morrell served as a Lance-Corporal in the Malay Straits Volunteer Rifles at Singapore 1914-15 (ineligible for Star). He served in France as a Captain in the East Kent Regiment from 12 April 1916.

The Regimental History refers to him "taking post in the front line" at Bully Grenay, 3 miles west of Loos, amongst the coal mines, on 27 March 1917. On 28th July the Battalion was heavily engaged in the Battle of Pilkem Ridge, a carefully planned attack to gain the high ground to the east of Ypres.

On 2nd August, with the attack continuing, when relieved by another Bn. and withdrawing in the dark, over very heavy and unknown ground "Captain Morrell was slightly wounded". After further heavy fighting and due to the inability to provide replacements for the considerable casualties, on 21 January 1918 the Battalion was disbanded. He then joined the 7th Battalion, only 550 strong, many of them from the 8th Battalion, on the eve of the Great German Offensive on the night of 21 March, at Vendeuil, south of St Quentin.

At 0445 hours intense hostile shelling began and at first many of the shells were gas-laden. Thick fog led to the defences being penetrated, but the Fort and Clarence Keep held. The history states "D Company under Captain Morrell... made a fine counter attack and drove the Germans back at a critical time."

On the 22nd at 0110 hours, a general withdrawal was ordered to positions west of the St Quentin Canal. The Buffs reformed in a wood just south of Rouez. There was confused fighting, where nothing beyond 50 yards could be observed. "Both Capt. Morrell and 2nd Lieut. Halliday were badly wounded. Both were very gallant officers and a great loss at such a time." Captain Morrell was awarded a Bar to his M.C. for this action.



A Great War ‘Somme’ M.C. group of four awarded to Captain J. C. Page, 6th Battalion, East Kent Regiment

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. J. C. Page. E. Kent. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I. D. oak leaves (Capt. J. C. Page) *good very fine (4)* £700-£900

Provenance: The Robert F. Brett Collection of Medals to the Buffs, Dix Noonan Webb, September 1999.

M.C. *London Gazette* 10 January 1917:

‘For conspicuous gallantry in action. He kept crossing “No Man’s Land” under intense fire to reorganise companies, thereby materially assisting in the captured ground being held until reinforcements arrived.’

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 January 1917.

M.C. awarded for the Battle of Tronsloy Ridge on the Somme, the following details of which are taken from *Historical Records of The Buffs* by R. S. H. Moody: ‘The zero hour was fixed at 1.45pm on 7th October, but the enemy must have known what was coming, for an hour before that the Buffs were heavily shelled, and at 1.50pm the Germans opened a tremendous machine gun fire and shrapnel barrage on the front trenches... The battalion, forty strong, was taken out of action by the adjutant, Captain Page, the only officer who was not killed or wounded.’

J. C. Page led the Colour Party of the 6th Battalion in front of a huge crowd of mourners at Canterbury Cathedral on 21 June 1921.



A Great War ‘German Spring Offensive 1918’ M.C. group of four awarded to Captain E. V. Morse, 7th Battalion, East Kent Regiment, who was killed in action at Le Selle in October 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut... Morse. E. Kent. R.) attempted obliteration to name but all except initials legible; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. V. Morse.) *good very fine* (4) *£800-£1,000*



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

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty whilst in command of his platoon, and later in command of his company. Though practically surrounded he maintained his position against enemy attacks throughout the day. When obliged to withdraw, he withdrew his company skilfully. He displayed great coolness and energy.’

Eric Victor Morse won the M.C. with the 7th Battalion during the great German offensive, at Vendeuil (St Quentin) on 21-22 March 1918. Under-strength (only 500 men) and defending a front of over 4000 yards, platoons were surrounded in thick fog, with visibility sometimes down to 20 yards. Between 21st-26th casualties amongst the officers were 1 killed, 5 wounded and 11 missing; and men, 17 killed, 108 wounded and 410 missing, many of whom became prisoners of war.

Captain Morse was killed in action at the battle of Le Selle on 23 October 1918. At 5 am on the 23rd, the battalion moved in artillery formation towards the forming up line. Before this was reached the leading companies came under heavy machine-gun fire from the right flank, the brigade in front having only established the line of the first objective. This was overcome by air attacks. “D” company on the left cleverly outmanoeuvred and captured a battery of guns, but soon afterwards Captain Morse was killed.

Aged 26, he is buried in Romeries Communal Cemetery Extension.

Sold with copied portrait photograph and copied extracts of letters from a family memorial book.



An outstanding Second War 'Anzio Beach-head' Immediate M.C. group of six awarded to Major J. E. Rolo, 1st Battalion, The Buffs

Military Cross, G.V.I.R. reverse officially dated 1944; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, together with original M.I.D. Certificate, dated 13 January 1944 (Captain (T/Major) J. E. Rolo, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)) *extremely fine (6)* *£1,200-£1,600*



Provenance: The Robert F. Brett Collection of Medals to the Buffs, Dix Noonan Webb, September 1999.

M.C. *London Gazette* 20 July 1944:

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

The original recommendation for an Immediate M.C. states: 'For outstanding leadership and bravery in the Anzio Beach-head on 3rd March 1944. Major J. E. Rolo's gallant conduct is strongly recommended for an award. The Buffs were holding 2,000 yards front East of the Flyover Bridge when it became known that the enemy was occupying a house with infantry, supported by tanks 500 yards in front of and threatening the left forward company.

At 19.35 hours Major Rolo led his raiding-party of 40 men (2 weak Platoons of "A" Company) through our own wire on a dark and very wet night after being heavily shelled in his assembly area. Supported by an Artillery programme fired by 180 guns he saw the house after going 1,200 yards by compass. The party approached the house from the rear or north at 20.15 hours over deep shell holes full of mud in which his men floundered with their weapons.

When at 20 yards from the house the enemy opened up with two machine guns from ground level and with automatics from the upper windows. As a result of the mud it was found that only one Bren out of six, and one Tommy Gun, could return fire, and the attacking party was at a loss how to act. Without hesitation Major Rolo used his voice and led his men straight for the house and surrounded it, himself receiving a bullet in the leg at ten yards range. It was on his orders that the one Bren silenced the machine gun at the door enabling several men to get into the house and force the enemy to the upper storey, and it was his calm orders which directed the throwing of grenades through the upper windows.

After 20 minutes on the objective, when only one automatic was still being fired from the house, enemy machine-guns opened from across the road to the NW and the expected counter attack seemed probable. Major Rolo rallied his men and after going 200 yards was rewarded by the surrender of twelve prisoners from slit trenches. He made the prisoners carry our own wounded, and ignoring his own wound brought the whole raiding party back to our lines.

The raid identified a new enemy unit on the front [146th Grenadier Regiment of 65 Division], and on reports from subsequent prisoners killed 30 Germans including the only two officers who were in the house. Two of our officers and seven men (one since died) were wounded.

The success of this action was due largely to the personal inspiration of its leader, whose conduct in action was of the same high order in both the Libyan and Tunisian campaigns.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 13 January 1944:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East.'



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. and M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant W. France, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (G-12873 Sjt. W. France. M.M. 1/E. Kent R.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (12873 Sjt. W. France. 1/E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-12873 Sjt. W. France. E. Kent R.); Defence Medal, unnamed, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* (5) £1,800-£2,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 12 March 1919; citation published 2 December 1919:

'In the attack near Vaux Andigny on the 17th October, 1918, he showed great pluck and initiative in command of a platoon. His men being held up by barbed wire, he went forward under heavy machine-gun fire, cut the wire and, leading the platoon forward, captured the gun. Later in the fight he worked round the flank of the company with three men in order to deal with a nest of machine-guns, and succeeded in capturing the post. Throughout the action he behaved most gallantly.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 26 April 1917.

Walter France was conscripted in late 1915. He was awarded the Military Medal for bravery during a German raid on the 1st Battalions trenches in the village of Loos on 18 March 1917, when they succeeded in getting a footing in them, but after a short time were ejected leaving 7 dead. The Regimental History adds "but we lost one 2nd Lieut. and 10 men killed and 1 and 24 wounded". The *Sunderland Echo* reported, "Sgt. France was in charge of a Platoon, and successfully countered a determined German assault. He received shrapnel wounds and was hospitalised in England".

The *Sunderland Echo* continued: "A year later he was back in the trenches in France and gained the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He recalls that he was an acting C.S.M. when his company was ordered "over the top" to make an assault on a German position. He said, "we reached our objective with some loss of life but it is something one doesn't care to talk about".

This was at Vaux Andigny, 10 km. south of Le Cateau. The Regimental History relates, "The morning was one of the foggiest that had been experienced during the war. Nothing could be seen anywhere and direction was naturally extremely difficult to maintain. The Buffs had to pass the village in fours and to deploy outside it. The advance was made by compass bearings, and more than one instance occurred of sergeants taking the compasses from their injured officers and leading their companies on. The fog was an advantage because parties of the enemy were come upon unseen and machine guns were outflanked unobserved".

After the war he returned to Ryhope in the Durham coalfields and became a Deputy in the mines. His grandson Walter Payne (with the R.M.P in 1985) writes: "he was deeply involved in the Scouting Movement and a leading figure in the Temperance Society. However, his ability on the keyboard led him to playing the piano in pubs for cash and to his subsequent departure from the paths of abstinence". During WW2 he became a Captain in the Penshaw, Co. Durham, Home Guard. He died in 1964.

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Sergeant H. Alsing, 7th Battalion, East Kent Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1088 L. Sjt. H. Alsing. 7/E. Kent R.); 1914-15 Star (G-1088 Pte. H. Alsing. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-1088 Cpl. H. Alsing. E. Kent R.) *extremely fine* (4) £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1918.

Hans Alsing served with the 7th Battalion in France from 28 July 1915, and was transferred to Class Z reserve on 20 March 1919.



A scarce Second War 'Leros 1943' M.M. group of six awarded to Corporal C. J. White, The Buffs, for gallantry in a counter attack against the German landing at Della Palma Bay; he was subsequently taken prisoner after the Buffs were surrounded by German paratroopers and remained in German hands until May 1945

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (6459504 Cpl. C. J. White. The Buffs.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, together with a Royal Fusiliers cap badge, *good very fine* (6) £1,000-£1,400

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 September 1945:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the field.'

The original recommendation submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Douglas Iggulden states: 'At Leros on 12 November 1943 this N.C.O. was leading his section in a counter attack upon the enemy who had landed at Della Palma Bay. Quite undaunted by previous failures Cpl White tried again and again to close with the enemy. Finally his fearless and determined leadership enabled him to get in on the enemy flank. His initiative in making this advance under heavy fire made possible the defeat of the enemy landing party and the capture of many prisoners.'

C. J. White enlisted into the Royal Fusiliers (T.A.) on 23 February 1937, and was embodied on 2 September 1939. He transferred to The Buffs on 11 October 1943. Following the Italian surrender on 3 September 1943, the islands of Kos, Leros and Samos in the Greek Isles were occupied by the British. The 4th Buffs, after losing 7 officers and 128 men when the destroyer *Eclipse* was mined and sank in 3 minutes, landed on Leros, with 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, B Coy 2nd R.W. Kents, together with L.R.D.G. and S.B.S. detachments. On 12 November 1943, the Germans retaliated, invading the island in considerable strength. Despite initial determined and successful opposition the Germans eventually swamped the defences with paratroops and, on 14 November, over 500 daylight sorties were flown by the Luftwaffe, destroying the A.A. defences. British attempts to both reinforce and later to evacuate failed, and Colonel Iggulden, Corporal White and most of the Buffs survivors were taken prisoner. White remained in German hands until 13 May 1945. He was transferred to Class Z Army Reserve in June 1946 and finally discharged in June 1959. He is also entitled to the Efficiency Medal, Territorial.



A Second War Italian campaign 'River Senio' M.M. group of six awarded to Private W. A. Chapman, 5th Battalion, The Buffs

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (5620908 Pte. W. A. Chapman. The Buffs.) naming officially re-impressed; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (5620908 Pte. W. A. Chapman. Buffs.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (6)* *£800-£1,000*

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 December 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'Private Chapman has been employed as a Stretcher-bearer with "Y" Coy 5 Buffs during the Winter and Spring offensives. Private Chapman has throughout shown courage and endurance beyond praise, always ready to go out and fetch in a casualty no matter what the conditions or how heavy the fire.'

On one occasion on the Senio when a mine sweeper had trod on a Schu mine, Private Chapman immediately went into the minefield, dressed the wound and carried the man out. On another occasion when an officer had been wounded and two men trying to rescue him had also been wounded, Private Chapman immediately volunteered to go forward with three others to get the casualties back. Despite the fact that this party was fired on by MGs and the whole time the same area was under intense mortar fire, Private Chapman dressed the officer's wounds and succeeded in getting him back to safety. Then, still under mortar fire, he dressed five wounded men and helped carry a stretcher for a thousand yards across appalling country.

Private Chapman's continual and conspicuous gallantry in action has not only been the direct cause of saving at least two lives but has been an inspiration and source of confidence to all those with whom he served.'

The *Historical Record of the Buffs* describes the rescue of Lieutenant Tutton on the above occasion:

'Owing to the flood water, great difficulty had been experienced in evacuating the wounded, and Lieut. Tutton, who was hit six times during the withdrawal of Y Company, owes his life to the gallantry of Sergeant S. Hawtrey and Privates W. A. Chapman, B. A. Passmore and A. D. Storey, who, covered by Private H. W. G. Hill with a 2-in. mortar, went out under the intense fire of machine-guns and rifle grenades to dress his wounds and bring him back to safety. This signal act of bravery brought the Military Medal to Sergeant Hawtrey and Private Chapman.'



Pair: Private Hugh McPherson, 3rd Foot, who fought at the battles of Albuhera in 1811 and at Plattsburgh in 1814, and afterwards served in France, New South Wales and Bengal East Indies

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Albuhera (H. McPherson, 3rd Foot.); Army L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (Hugh M'Pherson, 3rd Regiment Foot. 1832.) fitted with fitted with original steel clip and rectangular steel bar suspension, *the first good very fine, the second with contact marks, otherwise very fine (2)* £2,600-£3,000

Provenance: Single M.G.S., Spink, March 1993, and Glendining's, March 1994; reunited with L.S. & G.C. from The Robert F. Brett Collection of Medals to the Buffs, Dix Noonan Webb, September 1999.

One of only 19 single-clasp medals for Albuhera to the regiment.

Hugh McPherson was born at Louth, near Inverness, Sutherland, and attested for the 3rd Foot at Dundalbin, County Sutherland, on 1 April 1808, aged 17 years. Commencing his adult service on 1 April 1809, he completed a further 25 years 100 days, including additional allowance of 1 year 336 days for service in the East Indies, and was discharged at Fort William on 31 December 1831. He received his final discharge at Fort Pitt, near Chatham, on 8 May 1832. His discharge papers record that he 'served at the Battles of "Albuhera" - "Nive" - "Nivelle" - "Orthes" - "Pyrenees" - on the Peninsula; and at "Plattsburgh" in North America; afterwards Three Years in France - Five Years in New South Wales, and Three Years and a half in Bengal, East Indies.' He was discharged 'on the reduced Pension of 10d per diem, under the Regulations dated 14th November 1829, by authority of the General Commanding in Chief, dated, Horse Guards 13th May 1831.' He received testimony from Ensign & Adjutant White, 3rd Regt., 'that his character has been most exemplary & has been recommended by his Commanding Officer for the Gratuity in addition to his Pension.' Hugh McPherson was examined at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on 8 August 1832, then aged 41, and although stating his intention to reside in Glasgow, it would appear that he drew his pension from the Dublin District in Ireland, where he received an increased pension of 1/3 from 22 November 1859, and was still drawing his pension in 1863. Despite his discharge papers showing his presence at further actions in the Peninsula after Albuhera, the medal rolls confirm his entitlement to the single clasp for that battle, one of approximately 20 single-clasp medals to the 3rd Foot, out of the 165 medals issued to the regiment with that clasp.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

The Battle of Albuhera

Albuhera was the bloodiest battle of the Peninsula War, fought on 16 May 1811, and was the only significant battle of the war at which Wellington was not in command. Fought in south-west Spain, 75 miles north of Seville, on the Badajoz road. Marshall Beresford, in command of 37,279 British, Portuguese and Spanish troops, was attacked by Marshal Soult's French army of 28,272, whose main intention was to raise their siege of Badajoz.

Following a feint attack on the Allies' left flank at the village, Soult heavily attacked the Spanish under Zaya in the centre. Colborne's Brigade [3rd (Buffs), 31st, (East Surrey), 1st and 2nd Bns. 48th (Northamptonshire), and 66th (Berkshire) Regiments of Foot] of the 2nd Division, aligned from the right, advanced to support them. Attacked with volley fire at 60 paces, the French columns began to break. Colborne's line cheered and went forward to complete the victory with the bayonet. Unfortunately a dreadful catastrophe then occurred as French cavalry, the 1st Polish Lancers of the Vistula and the 2nd Hussars, some 880 men, attacked Colborne's flank at the very moment that a blinding shower of rain and hail fell. This masked their approach and they were mistaken for Spanish cavalry.

The Buffs, on the right, suffered the most. Muskets were rendered useless by the storm and, in the space of five minutes, 4 officers and 212 men were killed, with 14 and 234 wounded, and 2 and 177 taken prisoner or missing, an eighty-five percent casualty rate. The total Brigade losses amounted to 58 out of 85 officers, and 1190 out of 1568 men. This ghastly slaughter was partly due to the Polish Lancers, many of whom were believed to be intoxicated, not only refusing to accept surrender from the infantry but spearing them with their long lances as they lay wounded.

12 Pair: Lieutenant E. Greg, 3rd Foot

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Eustace Greg Lieut. 3rd Regt. The Buffs) naming engraved in contemporary upright capitals; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (Eustace Greg Lieut. 3rd Regt. The Buffs) naming engraved as before, *light contact marks and polished, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* £300-£400

Eustace Greg was commissioned Ensign in the 3rd Foot on 15 May 1855, promoted to Lieutenant on 9 November following, and arrived in the Crimea on 14 January 1856. He resigned his commission in 1857.

13



Pair: Colonel Walter Carr Mackinnon, 3rd Foot, Chief Instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe, late 87th Irish Fusiliers

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Lieut. W. C. McKinnon 87th Regt.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (Major W. C. Mackinnon. 3rd Foot.) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and unique to the Buffs (2)* £800-£1,000

Provenance: The Robert F. Brett Collection of Medals to the Buffs, Dix Noonan Webb, September 1999.

Walter Carr Mackinnon served with the 87th Fusiliers in Bengal throughout the Indian Mutiny. He exchanged as Captain to the 3rd Foot on 25 December 1865, and was subsequently appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Musketry in Bengal. He took part in the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis in 1877-8, and was promoted to Major on 23 August 1878. He went on half pay of the 3rd Foot on 13 September 1879, but was made Lieutenant Colonel on 28 May 1884, and appointed Chief Instructor to the School of Musketry at Hythe. He retired with the rank of Colonel on 9 March 1899.

14



Pair: Private John Hilton, 3rd Foot

China 1857-60, no clasp (John Hilton. 1st Bn. 3rd Regt.) officially impressed naming; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (568. Pte. J. Hilton. 1/3rd Foot.) *good very fine (2)* £500-£600

Provenance: J. B. Hayward & Son, March 1969.

Attached Commissariat Staff Corps in China.

15



Pair: **Sergeant H. J. Smith, East Kent Regiment**

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (4039 Pte. H. J. Smith 1st Bn. East Kent Regt.) small official correction to last two letters of surname; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (4039 Sjt: H. J. Smith. E. Kent Regt.) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (2) £200-£240

16



Three: **Private W. Hopkins, East Kent Regiment, who was severely wounded at Brakenlaagte in October 1901**

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3242 Pte. W. Hopkins 1st Bn. East Kent Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (3242 Pte. W. Hopkins, E. Kent Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3242 Pte. W. Hopkins. E. Kent Regt.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine and better* (3) £240-£280

W. Hopkins served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa and was severely wounded at Brakenlaagte on 30 October 1901.

17 *Three:* **Private S. Scott, East Kent Regiment**

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3322 Pte. S. Scott 1st Bn. East Kent Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (3322 Pte. S. Scott, E. Kent Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3322 Pte. S. Scott, E. Kent Regt.) initial officially corrected, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine and better* (3) *£280-£340*

S. Scott served with the 2nd Battalion in the 5th Company Mounted Infantry in South Africa.

18 *Pair:* **Private E. Steed, East Kent Regiment**

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (3849 Pte. E. Steed 1st Bn. East Kent Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (3849 Pte. E. Steed, E. Kent Regt.) *good very fine* (2) *£180-£220*

E. Steed served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa.

19 *Three:* **Corporal I. Barnett, East Kent Regiment**

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (3238 Drumr. L. Barnett 1st Bn. "The Buffs"); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3238 Pte. L. Barnett, E. Kent Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3238 Corpl: L. Barnett, E. Kent Regt.) together with Army Temperance Association (India), silver medal, hallmarked Birmingham 1913, unnamed, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* (4) *£220-£260*

20 *Pair:* **Private C. J. Burns, East Kent Regiment, who was killed in action during the Second Battle of Ypres on 3 May 1915**

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (4672 Pte. C. Burns 1st Bn. "The Buffs"); Army L.S. & G.C., G. V.R., 1st issue (4672 Pte. C. J. Burns, E. Kent Regt.) *polished, otherwise very fine or better* (2) *£200-£240*

Charles James Burns was killed in action during the Second Battle of Ypres on 3 May 1915, at Verloren Hoek, due East of Ypres, on the Zonnerbeke Road, whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion, The Buffs. He is commemorated by name on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

21



Pair: **Private H. Blinko, East Kent Regiment, who received a rare pair of Sudan medals for services as Clerk to the Brigade Major at Dongola and Suakin**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (2613. Pte. H. Blinko, E. Kent R.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (2613 Private H. Blinko 1st Bn. East Kent Regt.) name officially corrected on the second, *extremely fine and very rare to the regiment* (2) *£600-£800*

Both medals confirmed on the rolls (WO 100/82/26 and WO 100/82/32). The only other recipients of Sudan medals to the East Kent Regiment were Captain (Bimbashi) E. G. T. Bainbridge, attached Egyptian Army, and 2133 Colour-Sergeant Instructor A. R. L. Kelham, on loan to the 10th Sudanese.



Thirteen: Colonel J. V. R. Jackson, East Kent Regiment, who Commanded the 1st Battalion, The Buffs, in Burma 1930-32

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, S.A. 1902 (2/Lieut. J. V. R. Jackson, E. Kent Rgt.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. & Adj. J. V. R. Jackson. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major J. V. R. Jackson.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (Lt. Col. J. V. R. Jackson. The Buffs); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; War Medal; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; **Denmark, Kingdom**, Order of the Dannebrog (Christian X) neck badge, gold and enamels, unmarked, *the first four polished, good fine and better, otherwise good very fine* (13) £1,400-£1,800



Provenance: The Robert F. Brett Collection of Medals to the Buffs, Dix Noonan Webb, September 1999 (not including the Order of the Dannebrog).

James Victor Rae Jackson was born on 28 April 1883. He was appointed 2nd Lieutenant on 18 January 1902, and served with the 2nd Buffs in South Africa, taking part in operations in the Transvaal from March to 31 May 1902 (Medal with 4 clasps). From March 1909 until September 1913, he was employed with the West African Frontier Force. He was appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion on 4 August 1914. Jackson served as Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion during the Great War, going to France on 24 February 1915. He was wounded, and was taken prisoner at the Hohenzollern Redoubt on 30 September 1915. Jackson had just assumed temporary command of the battalion when his position was overrun, whilst awaiting reinforcements, and he 'could not emerge from a deep dug-out near the gap from which he was conducting operations, and he was taken prisoner'. He was mentioned in despatches London Gazette 1 January 1916, but remained interned until he was repatriated on 13 September 1917. After his return he was specially appointed Brigade Major and 2nd in command of an Officer Cadet Battalion, June 1918 to February 1919, and was an Instructor at the Small Arms School from November 1919 to May 1924. He assumed command of the 1st Battalion in April 1931 and commanded the regiment throughout the operations in Burma (Medal and clasp). Promoted to Colonel in April 1935, Jackson took command of the Infantry Record and Pay Office at Hounslow. He was, in his capacity as commanding Officer of the Buffs, awarded the Danish Order of the Dannebrog, Knight 2nd class.

Note: The Order of the Dannebrog has been added to complete the group, the original insignia awarded to Jackson being returnable upon the death of the recipient.



Seven: Regimental Sergeant-Major James Dray, East Kent Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (4960 Serjt: J. Dray. E.K. Regt.); King's South Africa, 2 clasps (4960 Serjt: J. Dray. E. Kent Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (L-4960 W.O.C.I. II. J. Dray. E. Kent R.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (4960 C.Sjt: J. Dray. E. Kent Regt.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 3rd issue (4960 W.O.C.I.2. J. Dray. E. Kent R.) *the Boer War pair with contact marks and minor edge bruising, good fine, otherwise nearly very fine or better (7)* £500-£700

Provenance: The Robert F. Brett Collection of Medals to the Buffs, Dix Noonan Webb, September 1999.

'Jimmy' Dray, according to *The Dragon*, was the first Buff to land in South Africa, arriving at Cape Town on 16 November 1899, where he went on to Natal with the 2nd Division Staff. He was one of eight brothers to serve in the Great War and his father received a letter from the King in 1914, when seven were serving, the eighth joining in 1916. One brother was killed at Zonnebeke in April 1916, and another was wounded. He served as an Instructor in the Home Guard at Horsham until he resigned in 1944 at the age of 68. He received the Annuity M.S.M. in 1952. Jimmy Dray was an outstanding all-round sportsman and won many Battalion and Brigade Championships, and regularly competed with some success in various Army Championships.



Five: Acting Company Sergeant-Major F. S. Coleman, East Kent Regiment, later Kent Cyclist Battalion

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (5894 Pte. F. Coleman, E. Kent Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5894 Pte. F. Coleman. E. Kent Regt.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Frederick Coleman) naming officially re-impressed; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (265056 Sjt:-A.C.S. Mjr:- F. S. Coleman. Kent Cyc: Bn); Service Medal of the Order of St John, silvered base metal (18150 Ct./Off. F. S. C. Coleman. Rochester Ct. Div. No. 8 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1938) *the first two with edge bruising and contact marks, good fine, otherwise good very fine and better (5)* £280-£340

Served with 3rd Battalion in South Africa.

25



Pair: Sergeant Cook A. Naish, East Kent Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (101 Sgt. A. Naish, E. Kent Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (101 Serjt: A. Naish. E. Kent Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (101 Sgt. Cook A. Naish, E. Kent Regt.) *very light contact marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (3) £280-£340

A. Naish served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa.

26 **Pair: Corporal T. Buss, East Kent Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (7360 Pte. T. Buss, E. Kent Regt.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (168 Cpl. T. Buss. 5/E. Kent Regt.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better* (2) £200-£240

T. Buss served with the 1st Volunteer Company, 2nd Battalion, in South Africa.

27 **Five: Private W. J. White, East Kent Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Transvaal (6103 Pte. W. White, East Kent Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6103 Pte. W. White. East Kent Regt.); 1914 Star, with clasp (L-6103 Pte. W. J. White. 1/E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-6103 Pte. W. J. White. E. Kent R.) *the first two with light contact marks, very fine, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (5) £240-£280

Served with 2nd Battalion Mounted Infantry in South Africa.

28 **Three: Private W. J. Hodges, East Kent Regiment, who was killed in action at Chateau de Flandres, near Radinghem, on 20 October 1914**

1914 Star, with copy clasp (L-9590 Pte. W. J. Hodges. 1/E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-9590 Pte. W. J. Hodges. E. Kent R.) *good very fine* (3) £140-£180

William John Hodges served in France and Flanders with the 1st Battalion from 7 September 1914. He was posted missing, presumed killed, at Chateau de Flandres, near Radinghem, on 20 October 1914. He was aged 20, the son of Mr and Mrs J. Hodges of Stonebridge, Ryarsh, West Malling, Kent, and is commemorated by name on the Ploegsteert Memorial.

29 **Three: Private Thomas Tabrett, East Kent Regiment, who was killed in action in France on 9 August 1915**

1914 Star (S-10222 Pte. T. Tabrett. 1/E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (SR/10222 Pte. T. Tabrett. E. Kent R.) *extremely fine* £100-£140

Thomas Tabrett served in France with the 1st Battalion from 2 November 1914, and was killed in action on 9 August 1915. He is commemorated by name on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

30 Three: **Second Lieutenant G. H. Williams, East Kent Regiment and Machine Gun Corps**

1914-15 Star (3642 Pte. G. H. Williams. E. Kent. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. G. H. Williams.) *edge bruise to VM, good very fine (3)* £50-£70

George Harrell Williams attested for the East Kent Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 July 1915. Transferring to the Machine Gun Corps, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 26 October 1917.

31 Six: **Regimental Quarter-Master Sergeant S. B. Barron, East Kent Regiment**

1914-15 Star (42 C.S. Mjr. S. B. Barrow. E. Kent R.) note spelling of surname; British War and Victory Medals (200002 W.O. Cl. 2. S./ B. Barron. E. Kent R.); Defence Medal; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (Sidney Blake Barron); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R., with additional service clasp (42 Cpl. S. B. Barron. 4/E. Kent R.) *very fine or better (6)* £140-£180

Sidney Blake Barron served in the Asiatic (Persia) theatre of war from 5 August 1915. He was discharged on 22 October 1917, and is entitled to the Silver War Badge.

32 Nine: **Sergeant F. C. Faulkner, East Kent Regiment**

1914-15 Star G-3506 L. Cpl. F. C. Faulkner. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-3506 Pte. F. C. Faulkner. E. Kent R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (6278901 Sjt. F. C. Faulkner. The Buffs.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6278901. Sjt. F. F. Faulkner. The Buffs.) note incorrect second initial; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (6278901 Sjt. F. C. Faulkner. The Buffs.) *the first three with contact marks, good fine, otherwise very fine or better (9)* £200-£240

F. C. Faulkner was taken prisoner at Loos on 26 September 1915. He afterwards served in India, Burma and Palestine and was a very popular Mess Sergeant. He received his L.S. & G.C. medal with Gratuity per *Army Order* 63 of 1933.

Sold with details of numerous entries from *The Dragon* 1923-40.

33 Four: **Corporal J. T. Champs, East Kent Regiment**

1914-15 Star (1682 Pte. J. T. Champs. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (1682 Pte. J. T. Champs. E. Kent R.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial (6282467 Cpl. J. T. Champs. 4 - The Buffs.) *nearly very fine or better (4)* £100-£140

J. T. Champs served with the 4th Battalion in Aden from 5 August 1915, and was disembodied on 10 April 1919.

34 Three: **Lance-Corporal L. D. Sewell, East Kent Regiment, who was killed in action on the first day of the battle of Loos on 26 September 1915**

1914-15 Star (G-1520 L. Cpl. L. D. Sewell. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-1520 Pte. L. D. Sewell. E. Kent R.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £140-£180

Lewis Decimus Sewell served with the 8th Battalion in France from 31 August 1915, and was posting missing presumed dead on 26 September 1915, the first day of the battle of Loos. The battalion suffered 24 officer and 610 other rank casualties including 161 O.R.s killed. He was aged 28, son of the late Decimus and Emma Sewell, of Halstead, Essex, and is commemorated by name on the Loos Memorial.

35 Three: **Private P. J. M. Collins, East Kent Regiment**

1914-15 Star (G-7632 Pte. P. J. M. Collins, E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-7632 Pte. P. J. M. Collins. E. Kent R.) together with Record Office enclosure for 1914-15 Star addressed to Mrs E. S. Collins, *extremely fine (3)* £50-£70

Percy John Maslin Collins served with the 3rd Battaion in France from 5 October 1915. He died of wounds at home on 1 November 1918, aged 34, and is buried in Margate Cemetery, Kent.

36 Three: **Private H. B. Eldridge, East Kent Regiment, who was killed in action at Morval on 15 September 1916**

1914-15 Star (S-9617 Pte. H. B. Eldridge. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (SR-9617 Pte. H. B. Eldridge. E. Kent R.) *extremely fine (3)* £60-£80

Henry Benjamin Eldridge served with the 1st Battalion in France from 27 December 1914. He was killed in action at Morval on 15 September 1916, and is buried in Guillemont Road Cemetery, Guillemont.

- 37** Ten: **Private R. H. Fairley, East Kent Regiment, later Royal Naval Auxiliary Service**
 1914-15 Star (5915 R. H. Fairley. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (5915 Pte. R. H. Fairley. E. Kent. R.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Naval Auxiliary Service L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (R. H. Fairley) *good very fine* (10) £200-£240

- 38** Four: **Private R. V. G. Hogstone, East Kent Regiment**
 1914-15 Star (2376 Pte. R. V. G. Hogston. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (2376 Pte. R. V. G. Hogston. E. Kent R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (240694 Pte. G. Hogston, 1/5/Buffs.) *officially re-impressed in parts, very fine or better* (4) £70-£90

R. V. G. Hogston served with the 4th Battalion and entered the Asiatic theatre of war on 9 December 1915. He later transferred to the 1/5th Battalion with whom he served in Afghanistan.

- 39** Three: **Private Frederick Tutt, 7th Battalion, East Kent Regiment, who was killed in action at Carnoy on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916**
 1914-15 Star (G-5495 Pte. F. Tutt. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-5945 Pte. F. Tutt. E. Kent R.) *extremely fine* (3) £240-£280

Frederick Tutt served with the 7th Battalion in France from 2 September 1915, and was killed in action on 1 July 1916. The following notice appeared in the *Kentish Express & Ashford News*, 5 August 1916:

Private F. T. Tutt, the Buffs, who was killed in action on July 1st, was the son of Mr & Mrs J. Tutt, of Stone Cottages, Great Chart. He was born at Kingsnorth on March 28th, 1890, and on leaving school worked at Great Chart, subsequently obtaining employment on Dover Pier. He joined the Buffs in November, 1914, and had been at the front for eleven months. Another son of Mr & Mrs J. Tutt is serving in the Buffs as a machine gunner. In a letter of sympathy to the parents of the deceased an officer of the Buffs says:- "Your son fought bravely and gallantly as becomes the British soldier. He was loved by all."

See the following lot for the medals awarded to his brother who was killed in action in September 1916.

- 40** Three: **Private Thomas Tutt, East Kent Regiment, who was wounded and gassed in June 1915, and was killed in action at Morval in September 1916**
 1914-15 Star (SR-10403 Pte. T. Tutt. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (SR-10403 Pte. T. Tutt. E. Kent R.) *extremely fine* (3) £100-£140

Thomas Tutt served in France with the 1st Battalion from 12 March 1915. He was wounded and gassed at Dichy-bush in June 1915, and killed in action at Morval on 15 September 1916, the first occasion that tanks were used.

Sold with a copied news cutting with photograph announcing his death which states: 'Deep regret was felt in Great Chart when it became known that Private Thomas Tutt, the Buffs, had been killed in action in France on September 15th. Previous to the war he had been employed at the Great Chart Post Office for five years and was highly esteemed. He was the second son of Mr and Mrs J. Tutt, of Great Chart, and was born at Kingsnorth twenty-three years ago. He attended the British School, Ashford, and the Great Chart School. He served in the Special Reserve and was called up on August 9th, 1914. In January, 1915, he went to France. On June 6th following he was wounded and gassed at Dichy-bush and sent home, but returned willingly to France to his work of bomb throwing. The officer commanding the battalion sent his sympathy to Private Tutt's parents and wrote that "he was shot through the heart soon after our advance had begun, being killed instantaneously. He was carried away that night by stretcher bearers and buried somewhere behind the line. B Company suffered severely in officers on that day, three being killed and one wounded. A temporary wooden monument I have had erected to mark the place where we lost so many officers and men on that day." One of his comrades wrote that he was greatly beloved by the all and that he died "like a soldier." In this photograph of him, which was taken at the Front shortly before he was killed, it will be seen that he is wearing a trophy, a German helmet. Much sympathy is felt for Mr and Mrs J. Tutt, as their eldest son fell in action in France, on July 1st.'

See the previous lot for the medals awarded to his brother who was killed in action on 1 July 1916.

- 41** Pair: **Private R. G. Gower, West Kent Yeomanry, later The Buffs, who died of wounds received in the battle of Jerusalem in December 1917**
 British War and Victory Medals (1911 Pte. R. G. Gower. W. Kent Yeo.) *good very fine* (2) £100-£140

Provenance: The Robert F. Brett Collection of Medals to the Buffs, Dix Noonan Webb, September 1999.

Robert George Gower, 10th Battalion, The Buffs, formerly 3/1st West Kent Yeomanry, enlisted Maidstone, Kent, died of wounds in Palestine on 9 December 1917. He is buried in Jerusalem War Cemetery.

The 10th Bn. East Kent Regiment was formed in Egypt in February 1917, the product of the conversion and amalgamation of two Yeomanry Regiments, the Royal East Kent and the West Kent. Forming part of the 74th Division, they entered the trenches on 23 April 1917, as the 2nd battle of Gaza ended in gloom and stagnation. On 25 October they set off in moonlight on Allenby's famous right hook, and they made two attacks at dawn, after long night marches, to speed the fall of Beersheba and Gaza. On 8 December they had a stiff fight, up a sheer and muddy slope, for a ridge beyond Nebi Samwil. The Turks abandoned it during the night and the city of Jerusalem was occupied the following day, with Allenby making his triumphant entry on foot on the 11th. The 10th Battalion had approximately 10 men killed or died of wounds in this action.

42 Pair: **Private H. Boorman, East Kent Regiment, who was killed in action at Ypres on 4 August 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (G-20813 Pte. H. Boorman. E. Kent R.) together with Memorial Plaque (Harry Boorman) *his scratched on the reverse, otherwise extremely fine* (3) £80-£100

Harry Boorman was born at Faversham, Kent, and enlisted there for the 7th Battalion, East Kent Regiment, with whom he served in France and was killed in action at Ypres on 4 August 1917.

43 Three: **Corporal W. Richardson, Kent Cyclist Battalion**

British War Medal 1914-20 (100 A. Cpl. W. Richardson. Kent Cyc. Bn.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (100 A. Cpl. W. Richardson. Kent Cyc. Bn.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (100 Cpl. W. Richardson. Kent Cyc: Bn:) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £300-£400

44 Seven: **Sergeant W. J. Davies, The Buffs, later Royal Army Service Corps**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (6283325 Pte. W. J. Davies. Buffs.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6283325 Pte. W. J. Davies. The Buffs.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine or better* (6) £120-£160

William John Davies enlisted as a Boy aged 14 years 166 days on 30 August 1926. He was appointed Bandsman in April 1938 and Lance-Corporal Bandsman in January 1939. Transferred to Army Reserve in April 1939, he rejoined from A.R. in June 1939 and was mobilised in September 1939, becoming a War Substantive Sergeant in August 1940. He transferred to Royal Army Service Corps in the rank of Private on 20 July 1944, was released to Class Z Reserve in February 1946, and discharged on 19 March 1957. He served with the 1st Buffs in India, Burma and Palestine between January 1928 and January 1939, and with the 5th Buffs in the British North Africa Force, October 1942 to November 1945.

45 Four: **Private F. J. Cox, The Buffs**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (6282485 Pte. F. J. Cox. The Buffs.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (4) £50-£70

F. J. Cox enlisted in 1924 and was transferred to Army reserve under para 369 (i) of 30 January 1932.

46 Three: **Private R. G. Moat, The Buffs, who was killed in action at La Heliere, France, on 20 May 1940**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (6283863 Pte. R. G. Moat. The Buffs.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £200-£240

Robert George Moat, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, was killed in action at La Heliere, France, on 27 May 1940, aged 30. He is buried in Merris Communal Cemetery.

47 Five: **Company Sergeant-Major R. Lennard, The Buffs**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6285176. Pte. R. Lennard. The Buffs.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5) £180-£220

R. Lennard enlisted on 12 January 1926. He served in Palestine with the 2nd Battalion from October to December 1936, and was promoted Corporal on 10 October 1937. He was a member of the Battalion Athletics Team at the 1938 Army Championships, Aldershot, and took part in the winning 4x110 yards team relay. Transferred to Reserve in March 1939 and recalled in June 1939, he was engaged in training recruits, served with the Norwegian and French public relations services, then posted to West Africa. Subsequently rejoined the 2nd Battalion and served in Burma as C.S.M.

Sold with group photograph of some of the 1938 athletics team.

48 Seven: **Private J. Green, The Buffs**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6281965. Pte. J. Green. The Buffs.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (6281965 Pte. J. Green. The Buffs.) *nearly extremely fine* (7) £140-£180

J. Green enlisted in 1923 and served the campaign in Burma 1930-32 for which he is entitled to the Medal with Clasp. He was appointed Bandsman H.Q. Coy. in May 1935.

Sold with details of various entries from *The Dragon* 1923-35.



An exceptional Posthumous Bronze Star group of four awarded to Captain H. McL. "Diamond Jim" Stacey, 141st (The Buffs) Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps, 31st Armoured Brigade, who was killed in action in March 1945

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; **United States of America**, Bronze Star, together with card box of issue for the first three addressed to his mother, and named condolence slip, *extremely fine* (4) £400-£500

Bronze Star *London Gazette* 17 October 1946: 'Capt. Hugh McLaren Stacey, 324582, The Buffs (since died).'

The following recommendation for the Posthumous Award of the Bronze Star is taken from official records: 'Lieut. Hugh McLaren Stacey has distinguished himself by heroic achievement not involving participation in aerial flight.

At Geilenkirchen on 20th November, 1944, when "A" Squadron 141 R.A.C. (The Buffs) was in support of 333 Infantry Regiment (84 United States Infantry Division) Lieut. H. M. Stacey was acting as Liaison Officer between the flame throwing tanks and the Infantry. During the course of the action in the direction of Suggesterath, Lieut. H. M. Stacey was constantly up with the Infantry who were under very heavy mortar and shell fire. One platoon, having lost its commander and N.C.Os, was personally reorganised by Lieut. H. M. Stacey, and later did excellent work in the clearing of some pillboxes.

At one point during the battle, a party of 12 to 15 United States infantrymen all became casualties. Lieut. H. M. Stacey, who was on the spot, realising that these men were out of contact with their own troops, dashed back and organised a stretcher party.

He personally led this party to the wounded men, regardless of the heavy mortar and machine gun fire which was ranged on this area. Throughout the evacuation of these casualties, Lieut. H. M. Stacey was a fine source of inspiration and encouragement to all around him.

Two days later, Lieut. H. M. Stacey led a party of United States Engineers well forward of our forward troops, for the purpose of setting explosive charges upon secret equipment which had been disabled by the enemy the previous day. Again Lieut. H. M. Stacey distinguished himself by heroic achievement in that he performed his task in full view of the enemy and under heavy fire. All of these actions were highly commended by the local commanders.'

The 141st (The Buffs) Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps in North West Europe

The Buffs was one of several infantry regiments which had one or more battalions converted to tanks in 1941. 7th Battalion, The Buffs became known as 141st (The Buffs) Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps. As a Churchill Tank Regiment in 31st Army Tank Brigade in February 1944 they were selected as the first to convert to operate Crocodile flame-throwers. They continued to wear the Buffs Dragon cap-badge and two Troops landed on the Normandy Beaches on 'D' Day, 6 June 1944, the remainder following shortly after. During the landing and the breakout from Normandy 141st Regiment suffered 117 casualties from an overall strength of 600.

The Crocodile was a flame-throwing variant of the British Churchill Tank developed under Major General Sir Percy Hobart and was produced from October 1943. The Crocodile had a flame projector which replaced the front mounted Besa machine gun which was connected to an armoured trailer via an armoured pipe mounted along the underside of the tank. The armoured trailer weighed 6 ½ tons and carried 1,800 litres of fuel as well as a compressed propellant which was enough for 80 one seconds blasts.

The conversion kit was designed so that R.E.M.E. workshops in the field could convert any available Church Mk VII into a flame throwing Crocodile tank. The design of the conversion kit allowed the tank to retain its main turret mounted 75mm gun. Furthermore, the armoured trailers could be jettisoned if it was hit, or once empty to give the tank greater freedom of movement; the trailers were additionally fitted with towbars so they could be collected after the action by unit transport.

'The the first three Crocodiles of No. 15 Troop, 'C' Squadron, landed in France at Le Hammel shortly after 'H' Hour on 'D' Day. Shall we rather say they "parted company" with the L.C.T's. For with a delicious little gurgle of delight one subsided into the sea, one sat stolidly and comfortably down in a crater on the beach and the third creature, carried on by some unknown stamina right across the beach straightaway collapsed with broken tracks. Meanwhile some miles away, Lieutenant Shearman, of No. 13 Troop, also of 'C' Squadron, managed in a rough sea to pressure up two Crocodiles and clear the tanks for action supporting the 7th Battalion Green Howards in the cold grey light of 5:00 a.m.

By 8:30 a.m. the two surviving Crocodiles represented the only armour up with the forward companies and as such their popularity with the Green Howards was absolutely sky-high. For them these two great hulking Crocodiles clattered amiably along, bearing sometimes up to as many as forty Infantry, and pausing here and there to pepper with Besa or high explosives the fleeting Hun backsides fast disappearing over the skyline. A picturesque cavalcade paralleled only by Hannibal's passage of the Alps. On through Crepon they went and still on. Nothing now separated Shearman from Rommel, but a few German Infantry and Panzer Divisions. Not until Tierceville crossroads did he yield pride of place to the speedier Sherman Tanks, by which time some several hundred prisoners-of-war had already given themselves up.

The next port of call was Villiers-le-Sec where everybody came under long distance shelling from tanks on the high around south west of Creully. The Shermans were out of it in a flash but 13 Troop, with its cumbersome trailers, had time whilst, negotiating the corners, to indulge a little hopefully, in an armoured gun duel with no loss to either side - Thence to Creully where for four hours the Crocodiles manned the western approaches in "Hull Downs" against a threatened Panzer attack.



A Crocodile of the 141st (The Buffs) Regiment in action

The day's peregrinations, however, were not over yet. Later the Troop was to go to Cowlombs where the Infantry Commanding Officer released the Crocodiles, which again returned to Creully. Here Lieutenant Shearman met a Squadron Commander of the Westminster Dragoons and it was decided to go into close laager together just south of Crepon.

Dawn at Crepon on 7 June 1944 was a rude awakening in the shape of a salvo from about 100 yards in rear of the laager. The two Crocodiles covered the withdrawal of the thin-skinned Flails and succeeded in keeping the enemy guns quiet by an area shoot of 75 mm. But as he followed out in the wake of the Flails Shearman caught sight of a whole array of artillery and transport in the growing light, breakfasting in gay abandon and all unwitting of the target they presented to the Boche guns behind. Whereupon artillery and Royal Corps of Signals personnel were organised to act as infantry with grenades to follow in the wake of the Crocodiles assault. This was to be a great moment in Crocodile history-their first use of flame against a real live German. Supported by the fire of two flails the Crocodiles assaulted. Some eight shots of flame and the position was white with flags- 50 prisoners-of-war walked out and a party went in to deal with the killed and wounded. This then was the baptism of Crocodile flame and a very successful one too.

After a few days rest in Erecy, on 11 June the two Crocodiles moved on southwest to support the Hampshires of 231 Brigade through the woods from St. Paul du Vernon to the main road south.' (Article by Captain H. Bailey, the Regimental Intelligence Officer, as published in the Regimental Journal refers).

The Regiment, reinforced by more Crocodiles, subsequently served as part of the 79th Armoured Division throughout the Battle of Normandy and the subsequent campaign in North West Europe until the end of the War. Ultimately, the Crocodile was an effective assault weapon, used so successfully against bunkers that many surrendered after the first ranging shots; few Allied weapons struck fear into the hearts of the German infantrymen more than the fearsome Crocodile. Built on the chassis of the ever-reliable Churchill Infantry Tank, the Crocodile flamethrower was one of the most deadly weapons in the British Army's arsenal as they fought through Europe during the latter stages of the Second World War. The flame projector was a powerful psychological weapon, so feared by the Germans that captured Crocodile crews were often summarily executed.

Hugh McLaren 'Diamond Jim' Stacey was killed in action on 1 March 1945. He was the son of Hugh and Cecilia Stacey, of Alciston, Sussex, and was only 19 years old when he was killed. He is buried in Rheinberg War Cemetery, Germany.

Note: The few Bronze Stars that were given to the Royal Armoured Corps were generally given to those Officers who were killed who, had they lived, would likely have been recommended for the Military Cross. As a generality, the Recommendations for those awarded the Bronze Star read far more impressively than a number of the Military Cross recommendations.

50 Five: **Sergeant D. H. Day, The Buffs**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6459747 Sgt. D. H. Day. Buffs.) with Burma Star Association enamelled lapel pin, *good very fine* (5) £80-£100

D. H. Day enlisted into the Buffs T.A. on 27 April 1939, and was embodied as a Regular on 2 September 1939. He served in the 1st and 2nd Battalions and was discharged from Reserve on 19 February 1954.

51 Four: **Corporal W. B. Murphy, The Buffs, who was taken Prisoner of War in France and was released in 1945**

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (22290651 Cpl. W. B. Murphy. 4/5 Buffs.) *good very fine* (4) £80-£100

Vendor states recipient P.O.W. France/Poland, released 1945.

52 Three: **attributed to Private R. Rayner, The Buffs, who was killed in action at El Alamein on 24/25 October 1942**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; War Medal 1939-45, all unnamed as issued, *extremely fine*

Four: **attributed to Private L. W. H. Smith, The Buffs, who died of wounds at Jebel Aboid, Tunisia, on 30 March 1943**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Defence and War Medals, all unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* (7) £50-£70

6294351 Private Robert Rayner, 1st Battalion, The Buffs, was killed in action at El Alamein on 24/25 October 1942. Son of Henry and Mary Rayner, of Morden, Surrey, he is buried in El Alamein War Cemetery.

6287727 Private Lancelot William Henry Smith, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, died of wounds at Jebel Aboid, Tunisia, on 30 March 1943, aged 23. Son of Sarah A. Smith, of Wealdstone, Middlesex, he is buried in Medjez-el-Bab War Cemetery.

Sold with some copied research but no original documentation.

53 Pair: **Private C. Belsey, The Buffs**

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (14449691 Pte. C. Belsey. Buffs.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-£140

Approximately 16 Officers and 125 other ranks from the Buffs awarded the S.E. Asia clasp.

54



Four: **Private P. M. W. Wakerell, The Buffs, late King's Shropshire Light Infantry and later Royal West Kent Regiment**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22442094 Pte. P. Wakerell. K.S.L.I.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22442094 Pte. P. M. W. Wakerell, Buffs.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (2442094 Pte. P. M. W. Wakerell. R.W.K.) *good very fine* (4) £400-£500



The Peninsula War Medal awarded to Lieutenant R. Blake, 3rd Foot, who was severely wounded and lost a leg at St Pierre in December 1813 when in command of the Light Company of the 57th; he later assumed the additional name of Humfrey and left a hand-written journal 'A brief Chronological History of my Life', R. Blake-Humfrey, 1872

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Nivelles, Nive (R. Blake Humfrey, Lieut. 3rd Foot) toned, extremely fine £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Charles Lusted (List No. 78) June/July 1970.

Robert Blake (afterwards Blake-Humfrey) was born on 23 November 1795, at Horstead, Norfolk, second son of Thomas Blake, Barrister at Law, J.P., and Theodora Colombine. He was gazetted Ensign, by purchase, into the 3rd Foot (Buffs) on 30 April 1812, with the influence of General Leigh, the Colonel. Promoted to Lieutenant on 23 September 1813, he served in the Peninsula from September 1813 to March 1814, being present at Nivelles and Nive, being severely wounded at St Pierre on 13 December 1813, where his left leg was amputated. He was placed on Half-pay in December 1816, having been 'Rendered incapable of Duty by my wounds, and removed to the 9th Royal Veterans Battalion in January 1820, 'Incapable of service by the loss of my leg and other severe wounds.' He was awarded £100 pension per annum for the loss of his leg, commencing from 14 December 1813.

Robert Blake married Charlotte, daughter of Colonel Harvey, of Thorpe, at Thorpe St Andrew, Norfolk, on 4 August 1838, with whom he had seven children. He assumed the name Blake-Humfrey by Royal Licence on 10 August 1847. He later became Deputy Lieutenant of Norfolk and Justice of the Peace, and lived at Wroxham Hall, Norfolk, where he died, aged 90, on 15 October 1886. There is a memorial tablet to him in the church of St Mary the Virgin at Wroxham, Norfolk.

The following narrative, including extracts from Blake's hand-written journal "A brief Chronological History of my Life" (R. Blake-Humfrey, 1872), was published in Charles Lusted's List No. 78 in June/July 1970; Lusted clearly had access to the original journal which was then in possession of the family but made it very clear that the journal was not for sale. The present whereabouts of the journal are not known.

'Departed for the Peninsula, July 1813 to join the 1st Bn in Spain. During some very rough weather between Portsmouth & Plymouth, a mutiny among a large part of both soldiers and sailors broke out aboard ship (on account of some regulations relative to the issue, and drinking of the grog served out to the men), the men refused to serve the ship, and some soldiers set their officers at defiance, and a party of American seamen, engaged at Liverpool, proposed "to take the ship into Boston!". Lieutenant Blake Humfrey was sent, with a small party, to the escort Frigate of the convoy, through a heavy sea, and an armed crew from the Frigate arrested the chief sailor mutineers.

Landed in Spain Aug 28th, 1813, near St. Sebastian (which was then under siege), and the detachment was ordered to march to join the Regiment. They were attacked en route, and several of the men were wounded. "Lord Wellington and his Staff passed by and stopped to enquire who we were? I saw him thus, for the first time, by flashes of lightning, in heavy rain - enveloped in his large cloak, and cocked hat covered with oil-silk - as represented in the pictures."

Aug 30th 1813 - Joined the 1st Bn The Buffs encamped in the mountains near the Pass of St. Jean Pier de Porte, under command Colonel Bunbury (Sir John Byng's Bde), 2nd Division (Lord Hill). Appointed Lieutenant (London Gazette 28th Sept, 1813), and attached to Light Company (Capt. Cameron). At that time the Light Co's of every Regt in the Bde were formed into one Company of which Capt. Cameron has sole command.

Nov 10th - took part in the attack and capture of the heavily fortified French positions on the Heights of Ainhoue (beyond the River Nivelles); November - crossed the River Nive, and "the Buffs, wading up to their chests, the stream running strong, succeeded in crossing the river, with the loss of a few men by enemy fire, and a young officer and a private or two, carried away by the current, which they were too feeble to stem."

December, 13th - "Cameron directed me to take command of a company of the 57th, attached to the Light Companies, all the officers of which had been wounded. About four o'clock in the afternoon, while doing duty with this Company, and exposed to a severe fire of artillery, I fell to the ground, badly wounded in both legs above the knee, either by grape-shot, or part of a shell."

"Lord Wellington having, early in the morning, received intelligence, from Sir Rowland Hill, of the strong attack made on his, the right wing of the Army, came from St. Jean de Luz some 20 miles, to learn the result. He galloped up close by my party, and seeing me severely wounded, supposed I was an officer of high rank, for he sent his A.D.C. to enquire who I was. Upon being informed, he remarked that my wounds seemed to require immediate attention, and ordered his A.D.C. to send a surgeon to the farm house close by. I had the satisfaction of meeting the Assistant Surgeon of my own Regt coming out to meet me, by Lord W's orders!" His left leg was amputated (at the age of 18 years). "Sir Rowland Hill and Sir John Byng called upon me, and sent English roast beef, in tin cases, then a novelty."

Lieutenant Blake was then returned to England, and in due course was discharged on medical grounds: "my wounds entitled me to a year's pay for each leg, and a pension for the loss of my left leg - which was made £100 - that of a Captain, in consideration of my being in command of a company when wounded."

May 1815 - "I went to Bradford in Yorkshire to have an artificial leg made by Mr. Mann, then of great fame as a mechanic in that way."

July 1815 - "On returning to Bradford, I found a Russian officer, Colonel Christzoffs, who had lost his leg at Leipzig, and hearing of the fame of Mr. Mann, had come from Paris to have a leg made."

August 1815 - "Though so soon after the loss of his leg at Waterloo, the Marquis of Anglesea also arrived, for a like purpose. He invited Colonel Christzoffs, myself, and several other officers, to dinner at his hotel - all at table being one-legged-men, except his son Lord Uxbridge!"

The last entry in the Journal reads: "Dec 1882, returned home - by train."

56



Punniar Star 1843 (**Private John Silk H.M. 3rd Regt.**) fitted with brass hook suspension, *this lacking one retaining nut, otherwise very fine* £400-£500

57



Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**H. Cross. 3rd Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruising and lightly polished, otherwise very fine* £200-£240

Henry Cross (No. 3059) is confirmed on the roll of those men of the 3rd Foot who landed in the Crimea in the 1st and 3rd May 1855, entitled to the Medal (roll marked 'WO' indicating that it would be officially impressed and that he had likely died on service in the Crimea). None of the rolls for the 3rd Foot show any clasp entitlement so the Sebastopol clasp remains unconfirmed.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

58

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (**1545. Pte. W. Ladd. 1/3rd Foot.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £240-£280

Provenance: The Robert F. Brett Collection of Medals to the Buffs, Dix Noonan Webb, September 1999.

William Ladd was born at Margate, Kent, and attested there on 20 May 1867, for ten years service. He took part in the Perak campaign in Malaya from 20 November 1875 to 26 March 1876. He re-enlisted for a further ten years and was finally discharged on 23 June 1887. Sold with copied discharge papers.

- 59** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (**2711. Pte. C. Roberts. Buffs.**) *unofficially re-engraved naming*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**779 Pte. J. J. Woods 3rd Buffs. E. Kent Regt.**) *unofficially re-engraved naming, good very fine (2)* *£80-£100*

C. Roberts is not shown on the medal roll. According to *British Battles & Medals* only 8 Waziristan 1894-5 clasps were issued to the regiment.

J. J. Woods is confirmed on the medal roll for the K.S.A. (WO 100/319) but is apparently not entitled to the Q.S.A. He was attached to a small force protecting a surveying party that was tasked with surveying the rather ill-defined border.

60



China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (**Danl. Fealy, 1st Bn. 3rd Regt.**) *officially impressed naming, contact marks, otherwise very fine* *£280-£340*

61



The Zulu War Medal awarded to Private D. Flannery, 2/3rd Foot, who was killed in action at the battle of Gingindhlovu on 2 April 1879, an extremely rare casualty and unique to the Regiment

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1101. Pte. D. Flannery. 2/3rd Foot.) *minor small edge bruises and nicks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£3,000-£4,000*

Private D. Flannery was killed in action at the battle of Gingindhlovu on 2 April 1879, the only casualty in the regiment at this action in which the 2/3rd Foot and the 99th Foot held the west face of the square formed around Chelmsford's laager. Tavender's *Casualty Roll for the Zulu and Basuto Wars, South Africa 1877-79* lists just one British officer and two men killed [Flannery and a private in the 91st Foot], and 3 British officers and 14 men wounded in this action.

62



South Africa 1877-79, 1 *contemporary copy* clasp, 1879 (**2075. Corpl. F. Baker. 2/3rd Foot.**) *good very fine* £300-£400
 Roll confirms entitlement to medal only, without clasp.

63 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**4771 Pte. F. Brockhill 1st Bn. "The Buffs"**) *scratch in obverse field, otherwise very fine* £140-£180

64 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**314 Sergt. G. Eaton. 1st Bn. East Kent Regt.**) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £180-£220

George Eaton was a noted entertainer and athlete in the regiment. He served 14 years in India and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in October 1900.

Sold with details of approximately 30 entries from *The Dragon*, 1898-1902.

65 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**6063 Pte. J. Davis. E. Kent Regt.**) *very fine* £80-£100
J. Davis served with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion on guard duties at St Helena.

66 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg (**4469 Cpl. W. Carter, East Kent Regt.**) *lightly polished, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

W. Carter served with the 2nd Battalion in the 5th Company Mounted Infantry in South Africa and died of disease at Kimberley on 20 April 1900.

67 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**4991 Pte. J. Earl, E. Kent Regt.**) *nearly very fine* £80-£100

J. Earl served with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion in South Africa.

68



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**5081 Pte. D. Warrington, E. Kent Regt.**) *good very fine* £220-£260

D. Warrington was severely wounded at Ventersburg Road on 30 October 1900, whilst serving with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion.

-
- 69** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (**4348 Sgt. G. Fairbairn. 33rd Coy. 11th Imp: Yeo:**) *good very fine* £140-£180
- George Fairbairn** served with the 33rd (East Kent) Company, 11th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, and died of disease at Harrismith on 12 March 1901. Also entitled to clasp 'South Africa 1901'.
-
- 70** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (**4547 Pte. C. R. Smith. 53rd Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) *lightly polished, otherwise good very fine* £100-£140
- Charles Robert Smith** served with the 53rd (East Kent) Company, 14th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, and died of disease at Bethlehem on 21 February 1901.
-
- 71** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg (**3490 Pte. A. Acclerton, East Kent Regt.**) *polished, otherwise good very fine* £120-£160
- A. Acclerton** served with the 2nd Battalion in the 5th Company Mounted Infantry in South Africa and died of disease at Bloemfontein on 31 May 1901.
-
- 72** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg (**5420 Pte. E. Francis, E. Kent Regt.**) *official correction to initial, good very fine* £80-£100
- E. Francis** served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa.
-
- 73** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**6020 Pte. W. Brown, E. Kent Regt.**) *light contact marks, otherwise better than very fine* £180-£220
- W. Brown** served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa and was slightly wounded at Balmoral on 11 March 1901 (*With the Buffs in South Africa* by Lt. Col. Backhouse refers).
-
- 74** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**2649 Pte. W. Horn, East Kent Regt.**) *good very fine* £120-£160
- W. Horn** served with the 2nd Battalion in the 5th Company Mounted Infantry in South Africa and was taken prisoner of war at Wolverskraal on 11 February 1900.
-
- 75** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**3385 Cpl. R. Laing, E. Kent Regt.**) *polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £180-£220
- R. Laing** served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa and was wounded at Driefontein on 10 March 1900.
-
- 76** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**7381 Sgt. G. Gates, E. Kent Regt.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- G. Gates** served with the 1st Volunteer Company, 2nd Battalion, in South Africa.
-
- 77** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (**2977 Pte. C. Humphrey, E. Kent Regt.**) *minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £100-£140
- C. Humphrey** served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa.

78



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902
(6228 Pte. J. Potter. The Buffs.) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

J. Potter served with the 1st Volunteer Company, 2nd Battalion, in South Africa. He died of disease at Middelburg, Transvaal, on 15 January 1902, whilst serving with the 11th Mounted Infantry.

79 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 **(1259 Pte. G. Veal, East Kent Regt.)** *good very fine* £100-£140

G. Veal served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa.

80 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya **(22692354 Pte G H Jones. Buffs)** *very fine* £80-£100

81 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 **(6280464 Pte. F. W. Tupp. 2 Buffs.)** *official correction to unit;*
 Victory Medal 1914-19 **(G-8210 Pte. E. A. Bicker. E. Kent R.)** *very fine (2)* £80-£100

F. W. Tupp served with 1/5th Battalion and left the U.K. in October 1914 for India. Served in Mesopotamia, December 1915 to October 1918. Joined 2 Buffs for service in Afghanistan.

82 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula **(23396249 Pte. P. E. Wheatley. Buffs)** *good very fine* £70-£90

83 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo **(24033062 Pte. C. B. Small. Queens Own Buffs.)** *extremely fine* £60-£80

The Queen's Own Buffs was formed in March 1961 following the amalgamation of The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment) and the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

84 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia **(23462532 Pte. L. Whitehall. Buffs.)** *good very fine and rare* £200-£240

The Buffs did not serve as a unit in South Arabia.

85 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland **(24274127 Pte. P. Mitchell Queens)** *extremely fine* £50-£70

The Queen's Regiment was formed in December 1966 through the amalgamation of the Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment; the Queen's Own Buffs; the Royal Sussex Regiment; and the Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own).

86 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Northern Ireland **(23960269 Pte. R. Jones. Queens Own Buffs.)** *good very fine* £70-£90

87 Iraq 2003-11, no clasp **(25152650 Pte S N Newton PWRR)** *extremely fine* £100-£140

The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment was formed in September 1992 by the amalgamation of the Queen's Regiment and the Royal Hampshire Regiment.

- 88** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**G/1258 C.Q.M. Sjt. A. R. Jenkins, 6/E. Kent Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919 (France and Flanders).

A. R. Jenkins served in France with the 6th Battalion, East Kent Regiment from 20 October 1915, and is entitled to 1914-15 Star trio. He is mentioned in *The Dragon* of September 1916 as being wounded.

- 89** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1479. Pte. N. Farr. E. Kent R.**) *suspension re-affixed, light edge bruising and traces of brooch marks to reverse, otherwise very fine* £60-£80

Noah Farr was born at Manningford, Wiltshire, in 1845, and enlisted into the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Foot at Uxbridge on 11 October 1866, aged 21, an agricultural worker by trade. He transferred to the 1st Battalion in April 1867 and proceeded to India in February 1868. He took part in the Perak expedition in Malaya from November 1875 to March 1876 (Medal with Clasp). He re-engaged at Cawnpore to complete 21 years service, August 1876, and returned Home in December 1879. He received his L.S. & G.C. medal on 1 January 1885, and was discharged, time expired, on 11 October 1887 at Canterbury.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

- 90** Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**593 C. Sjt: E. Clifton. E. Kent Regt.**) *very fine* £50-£70

- 91** Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**4143 Pte. B. Barnes. E. Kent Regt.**) *good very fine* £40-£50

- 92** Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (**6279031 Pte. H. Brice. The Buffs.**) *good very fine* £40-£50

- 93** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Co. Sergt. Major McDougall. 2nd Kent V.A.**) *good very fine* £80-£100

- 94** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (**3156 Pte. H. W. Martin. 1st V.B. E. Kent Regt.**) *good very fine* £70-£90

- 95** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**1097 Sjt. E. H. Skeates. 5/E. Kent R.**) *good very fine* £70-£90

- 96** Memorial Plaque (**Frank Sonntag**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

Frank Herbert Sonntag, 8th Battalion, East Kent Regiment, was killed in action at Delville Wood on 18 August 1916, aged 25. He is commemorated by name on the Thiepval Memorial.

97



3rd (East Kent) Regiment of Foot (The Buffs) Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1844-55.

A fine rectangular copper-gilt back plate overlaid with beaded silver star and further copper-gilt mounts, centrally the Dragon over '3' with the motto 'Veteri Frondescit Honore' on the surrounding strap, crown over scroll 'Peninsula' above, other radiating rays with battle honours 'Talavera', 'Pyrenees', 'Nive', 'Punniar', 'Nivelle', 'Albuhera', 'Douro', two hooks and two studs to the reverse, *some bruising to back plate and little gilt remaining, otherwise good condition* £500-£700

Provenance: The Robert F. Brett Collection of Medals to the Buffs, Dix Noonan Webb, September 1999.

98



East Kent Militia Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, 1855-81.

A fine example, the clasp with oak leaf ends and unit title on circler, centrally the White Horse over 'Invicta', with the battle honour 'Mediterranean' above, the two halves are numbered '2' and '4' but are undoubtedly matched as worn, *very good condition*
£100-£140

99



The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) Officer's Helmet Plate 1881 Pattern.

A good quality example, standard crowned eight pointed star with laurel and Garter overlays, in the centre on a black velvet ground a silver Dragon, a silver scroll at the base 'The East Kent Regiment', below the crown another silver scroll 'The Buffs', three loop fasteners, *good condition*
£300-£400

100

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) Cap and Collar Badges.

A miscellaneous selection including a Cap Badge of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, a fine quality die struck silvered example, the format as for standard cap badge but with secondary scroll '1st Volr. Battn.', reverse with two loops; Cap Badge, standard pattern (2) one in dark bronze, lacking fittings, the other in brass with slider; a pair Officer's silver lapel badges for wear on service dress c. 1950-60; together with brass shoulder title and various other related regimental and association badges, and a Buffs silver sports medal, unnamed, *generally good condition* (12)
£120-£160

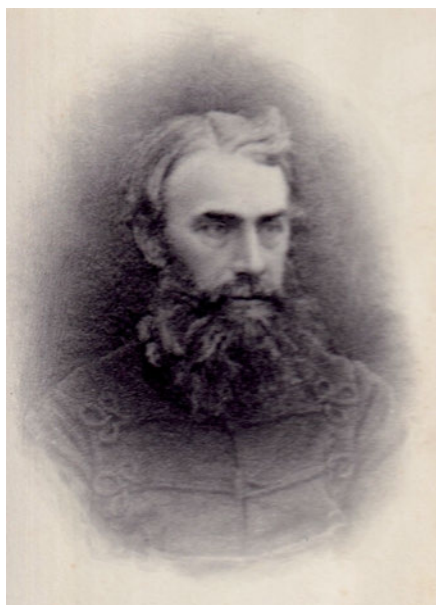
Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

101



An Indian Mutiny C.B. pair awarded to Major-General C. J. B. Riddell, Royal Artillery

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's, breast badge, 22 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1815, maker's mark 'TD' over 'HD' for Thomas & Henry Davies, a wonderful example of a Georgian badge refurbished by *Garrard* in the late 1850s for subsequent re-issue, fitted with narrow swivel-ring bar suspension and gold ribbon buckle, in its *R. & S. Garrard & Co.* fitted case of issue; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Lt. Col. & Bt. Col. C. J. B. Riddell, C.B. R. Arty.) fitted with silver ribbon buckle, *some very minor enamel chips to the first and very light contact marks to the second, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* £3,000-£4,000



Charles James Buchanan Riddell was born on 19 November 1817, third son of Sir John Buchanan Riddle, 9th Bart., M.P. for the burghs. of Selkirk, Lanark, &c. He was appointed a gentleman cadet, Royal Artillery, on 7 February 1832; 2nd lieutenant, 19 December 1834; 1st lieutenant, 10 January 1837; 2nd captain, 12 December 1845; captain, 27 May 1850; lieutenant-colonel, 24 September 1855; brevet colonel, 24 September 1858; colonel, 19 May 1865; major-general (retired), 8 August 1865.

Major-General Riddell commanded the siege artillery of Outram's force on the left bank of the Goomtee at the siege and capture of Lucknow in March 1858; also commanded the artillery of Lugard's column at the affair of Tigree, relief of Azimghur, operations in the jungle, and capture of Jugdespore (Three time mentioned in despatches; brevet of colonel; created C.B.; medal with clasp).

Riddell afterwards served in the West Indies, and filled a staff appointment at Woolwich. He married, 11 February 1847, Mary, 2nd daughter of Field-Marshal Sir Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B., and by her had a daughter, Mary Frances, who died on 29 April 1900. Major-General Riddell died at Chudleigh, South Devon, on 25 January 1903, in his 86th year.

Sold with a good quantity of original documentation, including Warrant for Companion of the Bath, signed by the Queen and dated 26 July 1858; letter from the Herald's College transmitting warrant for same and noting 'Badge sent to Lord Clyde for presentation'; nine commission documents, the first five on vellum, reflecting his various steps in rank from December 1834 to August 1865, each with the reigning monarch's signature; various portrait photographs of Riddell and his family, including two silhouettes created in 1843 and 1845; various news cuttings and obituary notices, notes of services and promotions, etc.



An important Boer War C.B. group of six awarded to Major-General C. D. Cooper, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who commanded the regiment at the Battle of Colenso and was the first man into Ladysmith at the head of the Relieving Force

The Most Honourable Order of The Bath (Military) C.B. Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, converted for neck wear, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Maj. Genl. C. D. Cooper, C.B., R. Dub. Fus.) officially engraved naming; King's South Africa, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Col. C. D. Cooper. C.B., Staff) officially engraved naming; Coronation 1902, silver, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; together with the recipient's Royal Dublin Fusiliers Regimental Medal, gold, inscribed on the edge (Maj. Gen. C. D. Cooper. C.B.), the suspension dated '1662-1911', with gold riband bar inscribed 'Colonel 13th March 1910', and gold top suspension brooch inscribed 'Old Toughs', generally good very fine or better (6) £5,000-£7,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 1998.

C.B. *London Gazette* 19 April 1901.



Charles Duncan Cooper was born on 25 June 1849, the son of Brigadier-General G. L. Cooper, Royal Artillery, who was killed during the Relief of Lucknow. He was educated at Christ College, Finchley, and began his military career at 19 years of age as an Ensign in the 2nd Battalion, 103rd Regiment of Foot (Royal Bombay Fusiliers). He remained with that regiment, which became the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers in 1881, throughout his career.

Cooper served as Adjutant to the 4th Battalion (Dublin City Militia) from 1885 to 1889. When the Boer War broke out in 1899, he was ordered to South Africa in command of the 2nd Battalion. After arriving there, and upon the wounding of the regimental commander, Cooper was breveted a full Colonel and took overall command.

The Dublin Fusiliers formed part of General Sir Redvers Buller's Western Field Force, comprising some 30,000 men, which was pushing its way to Natal to relieve the besieged garrison in the town of Ladysmith. During the advance he took part in the action at Lombard's Kop, the battle of Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, Tugela Heights, and Pieter's Hill. At Colenso the Dublins, led by Cooper, suffered very badly.

General Hart, Commanding Officer of the Irish Brigade, of which the Dublins were a part, was of the old school and thought that correct assault tactics meant a repeat of parade ground drill in the face of the enemy. Cooper, however, had witnessed the effect of Boer Mauser fire in previous attacks and knew that to march shoulder to shoulder into battle was tantamount to suicide; especially so inasmuch as at Colenso the Dublins were to advance along a very narrow front against an entrenched enemy. Cooper spread his men out at intervals and ordered them forward. General Hart saw this movement and beckoned Cooper to his side. "Sir, you will close ranks to the proper order!" "General", Cooper replied, "I fear the consequences, but do it I will!" The Dublins suffered a great many casualties in the attack, and they found themselves trapped in the open throughout the entire day before they could safely extricate themselves.

Shortly after the battle of Pieter's Hill, advance mounted units of Buller's army made their way into Ladysmith. The siege was over and the Dublin Fusiliers were specially selected to march into Ladysmith at the head of the relieving force, and Colonel Cooper, on horseback, was the first man to enter the town.

Cooper was promoted to the rank of local Major-General in March 1900, and given command of the 4th Infantry Brigade which he took through the operations in Natal, including the battle of Laing's Nek. In July of that year he was appointed General Officer Commanding the Heidelberg sub-district. He was mentioned in Buller's despatch of 30 March, 1900, 'a thoroughly good officer who led his regiment thoroughly well', and again on 9 November, 'was appointed to command on General Lyttleton's promotion. An excellent regimental C.O., has proved himself equally valuable in command of a brigade, and shown himself to be a resolute, capable commander.' He was subsequently appointed a Companion of the Bath in recognition of his services during the Boer War.

With the end of hostilities, Cooper was sent home to command 102nd regimental district, Naas, in 1903. In 1905 he was promoted Brigadier-General in command of the North Irish Regimental grouped districts, and retired from the army in 1906 as a Major-General. He was made Colonel of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 13 March 1910, a position he held until his death on 31 July 1922.

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

For the recipient's related miniature awards see Lot 528; and for a related silver chalice and the recipient's watch fob see Lots 501 and 502.

For the recipient's son's Queen's South Africa Medal see Lot 369.



An outstanding post-War C.M.G., Great War D.S.O. and Second War Bar, Great War M.C. group of fourteen awarded to Colonel Allan 'Jiggy' Spowers, Commanding 2/24th Australian Infantry Battalion, he was awarded both the D.S.O. and M.C. in 1916 whilst serving as a second lieutenant in Mesopotamia with the East Lancashire Regiment, and a Second Award Bar to his D.S.O. in 1945 following his capture in the Western Desert at El Alamein in July 1942

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., undated as issued, with Second Award Bar, the reverse officially dated '1945', silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. A. Spowers. E. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. A. Spowers.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, these last five all officially impressed 'VX14840 A. Spowers'; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; **Sweden, Kingdom**, Royal Order of the Vasa, Knight's breast badge, gold and enamel, medals unmounted, *generally good very fine or better* (14) £5,000-£7,000

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 2 January 1956: 'For public services in the State of Victoria.'

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 22 December 1916: 'For distinguished service in the field in Mesopotamia.'

D.S.O. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 15 November 1945: 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the field.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 24 June 1916; citation published 26 July 1916: 'For conspicuous gallantry in leading a night attack on the enemy's position, although twice wounded.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 October 1916; 30 December 1941 (Middle East); 15 December 1942 (Middle East).

Allan Spowers (1892-1968), army officer and company director, was born on 9 July 1892 at South Yarra, Melbourne, only son and third of six children of William George Lucas Spowers, a journalist from New Zealand, and his London-born wife Annie Christina, née Westgarth. Ethel Spowers was his elder sister. Allan attended Miss Turner's school and boarded (from 1905) at Geelong Church of England Grammar School. Nicknamed 'Jiggy', he became a prefect and captain of boats. He entered the University of Melbourne (B.A., 1920) in 1912, but interrupted his studies to travel to England where he enlisted in the British Army and was commissioned in the East Lancashire Regiment on 4 May 1915.

Attached to the regiment's 6th Battalion, Spowers fought at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli, in August and in Mesopotamia in the following year. He won the Military Cross (1916) for leading his men in a night-attack during which he was twice wounded. In addition, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (1916) and was mentioned in dispatches. He was promoted lieutenant in April 1917 and demobilised from the army in July 1919. Returning to Melbourne, he worked as a journalist on the *Argus* and *Australasian*. At the 1930 Imperial Press Conference in London he represented these newspapers; within a few years he was a director of the company that ran them. On 29 April 1922 at St Mark's Church of England, Darling Point, Sydney, he had married Rosamond Sandys Lumsdaine, a niece of A. B. ('Banjo') Paterson.

In 1928-33 Spowers served in the militia. He was mobilised as a captain in the 46th Battalion in September 1939 and promoted major in November. Transferring to the Australian Imperial Force in May 1940, he was promoted lieutenant colonel and appointed commander of the 2nd/24th Battalion in July. Six ft 1 in. tall and sparely built, with penetrating grey-blue eyes and a commanding voice, he maintained high standards of conduct, insisted on mental and physical toughness, and disdained pretentiousness.

The 2nd/24th arrived in the Middle East in December 1940, withdrew to Tobruk, Libya, in April 1941 and was besieged there until October. In January 1942 the battalion was sent to Syria for intensive training. Spowers was twice mentioned in dispatches for his services. Ordered back to the Western Desert in June in response to the German advance into Egypt, he and his men played a leading role in the battle of Tel el Eisa. Lieutenant General Sir Leslie Morshead described Spowers's leadership as 'outstandingly meritorious' and he was to be awarded a Bar (1945) to his D.S.O. On 12 July 1942 he became a prisoner of war when his jeep was inadvertently driven into enemy territory.

Freed in Germany in March 1945 and repatriated in August, Spowers was appointed temporary colonel and director of amenities, Army Headquarters, Melbourne. He transferred to the Reserve of Officers on 17 July 1946. Although he resigned from the board of the *Argus* and *Australasian Ltd* in 1949, he held a number of other directorships and chaired (1951-59) the Victorian division of the Australian Red Cross Society. In 1956 he was appointed C.M.G. and to the Swedish Royal Order of Vasa. He died on 4 May 1968 at Golden Ball, his property at Everton, and was buried in Wangaratta cemetery; his wife, and their daughter and two sons survived him.' (*Australian Dictionary of Biography* refers).

For the recipient's miniature dress medals and related objects, see Lot 529.



An interesting inter-War 'Iraq' C.B.E., pre-War M.V.O. group of six awarded to Captain A. L. F. Smith, Hampshire Regiment, who was the Tutor to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (later H.M. King Edward VIII) at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was later Inspector General of Education in Iraq

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with next riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, unnumbered; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. L. F. Smith.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (A. L. F. Smith); **Iraq, Kingdom**, Order of the Two Rivers, Civil Division, Third Class neck badge, with neck riband, in *Arthis Bertrand, Paris*, case of issue, *about extremely fine* (6) £700-£900

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1927: Arthur Lionel Forster Smith, Esq., M.V.O., Inspector General of Education, Iraq.

M.V.O. Fourth Class *London Gazette* 13 November 1914: Arthur Lionel Forster Smith, Esq., Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford [in the same *Gazette* in which the President of Magdalen was appointed K.C.V.O., and the Senior Tutor in Modern History at Magdalen was appointed C.V.O.]

Iraqi Order of the Two Rivers, Third Class *London Gazette* 31 May 1932: Arthur Lionel Forster Smith, Esq., C.B.E., M.V.O.: 'In recognition of valuable services rendered while in the employment of the Iraq Government.'

Arthur Lionel Forster Smith was educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, and was appointed a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He served as Tutor to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (later H.M. King Edward VIII) during the latter's undergraduate residence in the College, for which he was appointed a Member Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order. Subsequently commissioned into the Hampshire Regiment, he served with both the 2nd/7th and 1st/9th Battalions during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 November 1917, before proceeding to Iraq in a civilian capacity, being employed first as Acting Political Officer at Shamiya and Najaf from 18 January 1919, and then as Acting Director of Education in Baghdad from 14 February 1920. Appointed Director of Education in Baghdad on 1 August 1920, he was advanced Inspector General of Education in Iraq, for which services he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 1927 Birthday Honours' List.

Sold with copied research.



A rare Second War 'Burma operations' C.B.E., inter-War 'Waziristan operations' D.S.O., Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of thirteen awarded to Brigadier L. A. Harris, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was twice wounded during the Great War on the Western Front, and later saw extensive service on the North West Frontier of India

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with section of neck riband for display purposes; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated 1938, with integral top riband bar; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. L. A. Harris. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. L. A. Harris.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1921-24, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. L. A. Harris. R.G.A.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major L. A. Harris. D.S.O. M.C. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Pakistan Independence Medal 1947, unnamed as issued, all mounted for display, *contact marks to the Great War awards therefore these nearly very fine; the rest better* (13) £5,000-£7,000

Provenance: Glendining's, September 1991.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 15 November 1945:

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

The original Recommendation states: 'Brigadier Harris has been Corps Commander, Royal Artillery since January 1944. During the campaign January to June 1944 he worked tirelessly and fearlessly to get the best out of his corps artillery and to help the divisions. He was always right forward seeing problems for himself and spent long periods during the battle in the forward brigade positions. His advice was invariably sound and much of the success of counter-battery and defensive fire was due to his drive and inspiration. During the campaign of September 1944 to date he has again shown outstanding qualities of initiative and has overcome incredible difficulties in getting corps artillery forward in every type of craft to support numerous landings in mangrove swamps. His gallant and distinguished service over these two campaigns deserve recognition by the award of the C.B.E.'



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 21 December 1937:

'For distinguished service rendered in the field in connection with operations in Waziristan during the period 17 January to 15 September 1937.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 17 December 1917; citation published 23 April 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During two attacks he went under shell and machine gun fire to the front line and brought back much valuable information.'

Lawrence Anstie Harris was born on 13 December 1896 and was educated at Tonbridge School and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery on 28 July 1915, and served with the 14th Corps Heavy Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 September 1915. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1917, he was twice wounded during the Great War, near Montauban in August 1916, and again at Mazingarbe in June 1918, and for his services he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917) and awarded the Military Cross.

Harris spent most of the inter-War years on the North West Frontier of India, and was promoted Captain on 14 May 1925; and Major on 1 August 1936. For his services in the inter-War years he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 18 February 1938), and as Major Commanding the 15 (Jhelum) Mountain Battery, 25 Indian Mountain Brigade, was awarded the D.S.O. 'for his outstanding command ability during the Waziristan campaign' (letter from Major-General Peter Glover, who served in the Battery under Harris, refers).

Harris served throughout the Second World War in India and Burma, ultimately as Corps Commander, Royal Artillery, 15th Indian Corps, from 1944, for which services he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. He was promoted Colonel on 1 January 1945, and his final appointment was as Director of Artillery, Pakistan, 1947-48. He retired with the honorary rank of Brigadier on 3 June 1948, after 33 years' continuous service, and in retirement wrote the chapters 'The Arakan (Artillery in the Arakan)' and 'Gunners in India 1939-45' in *The Royal Artillery Commemoration Book 1939-45*. He died in Droxford, Hampshire, on 19 January 1970.

Note: The M.I.D. emblems on the recipient's India General Service Medal 1908-35, and on his War Medal 1939-45, are both unconfirmed.

Sold with two photographic images of the recipient (one as a young officer in the Great War, the other as a Brigadier post-Second World War), and extensive research, including two original letters from officers who served with Harris in India in the late 1930s.



A post-War C.B.E. group of four awarded to Brigadier J. M. Green, Royal Engineers

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with full and miniature width neck ribands, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 4 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, Near East, Cyprus, *subsequent clasps loose on riband, as issued* (Lt. Col. J. M. Green. M.B.E. R.N.) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similar mounted, *light contact marks, good very fine and better (4)* £600-£800



C.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1957.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

John Michael Green was born in Lancashire on 19 June 1904, and was commissioned second lieutenant, General List, on 16 March 1942. Posted to the Royal Engineers, he served with them during the latter stages of the Second World War, and then throughout the immediate post-War years. He retired on 16 March 1962, and was granted the honorary rank of brigadier. He died in Surrey on 16 January 1989.

Sold with the recipient's silver identity bracelet; various riband bars and rank and unit insignia; named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the M.B.E.; and a photographic image of the recipient.



A Great War 'French theatre' O.B.E. group of six awarded to Major C. L. Chapman, Royal Marine Brigade, late Chief Petty Officer, Collingwood Battalion, Royal Naval Division, who was a veteran of both the defence of Antwerp and Gallipoli, and subsequently served as Adjutant of 63rd (Naval) Divisional Train in France

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914 Star, with clasp (L.5/418. C. L. Chapman, C.P.O. R.N.V.R. Collingwood Btt. R.N.D.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. C. L. Chapman R.M.); Defence Medal; Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (T/Capt. C. L. Chapman, R.M.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine (6)* £700-£900

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

'For valuable services rendered in France.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 July 1919 (France).

Charles Leonard Chapman was born in London in May 1885, and was employed as a Merchant's Clerk by Messrs. Scrutton & Sons of London. He joined the London Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in November 1903, and advanced to Chief Petty Officer by 1914. Chapman was posted to the Collingwood Battalion, Royal Naval Division in August 1914, and took part in the defence of Antwerp.

Leonard returned to the UK, and volunteered for service with the Royal Marines. He was granted a temporary commission as Second Lieutenant in December 1914. Following training at Blandford Camp Chapman embarked with the Royal Marine Brigade for service in Gallipoli. During his service in the latter campaign, Chapman was attached to the Royal Marine Division Train and promoted to Captain in May 1915.

Chapman subsequently served in the French theatre of war from 20 May 1916. He served as part of the 63rd (Naval) Division, and was appointed Acting Adjutant of the Divisional Train in November 1917. Chapman advanced to Major in July 1918, and was demobilised at Crystal Palace in June 1919. He served with the Home Guard during the Second War.

Sold with copied research.



A rare post-War 'military division' O.B.E. group of six awarded to Group Captain, late Warrant Officer, W. A. H. Cullum, Royal Air Force and Royal Indian Air Force, who was twice mentioned in despatches for services during the Second World War, and served as Chief Signals Officer for the newly independent Royal Indian Air Force, 1947-50

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type, breast badge, silver-gilt; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (W/O. W. A. Cullum. R.A.F.); Indian Independence 1947 (35201 Gp. Capt. W. A. H. Cullum, R.A.F.) mounted for display on card, *light contact marks overall, therefore very fine (6)* £600-£800

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 January 1950, the original recommendation states (signed by Air Marshal T. W. Elmhirst, the Commander in Chief R.I.A.F., A.H.Q. New Delhi, India):

'Group Captain Cullum is now performing the duties of Director of Signals and Radar (i.e. Chief Signals Officer) for the Royal Indian Air Force. He has carried out these duties for the 2 years that the Indian Air Force has been in being as an independent Service.

In the performance of his duties Group Captain Cullum has done outstanding successful work quite beyond which would be expected of a normal Wing Commander of the R.A.F. Signals Branch.

During the period he has been its head the Indian Air Force Signals branch has had to be built up from new foundations. This work has included the provision of a Point to Point Wireless Signal Service, "Line" Signals Services, Radar Services and the training of officers and men. In addition "Field" Signals Services have had to be arranged for the Air Force operating in Kashmir, Hyderabad and Kathiawar.

All this work, which has been well done, has entailed the closest co-operation with the Signals departments of the Indian Army, Civil Aviation, Posts and Telegraphs, etc. Group Captain Cullum has made and maintained the friendliest co-operation with these other departments.

I consider that Group Captain Cullum's work has been of great value to the Indian Government and Air Force and as such also has reflected credit on the Royal Air Force Signals Branch and I strongly recommend him for the award of the Order of the British Empire, grade of Officer (Military).'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 July 1940 and 1 January 1941.

W. A. H. Cullum was born in July 1901. He joined the Royal Air Force and advanced to Warrant Officer in April 1936 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in March 1937). Cullum served as Squadron Warrant Officer with 74 Squadron at Hal Far from November 1935. He was posted to R.A.F. Grantham (5 Bomber Group) in October 1937, and commissioned Flying Officer in March 1938. Cullum was posted to R.A.F. Mount Batten (16 Recon. Group) in July of the same year, advanced to Flight Lieutenant and was M.I.D. twice during the Second World War.

Cullum advanced to Wing Commander in July 1947, and was attached as Acting Group Captain to the Royal Indian Air Force, August 1947 - January 1950. Having returned to the UK, Cullum was posted as Wing Commander Signals, Air Staff, H.Q. Maintenance Command, Andover in November 1950. He was subsequently employed as Wing Commander Training (Ground), Home Command at White Waltham. Cullum was employed as a Technical Officer with the Ordnance Board in 1958, and died in October 1958.

The Indian Independence Medal is rare to the Royal Air Force, and especially so to such a high ranking officer. It is quite exceptional for men from the ranks to rise to the rank of Group Captain, and rarer still to see this reflected in the naming of their medals.

Sold with copied research.

109



A post-War O.B.E. group of eight awarded to Commander (Engineer) W. V. Stitt, Royal Navy

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; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Cdr. (E) W. V. Stitt. R.N.) the campaign medals mounted as worn, the OBE loose, *nearly extremely fine* (8) £400-£500

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 June 1958.

William Vyvyd Stitt was advanced commander (Engineer) on 31 December 1944, and was invested with his O.B.E. on 18 November 1958.

x 110



A Second War M.B.E. 'Royal Air Force' group of eight

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953, all unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for wear, *extremely fine* (8) £400-£500

Sold with copied *London Gazette* entries for Flight Lieutenant Clifford George Wing (M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946; M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 June 1945).



A post-War M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Commander E.S.P. Harrison, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, reverse officially dated 1944; Cadet Forces Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Lt. Cdr. (S.C.C.) E. S. P. Harrison. R.N.R.) mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (7) *£400-£500*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1960:

'For services to Newhaven and Seaford Contingent, Sea Cadet Corps.'

Edward Stuart Pierce Harrison was born in Brentford in 1908, and was commissioned sub-lieutenant in the Sussex Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in June 1929. He advanced to lieutenant in June 1933, and qualified in Signals and Minesweeping. Subsequent postings during the Second World War included at H.M.S. *Greenwich* (destroyer depot ship); H.M.S. *President* (Signal Department) and H.M.S. *Mercury* (Signals Establishment).

Harrison advanced to lieutenant commander in June 1941, and after the War he commanded the Newhaven and Seaford Contingent of the Sea Cadet Corps. He retired in 1969, and died at Lewes.



A fine post-War 'Civil Division' M.B.E., Second War 'North West Europe' M.C. group of ten awarded to Major A. Ayling, Royal Artillery, for his gallantry at Villers-Bocage on 13 June 1944, for which services he was initially recommended for the D.S.O.

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; Military Cross, G.V.I.R. reverse officially dated 1944; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Capt. A. Ayling. M.C. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, generally good very fine (10) £2,400-£2,800

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 June 1982: Major Anthony Ayling, M.C., Retired Officer Grade II, Ministry of Defence.

M.C. *London Gazette* 31 August 1944:

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

The original Recommendation (originally for a D.S.O.) states: 'On 13 June 1944 Lieutenant Ayling was in charge of a Section of M.10s in support of 8 Hussars. "Tigers" were reported in the area of Tracy Bocage and Lieutenant Ayling's section went off to ding them. He arrived to find they had withdrawn, so continued on towards the village to find them. By this time his section was without other close support. On being heavily mortared, he dismounted and proceeded on foot alone, and with his Bren gun forced the mortar detachments to withdraw. His section was again stopped and Lieutenant Ayling again dismounted and knocked out three mortar detachments, killing one crew of three complete. During this period he was fully exposed to snipers, automatic and mortar fire.

His section advanced further and cleared the whole village. He was in the village about an hour.

This officer by his complete disregard of his own personal safety, his dash and initiative, was not only an outstanding example to his section, but was responsible for clearing the enemy from a village of great tactical value to them.'

Anthony Ayling was born in South Africa on 16 June 1921, the son of a serving gunner in the Royal Garrison Artillery, who had been awarded the D.C.M. during the Great War, and arrived back in the U.K. with his parents in December of that year. He joined the Royal Artillery as a boy soldier in April 1936, and was commissioned Lieutenant (Quartermaster) on 17 August 1942. He served with the 65th (Norfolk Yeomanry) Anti-tank Regiment during the Normandy campaign, and for his gallantry at Villers-Bocage on 13 June 1944 was awarded the Military Cross.

Ayling was promoted captain on 16 June 1948, and saw further service in Korea. Promoted major on 16 June 1955, his final posting was with an anti-aircraft regiment in the U.K., and he retired as major on 30 June 1961.

Sold with copied research.



A scarce post-War M.B.E., Order of St. John group of nine awarded to Warrant Officer W. H. Griffiths, Royal Air Force, who was also mentioned in despatches for services during the Second World War

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type, breast badge; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's, breast badge, silver and enamel, *minor white enamel damage to one arm of cross*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (W/O. W. H. Griffiths. (V 0639261) R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Act. W/O. W. H. Griffiths. (639261) R. A.F.) mounted for wear, *very fine (9)* *£400-£500*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1968.

Order of St. John, Serving Brother *London Gazette* 27 June 1952.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1943.

William Henry Griffiths enlisted in the Royal Air Force in April 1939, and advanced to Warrant Officer in January 1960 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in May 1957).

The Order of St. John, Serving Brother award to a non-commissioned officer in the Royal Air Force is extremely scarce. Griffiths was recommended for admittance to the order by the Medical Training Establishment, No. 13 Site, R.A.F. Lytham. The latter site (the old U.S.A.F. base at Warton had been broken up into 13 sites) was used for medical training, 1951-55. It became known as the R.A.F. School of Hygiene. Later when the site was renamed R.A.F. Freckleton, the training establishment became the R.A.F. Institute of Community Medicine.

Sold with copied research.



The outstanding and rare Great War 'immediate' M.C., immediate 'V.C. action' D.F.C. and Waziristan 1925 M.I.D. group of seven awarded to Group Captain J. A. G. Haslam, Royal Air Force and Royal Field Artillery - 'Freddie' West's Observer in 8 Squadron for both awards including the D.F.C. action, for which West was awarded the Victoria Cross, and during which epic engagement both airmen were wounded

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. A. G. Haslam. R.A.F.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1925, with M.I.D. oak leaves (F/L. J. A. G. Haslam. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted on card for display, *lightly polished, generally very fine (7)* £10,000-£15,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 July 1918 (jointly listed with his pilot, Lieutenant F. M. F. West):

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While on patrol, he, with another officer, observed fifteen motor lorries. As these could not be engaged by artillery by zone call, these officers flew 8,000 yards over the enemy lines, at a height of 3,800 feet, in the face of strong opposition from the ground, and dropped four bombs, obtaining direct hits on the lorries and doing considerable damage to their personnel. They then proceeded to attack them with machine-gun fire as they sought cover. A fortnight later they carried out, at a height of 150 feet, a reconnaissance of their corps front, on which an attack was expected. Despite the fact that the clouds were at 200 feet, and there was a thick mist, they obtained most valuable information. During this flight they directed and located the fire of our artillery on a concentration of enemy infantry. Throughout the operations their work in co-operation with our artillery was always of the greatest value, and their enterprise in attacking enemy troops and transport with bombs and machine-gun fire was splendid.'

The original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous bravery and devotion in carrying out low reconnaissances, and in co-operation with our artillery.

While on patrol near Wiencourt L'Equipee on the morning of April 22nd, 1918, they observed fifteen motor lorries on the Guillancourt Road. As these could not be engaged by our artillery by zone call, they flew 8,000 yards over the enemy lines at a height of 3,800 feet, in the face of strong opposition from the ground, and dropped four bombs, obtaining direct hits on the lorries and doing considerable damage to their personnel. They then proceeded to attack them with machine gun fire as they sought cover.

On April 5th, 1918, they carried out, at a height of 150 feet, a reconnaissance of their Corps front, on which an attack was thought to be about to be made. Despite the fact that the clouds were at 200 feet, and there was a thick mist, they obtained most valuable information. During this flight they located and directed the fire of our Artillery on a concentration of enemy infantry East of Morlancourt.

Their work in co-operation with our artillery has always been of the greatest value, and their enterprise in attacking enemy troops and transport with bombs and machine gun fire, hard to surpass.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 December 1918:

'On 10th August this officer performed a very gallant action. While carrying out a contact patrol he was attacked by seven enemy scouts. Although wounded in the leg at the outset of the engagement, Lt. Haslam, with rare courage and determination, continued to serve his machine gun. One of the enemy aeroplanes was driven down, and the remainder dispersed.'

The original recommendation states:

'For courage and determination in the face of a vastly superior force of enemy aircraft.

On August 10th, 1918, while carrying out a Contact Patrol Reconnaissance for our Tanks, he and his pilot were attacked near Roye by seven enemy scouts. Lieut. Haslam, although wounded in the leg at the outset of the combat, continued to serve his machine gun, with the result that one of the enemy machines went down with its engine damaged, and the remainder were driven off.

Throughout the days of the 8th, 9th and 10th of August, 1918, he carried out work of sterling value while on Contact Patrol, and his pluck in maintaining the fight on the 10th, after being wounded, is worthy of high praise.'

Haslam's pilot, 'Freddie' West, was awarded the Victoria Cross for the above action. His award appeared in the *London Gazette* 8 November 1918, thus:

'In recognition of his outstanding bravery during aerial combat. Captain West, while engaging hostile troops at a low altitude far over the enemy lines, was attacked by seven enemy aircraft. Early in the engagement one of his legs was partially severed by an explosive bullet, and fell powerless into the controls, rendering the machine for the time unmanageable. Lifting his disabled leg, he regained control of the machine, and, although wounded in the other leg, he, with surpassing bravery and devotion to duty, manoeuvred his machine so skilfully that his observer was enabled to get several good bursts into the enemy machines, which drove them away. Captain West then, with rare courage and determination, desperately wounded as he was, brought his machine over our lines and landed safely. Exhausted by his exertions, he fainted, but on regaining consciousness insisted on writing his report.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 November 1925 (Waziristan).

James Alexander Gordon 'Alec' Haslam was the son of Mr and Mrs J. B. Haslam of 3 Bilton Road, Rugby, and was born in September 1896. He was educated at Rugby, and was awarded an exhibition at Corpus Christi, Cambridge - but in 1915 he opted to enter the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Haslam was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery in February 1916, and served with the 125th Brigade, R.F.A. in the French theatre of war. Securing a secondment to the flying service in 1918, he trained as an observer and was posted to 8 Squadron (F.K.8's) in Spring of that year.

Haslam was crewed up with Lieutenant F. M. F. West as his pilot, the latter's biography *Winged Diplomat* gives the following:

'I had one unfailing source of uplift at this time, in the shape of my new observer, Lt. James [sic] Haslam. He was seconded from the Royal Artillery and was invaluable on artillery reconnaissance and range-spotting. He was finally allotted to me personally, and it was a comforting thought, when up above the lines with shrapnel flying around and enemy aircraft in the offing, that he was behind me. Haslam had been a Rugby scholar at Cambridge. Silent and shy, he oozed scholarship although he tried to hide it beneath a cloak of simplicity. He had been doing brilliantly at Cambridge and hoped to return there.'

The pair immediately hit it off in the air, and were to survive many scrapes together as Chaz Bowyer relates in *For Valour - the Air VC's*:

'A particularly dangerous low-level sortie for West and Haslam came on 23 April [sic], when they set out to bomb a concentration of German transport well behind the enemy lines. Reaching their objective, the F.K.8 crew made an accurate bombing run and then strafed the target from near zero height before turning for home. As they reached the front line again their aircraft was hit repeatedly by an intense barrage of ground fire, suffering hits in its engine and having an aileron shot away. By skill and good judgement, West scraped across the Allied front lines and accomplished a safe landing only 100 yards west of the trenches. This sortie typified many of West's patrols during the fierce air activity of April 1918, and it became almost a common sight for 8 Squadron's F.K.8's to return from the battle scarred and tattered, victims of the unceasing ground barrage through which they were constantly required to operate. On 1 May, West and Haslam were each awarded a Military Cross for their own parts in the struggle.'

West takes up the story in *Winged Diplomat*:

'On May 1st L-M [Leigh-Mallory] sent for Haslam and myself. "I've got a written communication from General Rawlinson about you two chaps," he said. "He congratulates you on the award of the Military Cross by Field Marshal Sir John Haig, Commander-in-Chief, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Well Done!"

Haslam and I came in for several rough passages on patrol flights in July. Bitter fighting was everywhere, on the ground and in the sky. On July 15th the Second Battle of the Marne opened and on the 18th Foch counter-attacked. The great last act of the war was in full swing and both sides were throwing everything they had into the conflict. Army Corps Headquarters got wind of a pending attack on their front and were desperate for information on concentration of troops, guns and ammunition. The trouble was that the weather was appallingly bad. The low rain clouds would not break up, and if the rain stopped a steamy mist intervened. Our artillery were in dire straits, unable to locate targets without air reconnaissance. To fly along the Corps front, over the German lines, under the cloud bank, was an unwelcome task. At two hundred feet a plane would be a wonderful target, and there were the German balloons to cope with.

Headquarters' anxiety grew with every day. It became clear that the fate of many lives depended on the ability of a few airmen to provide information. Leigh-Mallory was worried. I must have caught his eye. I was one of his experienced pilots now. He gave Haslam and me the task. Next morning, in a long sortie in wet, misty weather, Haslam and I flew up and down the Corps' front while I directed our artillery fire. All personal fear vanished in the tremendous thrill and fascination of the task. The lines of moving troops were spotted, the map location determined and then tapped out in code on the transmitter in the cockpit, with the wind whistling past and the fragile machine bumping from the shrapnel explosions around us. Seconds later we saw the results of our spotting in the vivid flashes from our guns and, after what seemed quite a long pause, the explosives bursting silently around the target.

Everything the Germans could throw at us they did. Yet miraculously we were both unscathed. The rain and mist proved friendly to us, making up for the clouds which drove us down on to the enemy guns. Sheets of rain carried on gusts of wind, obstructed the enemy's aim, and when the gusts stopped the mist rolled its obstructive vapours slowly along in disconcerting eddies.

Leigh-Mallory was in high spirits when we got back. He said that aerial reconnaissance information, collected along the whole of the sector front, had revealed a picture to our Intelligence of a heavy wedge formation attack about to be launched to break right through our lines and turn the front, cutting our communications to the sea.'

The following month was to prove just as hectic for Haslam and West, and indeed led to the ultimate recognition of all of their deeds in the air:

'When on 8th August 1918 the first waves of Allied infantry swept forward through the morning mists and completely surprised the German defences, West and his companions flew through the fog and managed to obtain much useful intelligence on the progress of the ground forces, though he only located his aerodrome again with the assistance of rocket flares fired from the airfield through the blinding mist, and subsequently crashed on landing, sustaining minor cuts and bruises. Next day West and Haslam were out again, attacking German troops from tree-height, when their engine was shot out of action and West was lucky to reach the Allied lines and effect a safe landing....

On the morning of 10 August, West and Haslam climbed into AWFK8 C8594 and set out from their unit base at Vignacourt (north of Amiens) tasked with co-operation with tanks advancing towards Roye. Breaking through the persistent low mists into blue sky, West headed south-east, skirting the top layer of fog, hoping to find breaks in the cloud to help him locate his charges.

Suddenly a clear gap revealed a large wood, along the edge of which was a huge concentration of German troops and transport. Diving low to verify his whereabouts - he was then in the Ham to Hombleux area, north-east of Roye - West made a tally of the strength of the enemy formation; he then flew through a curtain of machine-gun fire to concealment in the low clouds again. Still unsatisfied that he had pinpointed the German troop concentration accurately, West diving through the mists again, but was attacked from behind by several German scouts, one of which put a burst through West's cockpit, smashing his wireless transmitter and wounding him in the right foot. Despite his pain, West finally rediscovered the clear gap in the clouds and flew low over the enemy concentration, marking its position precisely in his mind.

Turning for home in order to get his information back quickly, he ran into the path of at least five more German scouts which dived in attack. With his front gun in action, and Haslam's Lewis adding to the exchange, West then received five bullets in succession in his left leg; slashing through the flesh and bone and severing an artery. The shock misted West's mind and vision, and it was several seconds before he vaguely realised that his machine was diving out of control. Hauling back weakly on his control column, he levelled out just above the trees and headed west, still under attack from one persistent German scout. His shattered left leg was losing blood copiously and West twisted the khaki shorts' leg into a makeshift tourniquet with his left hand.

It became obvious to him that he could never reach Vignacourt in such a rapidly weakening state; his senses reeled under bouts of pain and lapsed into semiconsciousness between bouts. Deciding to land as soon as a safe area was seen, West lifted his useless left leg from the rudder bar, and then manoeuvred into a flat glide to earth, still under fire from the relentless scout still pursuing.

Rolling to a shaky halt on a patch of rough ground, West became only distantly aware of the subsequent events as some nearby Canadian troops rushed to assist the F.K.8 crew. Ripping away the fabric from the side of the cockpit, the soldiers lifted West out, bound his near severed leg and carried him across the field to the nearest road, where he was placed in an ambulance and taken to a nearby casualty station.

Though now lapsing into recurring waves of unconsciousness due to the massive pain from his wound, West insisted, in a lucid moment, on having an officer of 8 Squadron sent over, in order to tell him of the enemy troop concentration he had discovered. This was done when the squadron recording officer came to the casualty station and jotted down West's information after which West fainted.

When Freddie West finally woke up again, the pain in his legs had disappeared, to be replaced by a violent itch in both feet and toes. Throwing back the blankets to reach the irritation, West was completely shocked to see that his left leg had gone - amputated - despite the still irritating itch he could distinctly feel the missing leg.

After a short spell in Rouen hospital, West was sent home to the London hospital in Whitechapel; where on 8 November 1918 he was told of the Gazette notice that day of his award of the Victoria Cross.' (*For Valour - the Air VC's* by C. Bowyer refers)

That was the end of the successful combination of West and Haslam in the air - the latter was also wounded and had a period of recuperation, finding out that he had been awarded the D.F.C. in the process. Four days after their heroics, Haslam wrote the following letter to a friend from 8 Squadron:

'Dear Swales,

I hope this will find you back again to pleasanter parts, and with no other gaps in the Flight. In case this is the first information you've had of what happened to us, I will presume sufficient curiosity in you to warrant my setting forth the story.

We had been watching and watched by seven Fokker Bips from the time we arrived on the line; however six Bristols and some others were close at hand and though we couldn't persuade them to attack the Huns, even by flying practically into the Hun formation ourselves, they certainly gave us great security.

We then changed our patrol and had a look at the large junction E. of it and found it well worth a visit; time being short we turned for home and were at about 1000ft and over our lines when a Fokker Bip appeared in the clouds about 1000ft above us. We continued towards home and he flew after us. I don't know whether he'd seen us before but anyhow he came along faster, still keeping well above us. So West flat turned and made him look a bit silly. He was straight above us and stalling to pull up. So I thought a few rounds wouldn't be wasted especially as I didn't think he would attack, we being very low and right over our lines. However, he came round on our tail and started in. We were getting along splendidly at about 150 yards range when he decided to close in and at the same time an empty click came from my guns. Of course he was encouraged and came in and did the dirty on us just at the time I was changing drums. By the time I had another drum on he had buzzed off and West was just about landing; he made an excellent forced landing and I then remembered having felt my leg hit in the scrap, and realised that it was, and found that old West had been hit a nasty one in the left knee - right early on he said - but had crossed his right leg over and so brought us down; which was a pretty stout effort as in addition to getting it right in the bone etc. of the knee he has lost a lot of blood before he landed.

Well all's well that ends well. We'd landed nearly on top of two motor ambulances, so we buzzed right off. And before we moved off I heard that the Hun had been fetched down tout de suite - God, I hope I helped..... I collected a beauty through the left calf - clean through and no bone injury. Rather a large and lurid exit otherwise the perfect Blighty.

The Hun was using explosives - I saw one burst on the empennage and another apparently on my gun, but that must have come through somewhere else as I feel certain my gun wasn't hit. By the way if you want your observer to have a good pair of guns I recommend my old ones - 22...6 and 22396 - the latter is the 'elder and better' - if there is anything in it; they work at 11 and a half lbs tension not less....'

Haslam advanced to Flight Lieutenant, and after recuperation he served with the BF2b equipped 5 Squadron in Waziristan (Mentioned in Despatches). He retired in June 1927, and resumed his studies in engineering at Cambridge:

'Haslam made a significant contribution to the study of airflow over aircraft wings. One of his experiments, with wool tufts on the wings of a Bristol Fighter, was used to discriminate between steady and turbulent airflow.

He developed this investigation with Air Ministry approval while a pilot in the Cambridge University Air Squadron from 1929 to 1930. He also carried out research on stalled control... He produced a series of flight experimental papers for the Aeronautical Research Council which led, in 1930, to his election as an Associate Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society. In the same year he also joined the Asiatic Petroleum Co, where his technical duties included flying as an experimental test pilot.

From 1935 until the outbreak of the Second World War Haslam was engaged in further experimental and research work at Cambridge, where he lectured on aeronautics. Recalled to the R.A.F. in 1939, he served mostly at the Ministry of Aircraft Production where he became deputy director of technical development.

In 1946, by now a retired Group Captain, he returned to Cambridge as a lecturer in aeronautical engineering and three years later was elected to a Corpus Christi Fellowship.

But in 1952, after assisting Sir George Thomson's election as Master, he resigned his Fellowship to seek Holy Orders.' (*The Daily Telegraph* Obituary, dated 26 November 1990 refers)

After serving as a Rector for a number of years in rural Wiltshire, Haslam finally retired and returned to reside at 12 Marlborough Court, Cambridge. Group Captain Haslam died in November 1990.

Sound with copied research.



A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Captain P. P. Kenyon-Slaney, Royal North Devon Yeomanry, who was gassed several times and twice Mentioned in Despatches; he later served as Member of Parliament for Tavistock

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. P. P. Kenyon-Slaney R.N. Devon Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. P. P. Kenyon-Slaney) *very fine and better* (4) £1,200-£1,600

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 13 July 1916 (Mediterranean); 5 July 1919 (France).

Philip Percy Kenyon-Slaney was born on 12 February 1896 and was educated at Bradfield School. He served with the Royal North Devon Yeomanry in the Gallipoli theatre of War from September 1915, and subsequently on the Western Front, and was gassed several times, which subsequently affected his health. For his services during the Great War he was twice Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Military Cross. He later transferred to the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers with the rank of Major.

Kenyon-Slaney was elected Conservative Member of Parliament for Tavistock at the 1924 General Election, and held the seat until his death on 9 September 1928, aged 32.



A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant P. Wells, Royal Field Artillery, late Hampshire Yeomanry, who was wounded at Arras in June 1917

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. P. Wells.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (415 Sjt. P. Wells. Hamps. Yeo.) *unit officially corrected on last, light contact marks, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* £800-£1,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 7 November 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He went forward alone, under heavy enemy barrage, and returned with valuable information regarding the infantry situation. By his courage and initiative in getting the information through he was instrumental in enabling the guns to ward off a counter-attack.'

Philip Wells was born in Winchester on 1 May 1888 and attested there for the Hampshire Carabiniers on 4 August 1908, whilst employed as a book seller at the family bookshop P & G Wells, 11 College Street, Winchester. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 May 1916, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery (Special Reserve) on 27 March 1917. He was wounded by gun shot to the left leg at Arras on 15 June 1917, and having returned to England was demobilised on 11 February 1919. He relinquished his commission on 1 April 1920, and died in the family bookshop in Winchester on 7 April 1942.

Sold with a large quantity of copied research.

'He was, indeed, one to be envied - his happy disposition, his peerless ability at our great game, and his glorious death'



The Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Major R. E. Gordon, Royal Field Artillery, the Scottish Rugby Union player capped three times for Scotland in 1913, he scored two tries in his debut against France; he served in Mesopotamia and France and was wounded on 3 separate occasions before being mortally wounded in August 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. R. E. Gordon, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Major R. E. Gordon.) these last two with named card box of issue, together with War Office enclosure for the three campaign medals, Registered envelope, and Memorial Plaque (Roland Elphinstone Gordon) with enclosure, card envelope and outer transmission envelope, extremely fine (5) £3,000-£4,000



M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918 (Birthday Honours).

Roland Elphinstone Gordon was born at Selangor, Straits Settlements, Malaya, on 22 January 1893, the son of George Dalrymple Gordon, of the Government Irrigation Department, Ceylon, and Georgina Meredith of 'Alwyns', Teignmouth, South Devon. He was educated at the King's School, Canterbury and played for the first XV at right three-quarter between 1909 and 1911, as well as being a member of the five pairs between the same dates.

In 1911 he entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, coming forty-fifth in the entry exam. While at Woolwich he became captain of the rugby XV and also represented the Royal Artillery and the Army. On 22 January 1913, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. It wasn't long before Scotland saw his worth and he went on to play for them on three occasions. He played brilliantly against France at the Parc des Princes on 1 January 1913 and scored two, contributing greatly towards Scotland's twenty one-three victory before going on to play against Wales at Inverleith on 1 February 1913, Wales winning this time eight-nil. His final match was against Ireland, again at Inverleith, this time Scotland emerged as victors twenty nine-fourteen.

His international career was cut short when he was posted to India in late 1913 attached to 82 Battery Royal Field Artillery (RFA), stationed at Kirki. In November 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the First World War, he was posted to Mesopotamia where he was seriously wounded in action during the summer of 1915 and returned home. Not that he was about to let serious wounds stop him playing: while convalescing he not only coached the RA cadets at Exeter but also played for the Cadet XV during the 1916/17 season. Before returning to the front he played one more big game, this time against the previously undefeated Army Service Corps XV at Rectory Field, Blackheath. It was mainly due to his great performance at the centre that the ASC were beaten, his winning try in the last minute of the match proving decisive.

He recovered well and returned to the front in 1917, this time to France. He was wounded again in June of that year and again for a third time in May 1918. He was also awarded an MC in the King's Birthday Honours of June 1918 and was also Mentioned in Despatches [not traced]. In August 1918 he was wounded for a fourth and final time, this time succumbing to his wounds [on 30 August]. Not even this brave heart could stop his inevitable fate. He is buried in the Daours Communal Cemetery (Extension VIII, B. 3), Somme, France. (*Into Touch*, by Nigel McCrery refers)



Sold with his caps for representing the Royal Military Academy, the Royal Artillery 1911-12; the Army 1912-13, and Scotland 1913; together with an embroidered thistle badge and four small Royal Artillery tunic buttons.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of six awarded to Captain G. S. Rolph, Northamptonshire Regiment attached 29th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps, late Essex Regiment, for his gallantry at Kruseecke and Gheluwe, 2-3 October 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (3278 Pte. G. S. Rolph. Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. S. Rolph.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, good very fine (6) £1,400-£1,800



M.C. *London Gazette* 30 July 1919:

'On 2 October 1918, near Kruseecke, two sections were sent forward to cover the advance of the infantry, and were held up by heavy machine-gun and artillery fire. He at once rushed forward and, under intense fire, got his sections into action and covered the advance of the infantry. On 3 October, during the attack on Gheluwe, he was in charge of a forward mobile section when the infantry were held up. He immediately led his guns into action under heavy fire, restored the situation and secured the flank. Throughout the operation his leading under all conditions was most gallant and able.'

Gerald Stanley Rolph was born in Wilton, Norfolk, on 29 January 1897 and attested for the Essex Regiment, serving with the 4th Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 9 August 1915. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the 4th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, on 30 May 1917, and was awarded his Military Cross whilst attached to the 29th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps. He saw further service during the Second World War with the Army Catering Corps. He died in Nottingham on 19 January 1983.

Sold with a postcard photograph of the recipient; various cap and collar badges; and copied research.



A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.C. group of four awarded to Captain J. P. Harvey, Canadian Engineers

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (45008 Sgt. J. P. Harvey. Can: Eng.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. P. Harvey.); together with the recipient's related miniature awards; and a Orillia Great War Tribute Medal, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Capt. J. P. Harvey Can. Eng. 1914-19', with top bronze ribband bar, *good very fine and better* (5) £1,200-£1,600



M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

John Percival Harvey was born in Orillia, Ontario, in 1891 and was educated at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, from 1908 to 1913, graduating in May of 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. Following the outbreak of the Great War he enlisted in the 3rd Field Company, Canadian Engineers at Valcartier on 23 September 1914, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 February 1915. He saw action in the Battle of Ypres from 22 April to 25 May 1915; on the first day of action Harvey's company was at Gravenstafel where it came under a heavy gas attack. This same day the company was thrown into the line as infantry with the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade. By the following day the company was at St. Julien where it was released from its infantry role leaving it free to proceed to Wieltje. On 25 April the company again went into line with the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade. On 18 May 1915 Harvey was again in the front line with his company, this time at Festubert. He participated in the Battle of Festubert until 25 May, after which his company moved to Obblinghem, arriving there on 31 May. On 30 June 1915 the company arrived at Ploegsteert and remained there in relatively static positions for the winter.

Harvey was commissioned second lieutenant on 12 March 1916. Assigned to the 8th Field Company, Canadian Engineers with the 3rd Canadian Division, he arrived at his new unit in time to participate in the campaigns at Fler-Courcellette, 15-22 September 1916; Thiepval, 26-28 September 1916; Ancre Heights, 1 October to 11 November 1916, including Le Transloy, 1-18 October 1916. For his gallant services during the autumn campaigns of 1916 Harvey was awarded the Military Cross. He was invested with his M.C. by the King at Buckingham Palace on 14 April 1917.

Throughout the spring and summer of 1917 Harvey participated in many of the larger battles on the Western Front, including Vimy, 9-14 April 1917; Scarpe, 3-4 May 1917; Hill 70, 15-25 August 1917; and Passchendaele, 26 October to 10 November 1917.

Harvey was seconded for duty as a staff officer to 3rd Brigade Headquarters, Canadian Engineers, in July 1918, and saw further action with them, culminating in the Battle of Amiens, 8-11 August 1918, and the pursuit to Mons. Returning to Canada in February 1919, he was demobilised with the rank of captain on 17 May 1919.

Sold with a Queen's University, Kingston, Annual Games silver prize medallion, the reverse engraved 'Mile. J. P. Harvey'; two small French medallions; the recipients; original parchment Certificate of Service; Buckingham Palace telegram regarding the M.C. Investiture; various photographic images of the recipient; and much copied research.

x120

A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Turner, 2nd Eastern Ontario Regiment, late Scots Guards and School of Musketry

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. G. Turner. 2/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I. D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. A. G. Turner.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (622 Q.M. Sjt: Instr: A. G. Turner. S. of M.) mounted as worn, toned, nearly extremely fine (5) £900-£1,200



M.C. *London Gazette* 23 June 1915 (Birthday Honours).

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

Alfred George Turner was born in the Parish of Horsleydown, Surrey, on 7 September 1873. He joined the Scots Guards in London on 29 February 1892. He qualified 'Distinguished' at the School of Musketry, Hythe, on 31 October 1901, and transferred to the School of Musketry Staff as a 3rd Class Sergeant Instructor. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1910 as Q.M. Sergeant Instructor. Attached to the School of Musketry in Ottawa as Q.M.S.I. from 8 September 1911, he was discharged on completion of 21 years of service on 28 February 1913, conduct 'exemplary'. He continued on as an instructor at the Canadian School of Musketry and was appointed a temporary Sergeant-Major Instructor in the Royal Canadian Regiment on 1 August 1913, and also as R.S.M. Governor General's Foot Guards from the same date. Made temporary lieutenant on the Special List 'Whilst act. Adj. C.E.F.' on 22 September 1914.

He served in France as an original member of the 2nd Battalion C.E.F. from 11 February 1915, was promoted temporary captain on 17 March 1915, and was company commander in May and June 1915 at Festubert and Givenchy. He was slightly wounded by a G.S.V. in the leg at Kemmell on 13 November 1915, and returned to duty 12 days later. Went on leave to England in April 1916 and returned to France on 11 August 1916. He was wounded in the field on the Somme by a shell in the face, left arm and back on 13 October 1916, and taken to England on the S.S. *Asturias*, and was in No. 4 General Hospital, Denmark Hill from 27 October 1916 to 3 January 1917. Turner remained in England for the rest of the war and was posted to the Eastern Ontario Regiment Depot at Seaford, Sussex, in October 1917, eventually being appointed G.S.O. 1 and acting lieutenant-colonel at Seaford until 1 August 1919. After a short refresher course at the School of Musketry, Hythe, in September 1919, he returned to Canada, where he became chief instructor at the Canadian School of Musketry. Appointed brevet lieutenant-colonel w.e.f. January 1919, he was appointed Officer Commanding "A" Wing, Canadian Small Arms School, Ottawa, 1 April 1921. He was specially employed as Weapons Training Officer, M.D. 10, (Winnipeg) from 15 April 1924, and concurrently made District Military Intelligence Officer, M.D. 10 (Winnipeg) from 1 November 1929. He retired in 1931 and died in Ottawa in 1939.

Sold with five masonic jewels, one in 9 carat gold, mostly cased; white metal identity bracelet (Cap. A. G. Turner H.Q. 5th Inf. Bde. Can.); mounted group of five miniature dress medals and various tunic ribbon bars; numbered C.E.F. lapel badge 'For Service at the Front'; together with a large quantity of original documents and photographs, including 'Record of Services' and other official documents, press cuttings and two fine portrait photographs.

x121

A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant N. Nicholson, 87th Battalion Canadian Infantry (Canadian Grenadier Guards)

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. N. Nicholson.) *extremely fine* (3) £700-£900

M.C. *London Gazette* 2 April 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 5th November, 1918, in the Valenciennes sector. In command of a company, he showed extraordinary skill in making his dispositions to overcome very heavy machine-gun fire from his front and both flanks, and he personally directed a successful attack on established posts along a sunken road, gaining most valuable information for the attack, which took place the following morning. His magnificent example was an inspiration to all ranks with him.'

Norman Nicholson was born at Kendall, Westmoreland, on 22 February 1895. He enlisted for the 87th Battalion, C.E.F., on 23 September 1915, at Montreal, and embarked for England with the 87th Bn. as a sergeant on 23 April 1916. Proceeded to France with 87th Bn. 11 August 1916; promoted to company sergeant-major, 22 January 1917; transferred to England with a view to being granted a commission in February 1917, and made temporary lieutenant and posted to 22nd Reserve Bn., 28 April 1917. Proceeded to France and taken on strength 87th Bn., 24 January 1918; acting captain, Quebec Regiment, 16 October 1918; temporary captain, Quebec Regiment, 14 April 1919. He was invalided to England, sick, and posted to Quebec Regimental Depot, 7 May 1919, and sailed for Canada on 13 August 1919.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.



A Second War 'North-West Europe' M.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant E.R.S. Fifoot, Coldstream Guards, later Bodley's Librarian, University of Oxford

Military Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1946' and contemporarily engraved 'Lieut. E. R. S. Fifoot. Coldstream Guards', in Royal Mint case of issue with outer card box and named Buckingham Palace enclosure; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; together with the related miniature awards, these mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (4)

£1,400-£1,800



M.C. *London Gazette* 24 January 1946.

The original recommendation states: 'This officer has been an outstanding patrol and platoon leader ever since joining the Battalion in August 1944. Every time he has had the opportunity to distinguish himself for bravery and devotion to duty he has done so. Outstanding examples occurred during twice during Operation *Veritable*.

In the battalion attack at Mull south east of Gennep he commanded the right hand forward platoon which had to cross 3000 yards of open country in face of heavy and accurate enemy DF fire and considerable small arms fire from farm houses and concrete 'Hay Stacks'. Over all this distance this officer's fine example was of the utmost encouragement and resulted, despite heavy casualties, in complete victory.

Again on 9 March this officer was commanding a forward platoon in the battalion attack on the Wesel bridgehead. His platoon started to suffer casualties before crossing the start line and on reaching that they were met with further heavy small arms and mortar fire.

Despite all this Lieutenant Fifoot led his platoon with conspicuous dash and gallantry. No sooner was the original objective reached than he was ordered to carry out a difficult manoeuvre to the flank to meet a threatened German counter attack. Despite intense and accurate mortar and Nebelwerfer fire he accomplished this manoeuvre with great skill thus neutralising the threat to his company's whole position.

These are but two examples of this young officer's intrepid conduct as a platoon commander in the offensive operations of the last few months. During the winter defensive fighting he was equally outstanding as a gallant and resourceful patrol leader. His outstanding conduct and devotion to duty have on many occasions been brought to the notice of his superiors.'

Erik Richard Sidney Fifoot was born at Woodstock, Oxfordshire, on 14 June 1925 and was educated at Berkhamsted School and later the University of Oxford. He was commissioned into the Coldstream Guards in 1943 and served with them during the Second World War on the Western Front. The award of the Military Cross after a period of sustained service with 5th Battalion, Coldstream Guards during Operation *Veritable*, the allied offensive through the Reichswald Forest onto the Rhine flood plain. During this operation the 5th Battalion served with 32 Brigade in General Horrocks' 30 Corps.

With the end of the war Fifoot left the army to continue his studies at University College London for a Diploma in Librarianship and Archives, beginning work that same year in the library of the University of Leeds, a role he remained in until 1958 by which time he had risen from assistant librarian to sub librarian. Appointed Deputy Librarian at Nottingham University in 1958, he then became Librarian at the University of Edinburgh in 1960, a post he held for nearly twenty years until 1979 when he was appointed Bodley's Librarian, the Head of the Bodleian Library at the University of Oxford, and was also made a Fellow at Exeter College, Oxford. He retired in 1981 and died in Oxfordshire on 24 June 1992.

Sold with an original photograph of the recipient; a Coldstream Guards cap badge; a copy of the order of service for the recipient's funeral; various family photographs; and other ephemera.



A superb Second War 1943 'immediate' Typhoon pilot's D.F.C. group of six awarded to Squadron Leader I. J. 'Dave' Davies, Royal Air Force, a former Corporal Clerk who went on to shoot down 3 FW 190's during a scrap over the streets of Margate, 1 June 1943 - his first ever engagement with enemy aircraft. A stalwart of 609 Squadron, he went on to add a Dornier 217 to his tally before being posted to command 198 Squadron in time for D-Day operations.

Davies successfully led his squadron in an attack on the HQ of the German 84th Corps in a chateau near St. Lo, which was totally destroyed by rocket salvos, 6 June 1944. His luck ran out when he was shot down by flak whilst attacking gun positions in support of American troops near Cherbourg, 22 June 1944 - 'He tried to coax it to safety but to no avail and, at 200 feet, Dave bailed out, but he was too low and his parachute was only partially open when he hit the ground'

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1943'; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (590433. L.A.C. I. J. Davies. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted on card for display, with named Air Council enclosure and 'ticker tape' entitlement slip, both laminated, *nearly extremely fine (6)*

£3,000-£4,000



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 September 1943, the original recommendation states:

'Flying Officer I. J. Davies joined No. 609 (VR) Squadron, in April, 1943, after long service in Training Command, and previously as Air Gunner. Apart from taking his full share in Day Defensive Patrols which occupied most of the Squadron's flying time, he at once showed enthusiasm for individual offensive sorties by day and night, whenever the opportunity offered, and in his first attempt damaged the one locomotive (despite flak) and 2 barges, leaving one in a sinking condition. He also has taken part in a number of shipping attacks and larger scale offensive operations. On June 1st he was patrolling base with another pilot when he saw some 15 FW 190's attacking Margate. He at once engaged them, destroying one over Broadstairs, a second in mid channel and a third off Ostend, being attacked on the way having to evade 2 more enemy aircraft which tried to attack off their own coast when his own ammunition was exhausted. This was Flying Officer's Davies first combat with enemy aircraft.

His score is as follows: 3 FW 190s destroyed, 2 Locomotives and 2 Barges damaged, 1 Motor Trawler damaged (shared).

He has also bombed Abbeville and Drucat airfields at night.

Covering Remarks by Sector Commander:

F/O Davies' action in destroying three enemy aircraft during the attack on Margate was an outstanding achievement. I fully endorse this recommendation.'

Additional detail of Davies' remarkable 'scrap' over Margate is given the squadron history, *The Story of 609 Squadron - Under The White Rose*, by F. Ziegler:

'Davies attacks four FW 190s which are gunning the streets of Broadstairs. Chasing down after them between the houses, with his own guns blazing, he just has time to see one pull up and its pilot bale out before giving chase to another six which are headed out to sea - five in a 'vic', with one in the 'box'. Firing on the last from 600 yards, this aircraft obliges by 'weaving', and closing the range he fires twice more, and it crashes into the sea in a great fountain of water. But he himself has to turn, he is alone, but resuming his original course at full boost, spots another pair of 190s, with a third to port. Saving his last second's worth of ammo till he is well within range, he attacks the last and it bursts into flame. They are now exactly over Ostend, and the others turn to counterattack. Time to go home. Score: Three.

A quite breathtaking story which certainly caught the attention of the public when it was published in the *National Press* on 3 September 1943.'

Idwal James Davies was to later sit for a portrait by Cuthbert Orde, and his life and service are recorded in an article by Wing Commander J. Routledge thus:

'Let me tell you the story of the recipient of one group of medals in my collection and see if I can convince you that twentieth century awards can compete in interest and in every other way with earlier medals.

Idwal James Davies was on February 15, 1915 at Abertridur, near Caerphilly, Glamorgan. At the age of 15, he left his school-friends and the comfort and security of his family to join the R.A.F. as an apprentice clerk. He enlisted on October 29, 1930 and given the service number 590433. His apprenticeship was enjoyable, albeit somewhat long in comparison with today's service apprenticeships and it was not until February 18, 1933 that his training was complete. He passed out as a Leading Aircraftman (LAC) in the trade of Clerk, General Duties...

The first real excitement for young Dave, as he was known throughout his service career, came in October 1935 with a posting to Iraq, from where he moved on to Palestine in August 1936... Yet he was a discontented young man, whose heart was never in clerical work as he yearned for more excitement. His mind was forever in the air and he dreamed of emulating the aviators that he mingled with. He took every opportunity to get airborne and despite his secretarial role managed many flights as an unofficial air gunner. One particular pilot who befriended Dave in those Palestine days was Pilot Officer J. C. Wells [later Group Captain and D.F.C. and Bar]: their paths would cross again in years to come.

With promotion to Corporal on August 15, 1937 and further advancement to the temporary rank of Sergeant, on the outbreak of World War Two, things were beginning to move for Dave, though he was still far from content. The taste he had experienced for flying was still there and had left in him an avid desire to become a fighter pilot. Surely, now that we were at war his services would be needed; clerks were two-a-penny, but fighter pilots...? He pressed his case and was eventually accepted for pilot training, which started in August 1940. He quickly proved himself to be a natural aviator and successfully completed training in April 1941, being awarded his wings and simultaneously being granted a commission as Pilot Officer (service number 63418) in the General Duties Branch (*London Gazette* May 2, 1941). He was now over 25 years of age, a little old to be starting a career as a fighter pilot. The air battles of France and Britain had been fought and the ex-clerk felt it was now too late, believing that his chance of glory had been missed. His above average flying ability and his maturity in comparison with the many teenagers coming through training combined against him and it should have been no surprise, albeit still a great disappointment, that Pilot Officer Davies found himself retained on instructional duties, the first of a series of such tours in Training Command. Not what the ambitious Dave would have planned for himself and as Charles Lovell would have said, "Not a lot of romance in that."

Dave was appointed to the rank of Acting Flying Officer on May 23, 1941 to give him some authority in his new position and he quickly became something of a character, admired by his students and fellow instructors alike. He was something of a rebel. There were moments of madness which, in a peacetime airforce, could have ruined him. At R.A.F. Little Rissington, in the spring of 1942, he was tried by General Court Martial for "Whilst on active service improperly and without permission flying below the prescribed height". Dave was engaged to be married to a young lady from nearby Cheltenham at the time and I envisage him showing off a little to impress her and also to convince his students that he was more cut out to be a fighter ace than an instructor in Training Command. Even in war the court martialing of an officer was a serious matter. Dave was found "Guilty", severely reprimanded and ordered to take precedence as if appointed Pilot Officer on April 14, 1942. The 12 months seniority he valued had been lost: he was at the bottom of the pile again.

Dave married his fiancée some seven weeks later and three days before his posting away from the delights of Gloucestershire. The R.A.F. has always had a way of dealing with its rebels! However, he continued to press his case to fly operationally and with his posting to 609 Squadron on March 30, 1943 he had his wish granted. 609 Squadron operated with the sturdy Typhoons, which, whilst perhaps not having the glamour of the earlier Spitfires, were excellent gun platforms and worthy fighter aircraft. Within the Service they were known as the "train busters". Dave's only concern was that at the age of 28 it was all too late. But was it? It didn't take him long to make his mark with the squadron and to his delight one of his close colleagues was Flight Lieutenant Johnny Wells, the officer who had befriended him when an LAC in Palestine. Two months after his arrival, Dave and Wells took part in a breathtaking air battle that caught the attention of the public when it was announced in the national press. Rather than attempting to describe the action myself, let the original recommendation for an award, lodged in Public Record Office document AIR 2/8976, tell the story... [See D.F.C. Recommendation above].

Both the Section Commander and the A.O.C. in a Fighter Command had no hesitation in fully endorsing the recommendation for an immediate award of a Distinguished Flying Cross.

When you realise that this was Dave's first engagement with enemy aircraft, one can begin to appreciate just how brilliant this action was. Certainly, it brought forth two congratulatory signals from higher authority. Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Under Secretary of State for Air, signalled from the Air Ministry on 2 June "So 609 Sqn Has Done It Again. Congratulations On Your Brilliant Exploit". From Air Marshal Leigh-Mallory, the Commander-in-Chief of Fighter Command, came, "Heartiest Congratulations On Your Very Successful Battle Yesterday. Another Brilliant Piece Of Work By 609 Sqn"....

Dave had no time to bask in the glory of the press publicity with his squadron colleagues for the very next day he was posted to 137 Squadron as a Flight Commander, but this time flying Hurricanes.

Now relatively experienced as a fighter pilot, he had the acting rank of Flight Lieutenant and his earlier clash with authority on flying discipline had been forgiven. He never really settled with his new squadron and, on December 8, 1943, to his delight was reposted to his beloved 609 Squadron and Typhoons as a Flight Commander. Johnny Wells was now a Squadron Leader and commanding the squadron: he had pulled the necessary strings and 609 Squadron was equally delighted in having "their Dave" back.

When one reads the operations record books of the Typhoon squadrons for the next six months, one is struck by the astonishing heavy casualty rate and it seems amazing that any of those gallant pilots survived. Day after day, and sometimes twice a day, Dave led his flight in low level attacks across the Channel. On one such sortie in June 1944, led by Johnny Wells, Dave scored his fourth victory in the air. On a sweep of enemy airfields, hoping to catch the enemy taking off or landing, they did just that. The squadron spotted a number of Dornier 217's and Dave, ignoring the airfield defensive flak, chased one across the airfield and sent it crashing inside the circuit. His colleagues got a further three that day. Excitedly, in high spirits, he telephoned his wife that evening to tell her that he'd been credited with another victory. "How nice, dear", she responded and, equally elated, added, "And baby's got another tooth". Wives bring you down to earth!

Now 609 Squadron was operating from Manston, where with 198 Squadron it prepared itself for the support of the invasion of the continent. The Typhoon with its 20mm cannon was a formidable fighter but the squadron's role was changing and the aircraft were fitted with rocket rails in order to carry eight rocket projectiles (RPs.). As D-Day approached, the two squadrons started dive attack operations using RPs on softening-up operations. Targets were radar stations, railway yards, trains etc. Flak on these raids was heavy and many aircraft and pilots were lost. There were few sorties when all aircraft came back unscathed and, on one occasion, Dave had to nurse his aircraft back to base when a ricochet from a piece of his own RPs lodged in the engine, exemplifying well the hazards of this form of attack. The destruction of the radar stations played an invaluable part in the eventual success of Operation *Overlord*.

With D-Day only four days away, Squadron Leader J. Nibblett, the CO of 198 Squadron, was killed on an attack on the Caude Cote, Dieppe, radar site. Next day, Dave was immediately promoted and appointed to succeed him. Standing back, he realised that he had come a long way from being a corporal clerk when war broke out and there was none prouder than Johnny Wells that his protégé had not only survived but was now on equal terms. The two of them were commanding two of the premier ground attack squadrons of Fighter Command.

Dave didn't have to prove himself with his new squadron; they knew each other well and had flown together on operations. D-Day June 6, 1944 arrived and that day Dave twice led his squadron across the Channel on low level attacks to assist in the advance into Europe. The first of these was a very successful mission on the HQ of the German 84th Corps in a chateau near St. Lo, which was totally destroyed by rocket salvos. The heavy death toll continued and it was not long before Dave's luck - because luck did play its part - ran out. Surprisingly it is in the operations record book of 609 Squadron, and not that of 198 Squadron, that one finds the detail of Dave's last fight. The ORB actually calls him "our Dave", such was the affection they held for their former comrade. It is possibly this fact that confused Norman Franks, for in his book *Typhoon Attack* he erroneously records Dave as being CO of 609 Squadron. The two squadrons were operating together in attacking gun positions, road transport and railways in support of the United States forces in the Cherbourg area where Dave's aircraft suffered serious damage from ground flash. He tried to coax it to safety but to no avail and, at 200 feet, Dave bailed out, but he was too low and his parachute was only partially open when he hit the ground. Initially, he was posted as missing but his colleagues from both squadrons, who witnessed the incident, knew better. Squadron Leader I. J. Davies, D.F.C. had been in command a mere 19 days when he was killed that summer day of June 22, 1944. He is buried in the British Military Cemetery, Bayeaux along with many other Typhoon pilots.

Dave's widow and young son were presented with his D.F.C. at Buckingham Palace on December 18, 1945. This award, together with his General Service medal 1918-62 and World War Two campaign medals are in my collection...

Hopefully, this narrative of Dave's humble start to a career, his advancement in rank and profession, and his undoubted gallantry has convinced the doubters that there is romance in the stories behind the medals of the twentieth century.'

Sold with MOD Letter confirming that both of Davies' Log Books were destroyed after the war, copied research, including an image of Orde's sketch, and correspondence between the collector and Flight Lieutenant Denis Sweeting D.F.C. who flew as No. 2 to Davies on his final sortie.



A scarce Second War '1945' A.F.C., '1939' A.F.M. flying instructor's group of four awarded to Sergeant Pilot, later Wing Commander, J. Shearsmith, Royal Air Force

Air Force Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1945'; Air Force Medal, G.VI.R. (363255. S. Sgt. J. Shearsmith. R.A.F.) *double-struck in places*; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display on card, generally nearly extremely fine (4) £2,600-£3,000

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 14 June 1945, the original recommendation states:

'No. 7 Flying Training School (total instructional flying hours - 3230). As assistant to the Chief Instructor Flight Lieutenant Shearsmith has made an outstanding contribution to the efficiency of Flying Training Command. At all times he has displayed marked ability, loyalty and devotion to duty. Although, in his present capacity, much of his time is devoted to administrative detail, he has retained exceptional keenness to keep close contact with the flying instruction personal participation.'

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 2 January 1939, the original recommendation states:

'This NCO pilot has been a flying instructor in the Intermediate Training Squadron of this unit from 9 Nov 1936 to 23 May 1938 and was then transferred to the Advanced Training Squadron.

During the year ending 30 Sept 1938 he completed a total of 278 hours flying. I recommended this NCO for the Air Force Medal in February of this year in view of his extremely valuable flying services under peace conditions and since that date he has still continued to carry out such services. I look upon him as a very efficient pilot and an extremely competent instructor both in single and twin-engined aircraft, and he is most hardworking, energetic and conscientious in all his duties. He also instils the proper confidence in all pupils with whom he is dealing, and such pilots that he has trained have reached a standard which I consider highly commendable. His thoroughness in the work now allotted to him in the Advanced Training Squadron and his experience and efficiency in both squadrons have been of great value to the Service.

Beyond his very excellent ability as an instructor at a Flying Training School, he is gifted with that sense of duty and bearing required of a NCO.

Taking the excellent all-round work of this NCO during the time he has been at this unit, and the very great amount of work that has been given him during this expansion period, I feel that he is deserving of recognition. I therefore very strongly recommend him for the Air Force Medal.

Air Officer Commanding remarks:

Sergeant Shearsmith has, by his exceptional skill and devotion to duty as a Flying Instructor, performed most valuable work in No. 6 Flying Training School. I recommend the award of the Air Force Medal as an appropriate recognition of his services.'

Jack Shearsmith was born in Selby, Yorkshire in April 1907, and enlisted in the Royal Air Force as a Halton Apprentice in the 6th Entry in September 1922. Having passed out and mustered as a Fitter Aero Engine, he was posted for service with 6 Squadron in Iraq, September 1927. Shearsmith returned from Iraq in October 1929, and remustered as a pilot under training in June 1931. Shearsmith carried out his training at 4 F.T. S., and was promoted Sergeant in March 1932. Having served in Egypt on and off between 1930 - 1936, Shearsmith qualified as a Flying Instructor in November 1936.

Shearsmith was posted to the Central Flying School in August 1936, and then to 6 F.T.S., Little Rissington, in November of the same year (presented with his A.F.M. by the A.O.C. at the station in February 1939). He was discharged to a commission in March 1940, and was granted an Emergency Commission as Pilot Officer on probation in the General Duties Branch the following month. Shearsmith briefly stayed as an instructor at 6 F.T.S., before serving at 7 F.T.S., April 1940 - September 1943. He advanced to Flight Lieutenant in April 1942, and to Acting Squadron Leader in February the following year. Subsequent wartime postings included at 18 (Pilots) A.F.U. and 7 (Pilots) A.F.U., before being appointed Chief Ground Instructor at 7 F.T.S. in April 1947. Shearsmith transferred to Aircraft Control Branch in November 1947, and to Fighter Control Branch in July 1949. He advanced to Squadron Leader in January 1952, and subsequent postings included with H.Q. 66 Group, H.Q. 12 Group, H.Q. Met Sector and as Master Controller at No. 144 Signals Unit, Bawdsey. Shearsmith advanced to Acting Wing Commander in April 1957, and retired three years later. Wing Commander Shearsmith resided at 13 Carleton Crescent, Walton, Peterborough in later life, and died in September 1977.

Sold with copied service papers, and research.



An unusual post-War Vampire and Spitfire Test Pilot's A.F.C. group of seven awarded to Flight Lieutenant D. A. Youngs, Royal New Zealand Air Force and Royal Air Force, who flew in three tours over the South West Pacific, in Kittyhawks and Corsairs, during the Second World War. He was mentioned in despatches for his services as a flight commander with 25 Squadron during his last tour, and retrained as a helicopter pilot to serve in Whirlwinds in Malaya and Cyprus

Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, reverse officially dated '1950', and additionally engraved 'D. A. Youngs'; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; New Zealand War Service Medal; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, E.I.I.R., Cyprus (Flt. Lt. D. A. Youngs. R.A.F.) 2nd clasp loose on riband as issued; U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon, mounted for display on card, generally good very fine (7) £1,800-£2,200

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 8 June 1950, the original recommendation states:

'No. 33 M.U., R.A.F. Lyneham. Flight Lieutenant Youngs has been the unit's Test Pilot since May 1948. His work consists in testing high speed aircraft - Vampire and Spitfire - newly erected from storage. The work is exacting as it calls for continual concentrated attention in order to detect and record aircraft faults and behaviour. It is also attended by the abnormal risks which are inseparable from the task of bringing into use, for the first time, aircraft from storage, where they may have suffered climatic deterioration. During the whole period of his service with the unit, Flt Lt Youngs has displayed exceptional skill and zeal in the work. He has demonstrated his skill, not only by the accuracy and acuteness of his diagnosis of aircraft faults and characteristics, which has been of the greatest assistance to the tradesman, and has reduced considerably the number of re-tests necessary, but also during many flying displays which he has given at neighbouring units, at functions organised to stimulate recruiting in the R.A.F., and in the air defence services, viz Battle of Britain Displays, Displays for A.T.C. Cadets and Displays for aircraft spotters. At these displays, his courageous and expert demonstrations of aerobatics on Vampire aircraft, at high speed and low altitudes and at great risk, have excited great admiration for the superb quality of the R.A.F. aircraft and pilots, and have often been the outstanding feature of the displays. Flt. Lt. Youngs' exceptional zeal was well exemplified during the summer months of 1949, when he continually took advantage of the evening hours to test aircraft in readiness for the ground staff next morning. This work, carried out in his own time, meant that he set the pace of work for the ground staff to follow. His flying then reached an intensity which tested his endurance to an extent that it became necessary in the interests of his safety to compel him to go on leave for a short spell for rest. During two of the summer months, he carried out 119 and 123 tests and, during the remaining months, did considerably more than 80 tests each month. Allowing for weather restrictions these are exceptionally high averages. No other test pilot who has served with this unit during the 2 and a half years has approached the high standard which this officer has consistently maintained.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 July 1945.

Douglas Alan Youngs was born in Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex in January 1920. His family emigrated to New Zealand when he was a boy, and he was educated at Takapuna Grammar School, New Zealand. Youngs was employed as a clerk by the New Zealand Insurance Company in Auckland. He enlisted in the Royal New Zealand Air Force in May 1940, underwent pilot training, and gained his 'Wings' in September of the same year. Youngs was commissioned Pilot Officer in November 1940, and flew as a staff pilot at various Flying Training Schools in New Zealand between 1940-1943.

Youngs was posted for operational flying as a fighter pilot with 19 Squadron (Kittyhawks and Corsairs) in February 1944. The Squadron was deployed to Guadalcanal in the South West Pacific, and Youngs flew 2 tours of operational sorties with them. They were employed on flying patrol and ground attack missions against the Japanese, and alternated stations between Guadalcanal and Bougainville. Youngs was posted as a Flight Commander to 25 Squadron (Corsairs) in October 1944, and carried out a further tour of the South West Pacific in that capacity before being posted back to New Zealand as test pilot on the disbandment of the Squadron in March 1945. He carried out at least 123 operational sorties during the war, and flew 2,111 hours from 1940-45.

Youngs transferred to the Royal Air Force, and served two spells with the force including August 1947 - August 1951, and June 1954 - October 1968. He retrained as a helicopter pilot in September 1954, and was posted for operational service with 155 Squadron (Whirlwinds), Kuala Lumpur, as part of the Far East Air Force in November 1954. Youngs served with the Joint Experimental Helicopter Unit, Middle Wallop, from December 1957, and in December the following year was sent out as part of the air reinforcements posted to Cyprus to aid British ground forces with their anti-EOKA terrorist operations. He subsequently served on the strength of 18 Squadron, Gutersloh, and was detached to serve in Nicosia on two separate occasions. Flight Lieutenant Youngs retired in October 1968.

Sold with copied research.

x126 An inter-War Order of St. John group of three awarded to Lieutenant H. G. Matthews, Canadian Infantry

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel; British War and Victory Medals (730199 A. Sjt. H. G. Matthews. 75-Can. Inf.) lacquered, very fine (3) £60-£80



The Unique First Boer War 'Fort Alice Intelligence Department' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant P. Sharkey, 94th Connaught Rangers, a Veteran of Ulundi and the Zulu War, who won his D.C.M. for Gallantry under fire at Fort Alice during the Siege of Standerton; twenty years later, during the Second Boer War, Sharkey re-enlisted and again fought the Boers in the Transvaal, this time as a Scout in the 1st Scottish Horse

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (L./Sergt. P. Sharkey, 2/Conn. Rang.); South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (732 Corpl. P. Sharkey, 94th Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (175 Scout P. Sharkey, Scottish Horse) *suspensions slightly loose on first two, occasional edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (3) £12,000-£16,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, May 2016.

No campaign medals were awarded for the First Boer War 1880-81 but six V.C.s (all of which are held by institutions), one C.B., four R.R.C.s, twenty D.C.M.s and a single C.G.M. were awarded.

One other man who received the D.C.M. for the First Boer War plus a Zulu War medal is recorded on the Q.S.A. roll, but his was a no-clasp medal, suggesting he was involved in the war effort but not engaged in combat. This makes Sharkey's group unique to a man who unquestionably fought in both Boer Wars.

D.C.M. Submitted to the Queen 14 March 1882:

'For his gallant conduct during the investment of Standerton by the Boers.'

The original document, signed by the Queen, is held by The National Archives (copy included).

Patrick Sharkey was born in 1858, possibly in Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Ireland; his father was living there at the time of the 1901 census. He enlisted in the 94th Regiment (Connaught Rangers) in October 1877, when he was about 19.

Zulu War and Operations Against King Sekukini in Transvaal

Sharkey arrived at Durban, the capital of Natal, South Africa in April 1879 on the troopship *S.S. China*. The 94th Regiment formed part of the reinforcements which arrived after the opening battles of the Zulu War, as a response to the disaster at Isandhlwana. He was subsequently present at the final battle of Ulundi in July 1879, which effectively ended the Zulu War. The 94th was the only regiment in Newdigate's Division that had six companies present at the battle. It suffered casualties of two men killed and 18 wounded. By then Sharkey had risen to the rank of corporal, unusual after just two years of army service.

When hostilities against King Sekukuni in the Lydenburg district of the Transvaal resumed in November 1879, four companies of the 94th formed part of the 1,400 Imperial troops and 800 colonials which attacked the reputedly impregnable tribal stronghold. Sekukuni escaped, but he was pursued by 'B' Company of the 94th and captured on 2 December 1879.

First Boer War – Gallantry during the Siege of Fort Alice at Standerton

The 94th Regiment remained in South Africa after the Zulu War, with its regimental headquarters at Pietermaritzberg in south-eastern Natal. Its companies were deployed to garrison a number of towns across the Transvaal, either because they were large and strategic in themselves, or because they were significant waypoints on the British lines of communication, such as Standerton, where the road from Natal to Pretoria crossed the Vaal river. Corporal Sharkey belonged to one of the detached companies based at Wakkerstroom in southern Transvaal.

An extensive account of the 94th's time in South Africa 1879-1882 is recorded in four chapters of Jourdain's Regimental History. Tensions between the Imperial government and the Boers rose throughout 1880, culminating in the Boers declaring Independence in mid-December. The main body of the 94th Regiment was marching from Leydenberg to Pretoria when, on 20 December 1880, it was ambushed by Boers at Bronkhorst Spruit. The Boers called on the 94th to surrender, but the officers chose to fight and suffered a costly and bloody defeat.

As Standerton was situated midway on the main road between Newcastle in Natal and Pretoria, its strategic importance was obvious. The British scrambled to put down the Boer rebellion and on 21 December 1880 two companies of the 94th and one of the 58th Regiment marched into Standerton from Wakkerstroom and began constructing fortifications. A mile outside the town itself, these were soon christened 'Fort Alice'. Standerton sprawled on a slope which overlooked a ford across the broad, sparkling Vaal to the south. It lacked trees or gardens; the fifty-odd iron-roofed houses looked to the visiting C. L. Norris-Newman 'as if they had been a mud-splash thrown at random on the bare veld'. The one object of interest was the octogenarian 'General' Stander, a sturdy Voortrekker who had fought the British at Bloomplaat [33 years earlier] and given the town its name. Fort Alice lay below rocky kopjes rising to the north and east, and the towering, flat-topped Stander's Kop.

Major W. E. Montague of the Connaughts was selected to take command of the new Standerton garrison, despite being far away in the regimental headquarters at Pietermaritzburg near the east coast of Natal. According to the Regimental History, the assignment was not to Major Montague's liking:

"'I don't want to go, sir,' he had told Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley, 'I dislike the Transvaal more than I can say, but if you think there is any necessity for my going, I am ready to start at an hour's notice.' Colley thought it vital, and advised the major, who had an outstanding record in the Zulu War, 'You will find Standerton an excellent position for defence, strengthen it, take care they don't get you unawares, and hold till I come [on January 20th] ... we shall march together on Heidelberg [where the Boers had first proclaimed their independent republic on 16 December 1880].'

To escape detection by Republican patrols (who had already taken two travelling officers prisoner), Montague disguised himself as a colonial bank messenger, journeying to the Transvaal in a post cart. He bought a slouch hat, removed his collar and tie, and left his hair unkempt and his face unwashed after shaving his moustache (which by regulation was worn by all British officers). The Boers let him pass.

Arriving on 23 December, Montague found everything 'in the wildest confusion'. The half-built fort was 'all dirt and muddle'. A strict, no-nonsense officer, he infused discipline and organisation while more vigorous preparations were made for the defence. While the parapets of the fort were being raised, the main stone buildings in the town were loop-holed and garrisoned. Soldiers who misbehaved were bound and lashed. Having resorted to the cat from the outset, the Major had no difficulty in maintaining the strictest discipline during the rest of the Siege. In the beginning there were only thirty-four volunteers serving with the 350 regulars. Others 'came in but slowly, many making excuses for not joining', wrote Montague. 'Pressure became necessary.' He brought the number of 'volunteers' up to seventy-five. When Colley did not arrive at the appointed time [he had been blocked by the Boers on the Transvaal/Natal border and was ultimately killed at Majuba Hill on 27 February 1881], rationing was introduced. Boer sympathisers were given a chance to clear out of Standerton. The small Dutch party which remained complained of, among other things, the theft of the church clock and other items from their place of worship. These were later found among the effects of the men of the 94th."

Sharkey was promoted from corporal to lance-sergeant on 21 December 1880 and moved up to full sergeant just 3 days later, when he was about 23 years old. This meteoric rise probably reflected the need for the 94th to reach its war establishment and incorporate its unwilling local 'volunteers'. 'Sergeant' was possibly a local or extra-regimental acting rank conferred on Sharkey by the newly arrived Major Montague, as it was not included in the naming of Sharkey's D.C.M. It is likely that Major Montague was already acquainted with Sharkey, a result of them having served together during the Zulu War.

Operating out of three laagers, the Boer investment was complete by the New Year. They positioned themselves on the rim of kopjes and Stander's Kop in particular, and the British soon learned that the long-range, sniping rifle fire of the Boers was disturbingly accurate. To draw their fire away from the fort, Montague left the tents outside standing throughout the siege. It took the Boers some time to discover that they were unoccupied. "When the soldiers went to their positions, they were allowed to run but had to keep their heads up. The propriety of ducking when under fire was a frequent topic for discussion... Some held that it was a sign of weakness. They saw a relationship between 'bobbing' and 'bolting'. To the Major 'bobbing' was unbecoming to a British soldier. Montague himself, while steadily walking bolt-upright from post to post, received a slight wound in the leg. If the Boer fire became too warm, Montague undertook a sortie. But invariably within the hour, because of the Boers' excellent organisation, reinforcements rode in from distant Boer posts to discourage any further action on Montague's part."

Major Montague exercised what was at that time a common 'Commander's prerogative' by forming an *ad hoc* 'Intelligence Department', which reported directly to him rather than through his subordinate officers. For this assignment he selected Sergeant Sharkey [94th Regiment] and Colour-Sergeant Conway [58th Regiment], together with ten soldiers. Sharkey's main task was daytime observation of enemy movements from 'an exposed roof-top position' and fire suppression of the massed Boer snipers; Conway was instructed to lead reconnaissance patrols into non-man's land twice a night.

The 94th's Regimental History continues: "One night a drunken Sergeant [believed to refer to Colour-Sergeant Conway of the 58th Regiment] and five of his comrades boasted that they could capture Stander's Kop. They stumbled up the slope to a place near the top and seized a post which the burghers left unoccupied after dark. When the unsuspecting Boers returned in the morning, the six opened fire. The fire was returned, of course, and the Sergeant and his men quickly sobered up when they saw the seriousness of their position. Major Montague had to stage a diversion to bring them down safely to the fort."

The unauthorised night-time 'capture' of Stander's Kop occurred on 4 January 1881. Colour-Sergeant Conway was put under arrest on 5 January and stayed in arrest for the remainder of the siege. Major Montague harassed his opponents on 7 February, by sending his mounted men to attack a small fortification occupied by about sixty Boers some two miles away. Boer reinforcements sent to assist those manning their siege-work were ambushed by the British raiders. On 7 March the garrison repulsed a determined attack on Fort Alice made from the south. Officers bearing news of the end of hostilities (a message from Sir Evelyn Wood) arrived on 25 March 1881. This ended the siege, which had lasted 88 days, a well-sustained resistance during which the Standerton garrison suffered casualties of five killed and two-dozen wounded.

In his official report dated at Fort Alice on 29 March 1881, Major Montague drew Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood's notice to Sharkey's gallant work:

"I would especially mention Sergeant Sharkey who with a party of five men held an exposed position on the roof during the whole siege, keeping the look-out, informing me of every movement of the rebels and putting down fire from their position on the Stony Koppie with excellent effect to judge from the number of men seen to fall." (TNA WO/32/7833 refers). Montague refers to Sharkey for a second time in closing his report, but adds a curious reference to the disgraced Conway: "To Captain Campion, 94th, in charge of the detachment quartered in the town and of the Forts surrounding, the Major wishes to express especial thanks; as well as to Colour-Sergeant Conway, 58th and Sergeant Sharkey, 94th, for the able way in which they kept him continually acquainted with all movements of the attacking force, and he considers that the security the Garrison enjoyed was largely attributed to their vigilance. In bringing the conduct of the Garrison to the notice of the Major-General commanding the troops he will not fail to mention the work done by these two gallant N.C.Os."

Conway was placed under formal arrest from 5 January 1881 for the remainder of the siege, but possibly, due to the need for manpower, was not confined but allowed to remain on duty, which might explain Montague's praise. In any event, Conway was severely reprimanded by Sir Evelyn Wood for recklessly endangering his men while acting without permission. Sharkey was the only member of the Standerton garrison recommended for the D.C.M. (no such recommendation was made for Colour-Sergeant Conway). The warrant was approved by the Queen in March 1882. By this time Sharkey had left the army in order to stay and settle in South Africa, as the 94th had been ordered home. Sharkey purchased his discharge in January 1882, ending full service with the colours of four years and 94 days. His discharge is recorded on the same day on which the Connaught Rangers vacated Richmond Road Barracks in Pietermaritzburg to start their journey to England.

Some interesting insights are provided by an article on page 3 of the *Evening News* of Sydney, Australia, dated 1 November 1899 and headed "Gallant Patrol Work. An Episode of the Last Boer War". The source is described as 'an old comrade' of George Conway, the ex-Colour Sergeant of the 58th who had settled in Australia and was now a Warrant-Officer in the 1st Regiment (of New South Wales infantry). Conway apparently applied to serve with the Australian contingent sent to fight in the Second Boer War, but was refused. Conway's "old comrade" concludes that "many who served with him in the last Boer campaign think it particularly hard that he should have received no recognition for his gallant services. That this was recognised elsewhere is evidenced by the fact that another non-commissioned officer who was only once under fire during the Boer war (and then under Mr Conway's command) refused to wear the Distinguished Service [sic] Medal [a commonly used reference to the D.C.M. in the late 19th Century] which had been granted to him while the color-sergeant was in South Africa."

This 'quote' attributed to the "old comrade" cannot be taken at face value. It is true that Conway's rank gave him seniority over Sharkey, but Sharkey's direct commander was Major Montague, not Conway. As Conway worked at night and Sharkey during the day, Conway had little opportunity to know when Sharkey came under fire, and Montague specifically states that his post was "a very exposed position". As for Sharkey's alleged refusal to wear his D.C.M. while Conway was in South Africa, we know that Sharkey received his Zulu War medal on parade on 12 July 1881, while the earliest date that he could have been in physical possession of his D.C.M. is a year later in mid-1882, by which time he was a civilian. In July 1881 the 58th was re-badged as the 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment and left South Africa for Hong Kong in 1884-5. It is not known when Conway left the colours.

Second Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902

At some point, probably in the 1890s, Sharkey served in the East Griqualand Mounted Volunteers. Following the outbreak of the Second Boer War, Sharkey, at the age of around 43, attested at Dundee in Natal as a Scout in the 1st Scottish Horse on 2 January 1901. On his attestation form he is described as five feet eight and half inches tall, with hazel eyes and grey hair. 1st Scottish Horse was involved in considerable fighting in cavalry actions in the Eastern Transvaal during 1901 and suffered heavy casualties at Moedwil on 30 September 1901 and at Brakenlaagte on 30 October 1901. Earlier, in the action fought at Vlakfontein on 3 July 1901, Lieutenant W. J. English of the Scottish Horse won the V.C.

Patrick Sharkey took his discharge in November 1901 at the end of his twelve-month engagement; his mailing address on the Q.S.A. medal roll is given as 'Rorke's Drift P.O., Natal'.

Sold with copied research.

128



A Boer War D.C.M. pair awarded to Sergeant J. B. McKechnie, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (Pte. J. Mackenchine, Thorneycroft's M.I.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (2554 Serjt: J. B. McKechnie. Thorneycroft's M.I.) surname lightly rubbed on the first, suspension bar ends slightly distorted on the second, otherwise good very fine (2) **£1,000-£1,400**

D.C.M. recommendation submitted to the King, 3 August 1901; *London Gazette*, 27 September 1901; *Army Order* 15 of 1902 (given throughout as Mackenchine); M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 April 1901, p.2612 (Mackechnie).

John Brown McKechnie/Mackechnie attested for Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry at Pietermaritzburg on 27 October 1899, declaring previous service with the Cape Yeomanry (time expired). He was discharged with the rank of Sergeant, at his own request, at Standerton on 9 November 1900.

Sold with a Queen Victoria 1900 Christmas tin, together with copied research.



The unique Great War 'Bristol Fighter Ace' 1917 D.C.M. and 1918 Second Award Bar group of three awarded to Sergeant F. Johnson, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, the most highly decorated surviving British N.C.O. fighter pilot Ace of the Great War; after four victories as an Observer/Gunner in an FE 2b during six perilous months from September 1916, Johnson become a Bristol Fighter Pilot and took his score up to sixteen; he usually closed to within 50 yards of an enemy aircraft before engaging and opening fire

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (6391 Cpl. F. Johnson. 22/Sqn. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (6391 Sgt. F. Johnson, R.A.F.) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine (3)* £20,000-£30,000



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2012.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 April 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as an Observer. He was attacked by three hostile machines and shot one of them down. He had previously shot down three other machines.'

D.C.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 3 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in encounters with enemy aeroplanes, with the following results:- Attack and crashed a Pfalz scout, drove down an Albatross out of control. On previous occasions he had destroyed four enemy aeroplanes and driven three down out of control.'

Frank Johnson was born in Oldham, Lancashire on 28 December 1896, the son of James and Rachel Johnson. He enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps in June 1915, aged 18, and soon qualified as an Air Mechanic, then as an Observer/Air Gunner.

22 Squadron Royal Flying Corps, F.E. 2b Observer and Air Gunner

Johnson was sent out to France in February 1916, to No. 22 Squadron, as an Observer and Air Gunner for the F.E. 2b, which was intended for long-range reconnaissance and escort duty. The F.E.2b was a robust two-seater biplane with a rear-mounted 'pusher' engine. The observer was located in the nose of the nacelle with the pilot sitting above and behind him. The F.E.2 could also carry an external bomb load and was routinely fitted with an air-photography camera. The observer was armed with a .303 Lewis machine gun firing forward on a specially designed, swivelling mount that gave it a wide field of fire. A second Lewis gun was set up in the front of the pilot's cockpit on a high telescopic mounting so the pilot could fire forward over his observer's head.

In practice, this 'pilot's gun' was appropriated by the observers, especially when they discovered that by climbing onto the rim of their cockpit they could fire backwards over the top wing. To some extent this overcame the notorious vulnerability of rear-mounted engine 'pusher' aircraft types to 'stern' attacks from behind. The view from standing on the cockpit rim was excellent in most directions, although even this desperately dangerous position failed to cover a very large blind spot under the aircraft's tail. The observer's perch was a precarious one, especially when firing the 'rear/pilot's gun', and the observer was liable at any time to be suddenly thrown out of the aircraft.

The arrangement was described by Frederick Libby, an American ace who served as an F.E.2b observer in 1916: 'When you stood up to shoot, all of you from the knees up was exposed to the elements. There was no belt to hold you. Only your grip on the gun and the sides of the nacelle stood between you and eternity. Toward the front of the nacelle was a hollow steel rod with a swivel mount to which the gun was anchored. This gun covered a huge field of fire forward. Between the observer and the pilot a second gun was mounted, for firing over the F.E.2's upper wing to protect the aircraft from rear attack ... Adjusting and shooting this gun required that you stand right up out of the nacelle with your feet on the nacelle coaming. You had nothing to worry about except being blown out of the aircraft by the blast of air or tossed out bodily if the pilot made a wrong move. There were no parachutes and no belts. No wonder they needed observers.'

Johnson fought his first combat on the last day of August 1916. It was a protracted dog-fight on account of several different enemy attacks, and one that resulted in Johnson expending all his ammunition. On 24 September 1916 he had his first taste of success, sharing in the destruction of an enemy aircraft (probably a Halberstadt D) over Epehy, but a few days later, on 30 September, his pilot was compelled to make a forced landing at Bray after their aircraft's propeller was damaged during an encounter with several enemy aircraft over Ligny.

Between September 1916 and February 1917 Johnson shot down four enemy aircraft. His victories were achieved in four different F.E.2bs, working with four different pilots. After his first success over Epehy in September, an Albatross D.1 fell to his gun in combat over Guedecourt on 16 October, when he engaged his quarry from a range of 15 to 20 yards. He followed up with another attack at 30 yards range on 20 October over Le Sars, this time observing his opposing gunner collapse into the enemy machine. Johnson claimed another Albatross D.1 over Bancourt on 22 November, after emptying a double drum at 70 yards range. Finally, in terms of his claims with 22 Squadron, he emptied a double drum into an Albatross D.II at 50 yards range over Haplincourt on 4 February 1917, the enemy aircraft being seen to crash at Bancourt.

For his achievements up to February 1917 Johnson was awarded the D.C.M. rather than the M.M. This was a most unusual tribute for a Sergeant, given that, had Johnson been a Warrant Officer, he would have been eligible for the M.C. It probably reflected his outstanding keenness and devotion to duty, mentioned in both of his citations, in addition to his high level of conspicuous gallantry when heavily outnumbered during air battles.

20 and 62 Squadrons Royal Flying Corps - Bristol Fighter Pilot and Ace

Johnson was then sent back to the UK to be trained as a pilot. He took his Aviator's Certificate (No. 4531) on a Maurice Farman Biplane at the Military School, Ruislip in April 1917. At the end of the year he was posted back to France as a member of No. 20 Squadron, which operated the strong and agile Bristol F.2 Fighter. Its primary armament was a single fixed Vickers machine-gun mounted in front of the pilot, supplemented by a flexible, rear-mounted Lewis gun for the observer. 20 Squadron was probably the highest scoring and most decorated R.F.C. Squadron serving on the Western Front, with 613 combat victories.

Johnson scored nine more victories between 11 October 1917 and 17 February 1918, with four different gunners in the rear of the two-seater Bristol Fighter. He often flew with 'Ace gunner' Captain J. H. Hedley. Johnson quickly added to his four earlier victories, sending an Albatross D.III out of control over Moorslede on 11 October. In December 1917 he rapidly increased his score to double figures, adding five Albatross D.Vs to his tally; two of them in the same patrol back over Moorslede on 22 December. After Johnson downed one with his front guns at 50 yards, Captain Hedley hit another at point-blank range and watched it fall in flames.

1918 got off to an equally impressive start, when Johnson locked-on to an Albatros D.III over Staden on 25 January and buckled the enemy aircraft's wings with 100 rounds at only 10 yards range. A few weeks later, on 17 February, once more over Moorslede, Pilot and Observer each claimed a Pfalz D.III, one of them from a range of 15 yards.

Johnson was then transferred to No. 62 Squadron, which also flew Bristol Fighters, and scored his last three victories, one on 27 March 1918, and the other two Albatross D.Vs on 12 April. These two enemy aircraft were seen to crash near Allennes and Chemy. He worked with two different gunners during this time. By April 1918 he had shot down sixteen enemy aircraft, the majority being Albatross biplane fighters, the mainstay of German air power from 1916 to 1918. They could climb fast, powered by mighty Mercedes or Benz engines, and hit hard, with their lightened twin Spandau machine-guns.

Johnson returned to home establishment in May, just after the Royal Flying Corps became the Royal Air Force. He was awarded an unprecedented Second Award Bar to his D.C.M. in September, making him the most decorated living N.C.O. fighter pilot in the British air force.

After demobilisation, Johnson appears to have found further employment as a Motor Mechanic. He re-enlisted in the rank of Sergeant on the Class 'E' Reserve at R.A.F. Cardington in April 1939. Frank Johnson died in Oldham in 1961.

Sold with an original autographed portrait postcard of the recipient, and extensive research, including copied combat reports.



A Great War 'Boesinghe, July 1917' D.C.M. and 1916 M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant T. C. M. Phippin, Grenadier Guards

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (11467 Sjt. T. C. M. Phippin. 1/G. Gds.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (11467 Cpl. T. C. M. Phippin. 1/G. Gds.); 1914-15 Star (11467 Pte. T. C. M. Phippen. G. Gds.) note spelling of surname; British War and Victory Medals (11467 Sjt. T. C. M. Phippin. G. Gds.) medals unmounted, *light contact marks and polished, otherwise nearly very fine* (5) **£1,800-£2,200**

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 22 October 1917; citation published 26 January 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In spite of constant shelling, by which the cable was frequently broken between Brigade and Battalion Headquarters, he personally organised a party and laid five lines himself, maintaining communications at a critical time by his gallant and prompt action. On the following day he displayed similar initiative and skill in connecting up the forward companies with their Battalion Headquarters.'

Annotated Gazette states: 'Boesinghe 30 July 1917.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 October 1916.

Thomas Charles Moore Phippin was born in 1885 in the Parish of Cwmburla, Swansea, and enlisted into the Grenadier Guards at Swansea on 25 April 1904, aged 18 years 7 months, a warehouse man by trade. He was transferred to the Army Reserve on the expiration of his Army Service, 25 April 1907, and was mobilised at London on 5 August 1914. He served in France with the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, from 4 January 1915, was promoted to Corporal in July 1916 and to Sergeant in April 1917. He was admitted to hospital having been gassed on 9 April 1918, and convalesced in the U.K. from 11 April to 1 August, 1918, before returning to France. He returned Home on 25 January 1919, and was demobilised on 31 March 1920, returning to his position as a Police Constable in the Prison Service. He died at Somerton, Somerset, on 19 March 1955, aged 69.

Sold with copied discharge papers, Battalion War Diary extracts and other research.



An outstanding 'Epehy, September 1918' D.C.M. and M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant C. F. West, 7th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, who, when driven back by heavy machine-gun fire, 'collected five men, followed one of our Tanks closely, and rushed a machine-gun post on the outskirts of the village, killing the team of six men and capturing two machine-guns.'

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (G/3147 Sgt. C. F. West. 7/R. Suss: R.) small official correction to unit; Military Medal, G.V.R. (G-3147 Sgt. C. F. West D.C.M. 7/R. Suss: R.) 1914-15 Star (G-3147 Pte C. F. West, R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-3147 Pte C. F. West. R. Suss: R.) mounted on card for display, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (5)* £1,800-£2,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 12 March 1919; citation published 2 December 1919:

'For most conspicuous gallantry near Epehy on 18th September, 1918. When the battalion was held up and driven back by severe machine-gun fire, he, on his own initiative, collected five men, followed one of our Tanks closely, and rushed a machine-gun post on the outskirts of the village, killing the team of six men and capturing two machine-guns. Owing to the heavy fire from other strong points in the village, he was unable to rejoin his company, but held this post for eight hours until the village had been mopped up. He did fine work.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 July 1919.

Charles Frederick West was a native of Arundel, West Sussex, and served in France with the Royal Sussex Regiment from 31 August 1915. In the attack on the village of Epehy on 18 September, 1918, the war Diary records that 'The Battalion attacked at dawn. Very heavy M.G. fire owing to Epehy not being mopped up by the troops in front. Alpine Corps fought hard for the village. Our casualties about 200 OR.' In addition five officers were killed and eight wounded.

Sold with copied research including Battalion War Diary for September 1918.



A Great War 'Western Front 1916' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sapper (later Temporary Sergeant) A. G. Fleet, 5 Signal Company, Royal Engineers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (16364 Sapr. A. G. Fleet 5/Sig. Coy. R.E.); 1914 Star, with clasp (16364 Sapr. A. G. Fleet. R. E.); British War and Victory Medals (16364 T. Sjt. A. G. Fleet. R.E.) mounted on card for display, *nearly extremely fine (4)*

£800-£1,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917; citation published 13 February 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He showed great courage and determination throughout the operations in laying and repairing wires under heavy fire.'

Annotated gazette states: 'France 1916'.

Albert G. Fleet served in France as a Sapper with 5 Signal Company R.E. from 17 August 1914. He was later promoted to Temporary Sergeant.

Sold with copied gazette entries, D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards.



A Great War 'Fontaine Les Croisilles, June 1917' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant J. G. Stephenson, 12th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (18-1382 Sgt: J. G. Stephenson. 12/Nth'd: Fus.); Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (4724 Corpl: J. G. Stephenson. North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (18-1382 W.O. Cl. 2. J. G. Stephenson. North'd Fus.) naming officially re-impressed on these two, a little polished otherwise nearly very fine (4) £800-£1,000



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 25 August 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in collecting the survivors of two platoons and leading them through the heaviest machine gun and rifle fire to the enemy trench. Although isolated and attacked on all sides by overwhelming forces, he held his own for over two hours, when he successfully withdrew with the two surviving men, both of whom were wounded.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Near Fontaine Les Croisilles, 16 June 1917.'

John George Stephenson served in the 5th (Militia) Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers during the Boer War whilst on Prisoner of War duties. At some point he enlisted into the Army for service during the Great War. He won the D.C.M. for work done on the night of 16 June 1917, when the battalion lost 2 officers and 54 other ranks. Besides Stephenson's D.C.M. there were three other awards for this same action, a Lieutenant being awarded the D.S.O., a Captain with a Bar to his M.C., and a Major awarded the M.C., the ribbons being presented in the field on 16 July 1917. When he returned home to Gateshead he was photographed wearing his D.C.M. and Queen's Mediterranean Medal, believed to be a unique combination to the Regiment.

Sold with copied portrait photograph and related copied research.



A well-documented Great War 'Thiepval Ridge, Mouquet Farm' September 1916 D.C.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant William Wilson, Lancashire Fusiliers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (2817 C.S. Mjr. W. Wilson. 9/Lanc: Fus.); 1914 Star, with clasp (2817 Sgt. W. Wilson. 2/Lan: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (2817 W.O. Cl. 2. W. Wilson. Lan. Fus.); War Medal 1939-45, unnamed, mounted as worn, together with Silver War Badge (B17964) nearly very fine or better (6) £1,200-£1,600



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 25 November 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He showed a splendid example to the men of his company. Later, although wounded, he remained with his company throughout the operations.'

William Wilson was born in Wigan on 27 November 1887. A pre-war regular, he served with 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers in France and Flanders from 8 November 1914, and later with the 9th and 16th Battalions. During the Second War he was a Warrant Officer of No. 1178 (Wigan) Squadron, Air Training Corps. He died in Wigan on 31 May 1977.

Sold with several original photographs and documents including large certificate confirming that he 'Served with honour and was disabled in the Great War. Honourably discharged on 2nd October 1918'; letter from the D.C.M. League; typed account of D.C.M. presentation ceremony by the Mayor; Air Training Corps warrant of appointment as W.O. of No. 1178 (Wigan) Squadron from 11 October 1941; and Certificate of Death. Together with copied research including War Diary for September 1916, including detailed report on the attack at Mouquet Farm, during which the battalion lost all the Company Commanders and all but two of the officers who 'went over', and 'about 400 casualties in the ranks'.



A Great War 'Western Front' 1918 D.C.M. group of five awarded to Warrant Officer Class II E. S. Ralfs, 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, who was badly gassed in France, and was awarded the D.C.M. for his gallantry at Monchaux on 24 October 1918; he subsequently served with the Royal Irish Constabulary during the Irish Rebellion

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (5756 C.S. Mjr: E. S. Ralfs. 1/Hamps: R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (5756 Corpl: E. Ralfs. Hampshire Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (5756 W.O. Cl.2. E. S. Ralfs. Hamps. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., 1st issue (5756 C.S. Mjr: E. S. Ralfe. Hants: R.) *suspension claw of QSA re-riveted, contact marks throughout and edge bruising to QSA, nearly very fine and better (5)* £1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 12 March 1919; citation published 2 December 1919:

'For marked gallantry, initiative and skilful leadership. At Monchaux on 24 October 1918, he was among the first to reach the river; here, under heavy machine-gun fire, he assisted in the attempt to bridge the river. When this proved unsuccessful, he collected a party, and running down the bank, came across an old bridge wired up. He rushed across, followed by his men, knocked out a machine-gun post, and formed a bridgehead which enabled the remainder of his company to cross. He did fine work.'

Ernest Samuel Ralfs was born in 1877 and attested for the Hampshire Regiment in 1899, serving with them in both the Boer War and with the 1st Battalion in the Great War (not entitled to a Star). He was badly gassed in France, and for his gallantry at Monchaux on 24 October 1918 was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1918, he was discharged in 1920, after 21 years' service, and subsequently served with the Royal Irish Constabulary in Ireland during the Irish Rebellion with the rank of Sergeant. Re-enlisting in the Hampshire Regiment in 1923, he was appointed Instructor to the Cowes Company, Princess Beatrice's Isle of Wight Rifles. He died on 10 August 1936.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Givenchy, April 1918' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Company Sergeant-Major Henry Bennett, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (8508 C.S. Mjr. H. Bennett. 1/R. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (8508 W.O. Cl. 2. H. Bennett. R. Highrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (8508 C.S. Mjr. H. Bennett D.C.M. R. Highrs.) mounted as worn, together with three hallmarked silver shooting medals: 'Scottish Army Rifle Meeting 1904. The Elkington Challenge Shield, Chattie Match, won by 42nd. Lc. Corpl. H. Bennett.'; 'Minto Cup 1906. Corpl. Bennett 42nd R.H. 04.05.06.'; S.A.R.M. 1912. Sgt. H. Bennett.', *very fine or better* (7) £1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took command of a post after his company commander and subaltern had been killed and the garrison, which originally consisted of two platoons, had been reduced to 12 unwounded men. He showed a complete disregard for his own safety and a firm determination to hold the position at all costs, organising an effective machine-gun and Lewis-gun fire on the enemy's parapet under an intense bombardment.'

Annotated Gazette states: 'Givenchy, 18 April 1918.'



A Great War 'Battle of Cambrai, Masnières' November 1917 D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant P. W. Easter, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (20764 Sjt. P. W. Easter. 1/Essex R.); 1914-15 Star (20764 Pte. W. Easter. Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (20764 Sjt. P. W. Easter. Essex R.) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (4)* £1,200-£1,600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 4 March 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in leading his platoon forward when the company was held up by machine-gun fire, turning the flank of the strong point and enabling the company to proceed. Later, he led his platoon across a footbridge under heavy fire, volunteered to establish a post in front of our line, and having done so, successfully commanded it until ordered to bring it back.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Masnieres, 20 November 1917'.

The *King's Lynn News & County Press* of 16 February 1919, announced: 'A Bircham Totfts Medallist. Sergt. Percy Easter, Essex Regt., has been awarded the D.C.M. for bravery in leading his men during an attack. He joined the Army in Aug., 1914, and went through the Dardanelles campaign. Then he was sent to Egypt and later to France, where he was made a sergeant. In a charge at Cambrai his captain was killed and his lieutenant wounded, and the sergeant led the men. He was wounded by a bullet, but his tobacco pouch saved his life. After treatment in a base hospital he was sent to a private hospital in the West End of London. He is well again, and is expecting to rejoin his regiment in France.' Another edition on 23 February 1918, carried a photograph of Sergeant Percy Easter.

Percy W. Easter served with the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, in the Balkans from 9 October 1915. He was discharged to Class "Z" Reserve on 26 April 1919.

Sold with copied gazette notices, D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards, together with copied press articles and several articles on the Cambrai operations of November 1917.



A Great War 'Vierstraat, February 1915' D.C.M. and Russian Medal of St George group of eight awarded to Private Joseph French, 4th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (468 Sjt: J. French. 4/Middx: Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (5605 Pte. J. French. Middlesex Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5605 Pte. J. French. Middlesex Regt.); 1914 Star, with clasp (G-468 Pte. J. French. 4/Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (G.468 Pte. G. French. Midd'x R.); Defence Medal; **Russia, Empire**, Medal of St George for Bravery, 3rd Class, silver (468 Pte J. Freng. 4/Midlx. R.) impressed naming, note spelling of surname, mounted as worn on two separate bars, edge bruising and contact marks but generally nearly very fine or better (8) £1,400-£1,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 April 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry, great initiative, and coolness at Vierstraat on 26th February, 1915. A German bomb [minenwerfer] having been thrown into our trenches with consequent great destruction and confusion, Private French at once took charge, had the parapet manned, rapid fire opened on the enemy, wounded collected, and the fire in the dug-out extinguished - all this with the utmost promptitude. Subsequently he gave his attention to dressing the wounds of his comrades.'

Russian Medal of St George, 3rd Class *London Gazette* 25 August 1915.

Joseph French served in France from 22 October 1914, as a Private in the 4th Middlesex Regiment, part of 8th Brigade in the 3rd Division.

Sold with copied research including gazette notices, war diary extracts, D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards.



A good Great War ‘Delville Wood’ D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant E. A. Woodward, King’s Royal Rifle Corps

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (5-4510 Sjt. E. A. Woodward. 1/K.R.R.C.); 1914-15 Star (5-4510 L.Cpl. E. A. Woodward. K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (5-4510 Sjt. E. A. Woodward. K.R. Rif. C.) mounted court-style for display, *the first with small edge bruise and light pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (4) £1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 20 October 1916:

‘For conspicuous gallantry in action. He displayed great bravery in repulsing a strong enemy bomb attack, and, despite heavy casualties, and lack of regular bombers, he organised fresh bombing parties with great success.’

Ernest Woodward served with the 1st Battalion in France from 24 November 1914. He won the D.C.M. for his actions during the capture of Delville Wood, 27-29 July, 1916. The regimental history describes Woodward’s distinguished gallantry during the 1st Battalion’s attack on the morning of 27th July:

‘The 1st K.R.R.C. reached its first objective by 7.15 a.m. with small loss. The trench was full of dead and wounded Germans, and also contained three machine guns, destroyed by artillery fire. At 8.08 a.m. the second wave passed through the first wave, advanced to the next objective, and consolidated there. The advance was continued at 8.38 a.m., the final objective reached at 8.50, and a line dug, 150 yards from the edge of the wood, facing north and north-east. Two companies of the supporting regiment which came up on the right dug in too far inside the wood and left the right of the K.R.R.C. in the air. From 9 a.m. onwards the enemy shelled the wood heavily. About 9.30 a.m. the enemy were seen in large numbers north of the wood, massing for a counter-attack, while parties of them began to creep up to the eastern edge of the wood, and at 10 a.m. made a heavy bombing attack, effecting a lodgement 70 yards inside the wood.

The 1st K.R.R.C. at once attacked this party and drove them back about 40 yards, but suffered very severely in doing so; Sergeant Woodward, 1st K.R.R.C., here particularly distinguished himself at the head of his bombers, and his commanding officer reported that it was in great measure due to his efforts that the enemy were driven back with very heavy loss to them.’

Sold with copied research including gazette entry, battalion war diary for July 1916, D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Company Sergeant-Major C. E. Stovin, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, late Royal Army Medical Corps, who was afterwards commissioned into the 12th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (7323 C.S. Mjr: C. E. Stovin. 1/R. Ir: Rif.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (11735 Pte. C. E. Stovin, R.A.M.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (11735 Pte. C. E. Stovin. R.A.M.C.); 1914 Star, with clasp (7323 Sjt. C. E. Stovin. 1/R. Ir: Rif.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. C. E. Stovin.) together with related group of six miniature dress medals, both sets mounted as worn, *generally good very fine or better* (12) £900-£1,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917; citation published 13 February 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has performed consistent good work throughout, and has at all times set a splendid example.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 June 1915 (Field-Marshal Sir John French's despatch of 5 April 1915).

Charles Ernest Stovin served with the Royal Army Medical Corps in South Africa during the Second Boer War. He served in France as a Sergeant in the 1st Battalion, Royal Iris Rifles from 6 November 1914, being mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.C.M., before being commissioned into the 12th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment on 30 July 1917.



A Great War ‘Western Front’ D.C.M. group of five awarded to Lance-Corporal Harold Willicombe, 8th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action on 4 April 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (B-2444 L. Cpl. H. Willicombe. 8/Rif. Bde.); 1914-15 Star (B-2444 Pte. H. Willicombe. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (B-2444 Pte. H. Willicombe. Rif. Brig.); **Belgium**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., together with Bronze Memorial Plaque (Harold Willicombe) in its card envelope, medals mounted court-style, extremely fine (6) £1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918; citation published 17 April 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty since early in the campaign. He invariably displayed the greatest courage and coolness in carrying the wounded under the heaviest fire and in the performance of any dangerous duty.’

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 12 July 1918.

Harold Willicombe was a native of Camberwell and served in France with the 8th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, from 20 May 1915. He was killed in action in France on 4 April 1918 and is commemorated by name on the Pozières Memorial.

Sold with original award certificate for Belgian Croix de Guerre and some copied research.



A Great War 'Givenchy, May 1915' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Corporal P. A. Guest, 24th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen's), Territorial Force

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (1155 Pte. P. A. Guest. 24 Lond: Regt.-T.F.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, South Africa 1901, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal (15449 Tpr: P. A. Guest, 75th Coy. 18th Imp: Yeo:) clasps mounted in order listed with unofficial rivets between first two clasps; 1914-15 Star (1155. Pte. P. A. Guest. 24-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (1155 Pte. P. A. Guest. 24-Lond. R.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (6779760 Cpl. P. A. Guest. D.C.M. 24-Lond. R.) medals unmounted, together with silver and enamel regimental award 'Bayonet Fighting 1913, Class "B", Lce. Corpl. P. Guest, "A" Co.', edge bruising, contact marks and polished, therefore good fine or better (7) £1,000-£1,400



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

'For conspicuous gallantry. Throughout the attack on an enemy trench he led, with great skill and bravery, a party of men against a machine gun.' Annotated gazette states: 'Givenchy, 25-26 May 1915.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916 (Field-Marshal French's despatch of 15 October 1915).

Percy Albert Guest served in South Africa during the Boer War with the 75th Company (Sharpshooters) 18th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry (Medal with 4 clasps, roll confirms). He served with the 24th London Regiment (T.F.) in France from 16 March 1915.

Sold with two photographs of the recipient, one in uniform wearing medals, together with copied research including Battalion War Diary extracts with detailed narrative of the operations at Givenchy, 25-26 May 1915.



A Great War 1918 'Battle of Amiens' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant L. G. Brookbank, 18th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (769576 Sjt: L. G. Brookbank. 18/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (769576 Sjt. L. G. Brookbank. 18-Can. Inf.) *good very fine* (3) £700-£900

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 16 January 1919:

'During an attack this Non Commissioned Officer went forward under very heavy fire to an exposed position in front of Vis-en-Artois on the 28th August, 1918, where he remained for eight hours keeping up a continuous observation of the enemy's movements. The information he sent back was of the utmost importance and largely contributed to the subsequent success of the operation. His example of gallant endurance and determination was very fine.'

Lyn Gordon Brookbank was born in Streetsville, Ontario, Canada, on 31 October 1885 and having worked as a prospector, and also seen service with the Canadian Militia for three years with the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, and one year with the 36th Peel Battalion of Infantry, attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto on 3 January 1916. Posted initially to the 124th Battalion, Brookbank served with the 18th Western Ontario Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front as part of the 4th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry at Vis-en-Artois during the Battle of Amiens on August 1918.

Sold with copied research.



A scarce Second War 1942 'Channel Air/Sea Rescue' C.G.M. group of five awarded to Chief Motor Mechanic L. C. T. Adams, Royal Naval Reserve, who took part in a noble, but ultimately doomed, joint Naval and R.A.F. Air/Sea Rescue operation to save the fighter ace Wing Commander 'Paddy' Finucane who had been shot down and ditched into the sea south west of Boulogne, 15 July 1942.

Four launches, M.L.s 139, 141 and R.A.F. H.S.L.s 138 and 140, set out for the stricken aircraft only to come under concentrated attack from at least 10 F.W. 190 fighter aircraft. Adams' launch, M.L. 139, was attacked on five separate occasions, suffering casualties to the crew and hits which set the fuel tanks on fire. Adams and one other advanced into this inferno, surrounded by deadly gas, and managed to control the fires enough for the ship to withdraw - 'That was the last attack, and three damaged boats came safely to harbour with their load of wounded. The courage of their crews under this fierce onslaught showed most eloquently how the human spirit can rise above such grim horror and misfortune and the ugliness of war'

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, G.V.I.R. (L. C. T. Adams. A/Ch. Mtr. Mech. R.N.) officially impressed naming, *minor official correction* to 'RN'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £10,000-£14,000

C.G.M. *London Gazette* 29 September 1942:

'For gallantry, resolution and seamanship when H.M. Air/Sea Rescue Craft were heavily attacked by enemy aircraft in the Straits of Dover.'

The original recommendation (jointly listed with D/JX. 133162 Able Seaman G. Sandford) for an immediate C.G.M. states:

'On 15th July 1942, H.M. M.L.139 with three other craft was engaged in rescuing airmen from the sea in the Dover Strait when she was attacked by 12 or more F.W.190s. M.L.139 was hit and a fire was started in the petrol compartment. Adams together with another rating [Sandford] entered the almost inaccessible compartment without breathing apparatus and put out the fire. Their action, knowing that the compartment contained over a thousand gallons of high octane spirit, that a tank was holed and vapour was present with the ship under fire from the enemy showed the greatest courage and devotion. These two men undoubtedly saved the ship by their bravery, resource and initiative.'

Leslie Charles Adams resided in Court Hill, Sanderstead, Surrey. He served with the Royal Naval Reserve during the Second World War, and distinguished himself whilst serving with Motor Launch 139 in an Air/Sea Rescue capacity, 15 July 1942. The incident is related in detail in *The Battle of the Narrow Seas, A History of the Light Coastal Forces in the Channel and North Sea, 1939-1945*, by Lieutenant Commander P. Scott, M.B.E., D.S.C. & Bar, R.N.V.R.:

'Air/Sea Rescue is a duty shared between the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy. The R.A.F. uses H.S.L.s (High Speed Launches) and the Navy uses specially constructed R.M.L.s (Rescue Motor Launches), which are larger and slower. Besides these vessels specially designed for the work many other ships have been required to go to the assistance of airmen in distress, amongst them all kinds of Coastal Force craft.

Air/Sea Rescue is an all-weather job, for the airmen are just as likely to crash into the sea when it is rough as when it is smooth; the boats must put forth in foul weather as well as fair, for broken hull frames are of no consequence when there are lives to be saved. The R.M.L.s based on the east coast, for example, have done their unspectacular work magnificently, far out in the North Sea, searching in all weathers for the crews of our own and American aircraft damaged in the air battles over the Continent.

With the steady increase in air activity, A.S.R. work increased proportionately... With our ever-increasing control of the skies, the danger of being attacked by enemy aircraft while engaged on A.S.R. work grew steadily less. But in the summer of 1942 it was still a serious menace. For example, on the 15th July in the course of a fighter sweep, Wing Commander "Paddy" Finucane, D.S.O., D.F.C., was shot down into the sea 7 miles south-west of Boulogne. Two H.S.L.s and two M.L.s were directed to attempt the rescue, although it was later discovered that he had not survived the crash. The boats reached the Bullock Bank in mid-Channel at about 1.20 in the afternoon when the first of a series of devastating attacks was carried out on them by ten Focke Wulf 190 fighters. First H.S.L. 140 was hit, suffering casualties of one killed and one wounded. One of the aircraft, however, was seen to be damaged. The remainder made H.S.L. 138 (commanded by F/O. W. E. Walters, R.A.F.) the object of their concentrated attention.

Walters was wounded in the first attack on his boat and fell forward into the fo'c'sle; the forward gunner was also wounded, but in spite of that the H.S.L. kept firing until all its ammunition was expended. By that time it was burning from stem to stern. The nursing orderly, Aircraftman W. Morgan, who had been badly wounded in the arm, continued to carry out his duties and attended to the casualties below. Every member of the ship's company had by now been wounded and the fo'c'sle was full of smoke. The attacks continued and a moment later Morgan was killed.

Flying Officer Walters and Aircraftman M. Pring, themselves both wounded in the legs but realising the imminent necessity for abandoning ship, struggled to carry the gunner to the upper deck.

When finally they succeeded they collapsed on the deck. Aircraftman Pring was the first to come to, and he pushed the other two over the side and joined them in the water.

Having set the H.S.L. on fire the German fighters switched their attack to M.L. 139. Her Commanding Officer - Lt. A. R. S. Hodgson, R.N.V.R., records that they made five runs, in the first of which the fuel tanks were set on fire. The second caused another fire aft and a number of casualties, but in each of these runs one aircraft was damaged and the second time pieces were seen to fall off the target. Each successive attack increased the damage and the casualties.

The fires were the most serious menace, however. The methyl-bromide extinguishers had been released in the petrol compartment, but the fire was only partially extinguished and the compartment was filled with the deadly gas. In spite of this, Acting Chief Motor Mechanic L. Adams and Able Seaman G. Sandford, armed with hoses and Pyrenes, entered this most inaccessible compartment without breathing apparatus and put out the fire. They both worked in this confined space well knowing that the tank, with over a thousand gallons of high-octane spirit, had been pierced and that petrol vapour was present which might explode at any time; and in addition the ship was still under fire. In the opinion of the Commanding Officer the ship was saved by the bravery and resource of these two men, who were later awarded the C.G.M.

When the Germans flew off and the fires had been brought under control, M.L. 139, with two officers and two ratings wounded, went at once to the assistance of the burning H.S.L., where three survivors were taken from the water.

M.L. 141 which had so far escaped attack, although she had been engaging the Germans as they attacked the others, rescued seven more survivors of the H.S.L. from their raft and proceeded to destroy the blazing wreck by depth charges. Twenty minutes later six more F.W. 190s appeared, and although our Spitfires were protecting the other M.L., the enemy managed to carry out one run on 141 from ahead, in the course of which one officer was killed and three ratings were wounded. The Commanding Officer, Lt. P. M. C. Williams, R.N.R., records that several aircraft were seen to be hit, two of which emitted clouds of black smoke which was clearly distinguished from their exhaust smoke at full throttle. One of these was seen to crash some distance away.

That was the last attack, and three damaged boats came safely to harbour with their load of wounded. The courage of their crews under this fierce onslaught showed most eloquently how the human spirit can rise above such grim horror and misfortune and the ugliness of war.'

The rescue force suffered 2 killed, and 8 wounded. Their bravery was recognised with the award of 1 D.S.C., 2 C.G.M.s and 1 D.S.M. to a member of the R.A.F. A number of Naval Ratings and R.A.F. personnel were Mentioned in Despatches (including Aircraftman W. Morgan, who was Posthumously Mentioned). Adams was invested with his C.G.M., 24 November 1942.

Sold with newspaper cuttings including a photographic image of recipient in uniform, and copied research.

145



A Great War submariner's D.S.M. group of three awarded to Leading Seaman H. C. Wright, H.M. Submarine D7, for the sinking of the U-45 in September 1917

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (191473 H. C. Wright, Lg. Sean. H.M.S. "D7" Atlantic Ocean 12th Sept. 1917); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (H. C. Wright, A.B., H.M.S. Doris) impressed naming; 1914-15 Star (191473 H. C. Wright, L.S. R. N.) *light pitting, otherwise very fine* (3) £1,200-£1,600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 November 1917: 'For services in action with enemy submarines.' The recommendation states: 'Sinking of German submarine U45 12 September 1917. Since joining the flotilla on 14 April Submarine D7 has done 99 days on patrol and 54 days in harbour, which I believe to be a record for any overseas patrol, and which has only been possible through the sustained and united hard work of the whole of the crew, and especially the engine room staff.'

'It was not until September 1917 that a patrol submarine north of Ireland achieved a sinking. U-45 (Sittenfield) had sailed with U-88 and U-54 on the 5th; a week later she was on the surface west of the Shetlands when D-7 sighted her and dived to attack. Twenty minutes later a stern torpedo, fired at 800 yards, struck the U-boat just before the conning tower. One of the two survivors picked up by the British submarine was the radio operator, who had been about to send a message to Wilhelmshaven. He did not have time to do so, and the German command had no idea as to where U-45 was sunk.'

The commanding officer of D7, Lieutenant O. E. Halifax, was awarded the D.S.O. for this action, as well as one D.S.C. and two further D.S.M.s to other members of the crew.

Herbert Charles Wright was born on 10 July 1881, and joined the Navy in July 1899. He joined the submarine branch in November 1912 and served aboard H.M. Submarine D7 from that date until February 1919. He served aboard E33 towards the end of that year and was Shore Pensioned in July 1921.



A fine Second War 'Malta Convoy' D.S.M. group of six awarded to Chief Stoker C. E. Hughes, Royal Navy, for his gallantry during the Second Battle of Sirte on 22 March 1942 when H.M.S. Kingston was hit by a 15-inch shell whilst escorting convoy MW10 from Alexandria to Malta; arriving in Malta he was wounded when the stricken Kingston was hit during an air raid on the Grand Harbour on 4 April 1942 and later sank; he had previously been recommended for the D.S.M. for his services in the same ship, for which he was ultimately Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (K.58629 W. C. Hughes. Ch. Sto.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *nearly extremely fine (6)* £1,400-£1,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 8 September 1942:

'For gallantry, skill and seamanship in H.M. Ships... *Kingston*... in a brilliant action against strong enemy forces which were driven off and severely damaged. This action resulted in the safe passage to Malta of an important convoy.'

The original Recommendation states: 'For fine leadership, initiative and devotion to duty as senior rating of damage control parties when the ship was hit by a 15" shell. Through his efforts and organising ability a fire which might have proved serious was extinguished before it had a chance to get out of control.'

In his report to the Admiralty, Commander Philip Sommerville, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., records: 'I have the honour to report my proceedings during and after the action between the convoy escort and enemy surface forces during the passage of convoy *MW10* from Alexandria to Malta. A Divisional torpedo attack was launched at an enemy battleship accompanied by three cruisers. These forces engaged the division with main and secondary armaments. At 18:46 on 22 March *Kingston* was hit by a 15-inch shell which passed through the whaler on the starboard side, through No. 2 Boiler Room intake and the S.R.E. Room, and exploded under the port Oerlikon platform. Shortly after managing a turn to fire our torpedoes the ship stopped. Before the enemy battleship passed out of view she was seen to be on fire forward and the explosion of one torpedo was observed. The widespread damage to *Kingston* was quickly got under control by prompt and resourceful action by all hands. The fire in the S.R.E. Room was extinguished remarkably quickly. Nearly all the torpedo tubes crew were killed or wounded and on the 4-inch gun deck no one escaped injury. Casualties were also sustained on the Oerlikon and searchlight platforms and at 'X' gun. One officer and fourteen ratings were killed and one officer and twenty ratings wounded. By 19:05 the *Kingston* was able to proceed on the starboard engine at 16 knots which later increased to 20 knots. I proceeded independently to Malta. I entered Malta Harbour at 08:38 on 23 March.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 June 1942:

'For services aboard H.M.S. *Kingston*' (downgraded D.S.M. recommendation).

Edward Charles Hughes was born in Hackney, London, on 21 January 1902 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory* on 24 March 1920. Advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 290 December 1928, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 22 June 1935, and having been advanced Chief Stoker joined H.M.S. *Kingston* on 15 September 1939, serving in her during the first three years of the Second World War.

Hughes was awarded the D.S.M. for his gallantry during a convoy to Malta on 22 March 1942, and having arrived safely in the Grand Harbour was wounded during an air raid on Malta on 4 April 1942; Commander Philip Somerville, the Captain of H.M.S. *Kingston*, was killed in this raid, along with one other officer and ten ratings. *Kingston* was hit again by a bomb on 8 April, and three days later, on 11 April 1942, she received another direct hit which broke her back and she sank.

Hughes's D.S.M. was announced in September 1942, in the same *London Gazette* that the operational awards for Operation *Pedestal* were announced, and he was subsequently congratulated by Lieutenant G. J. Kirkby, D.S.C., formerly of H.M.S. *Kingston*, on 29 October 1942:

'Dear Hughes, I was delighted to read your name among those in the recent list of awards for our action in March. Please accept my heartiest congratulations. It is a shame we are not still all happily together to celebrate in the old style in the Wardroom. I could then thank you personally for the splendid work you did on that occasion, and for your continuous hard work and efficiency and unfailing loyalty to all of us throughout all that grand commission. Are you recovered from the injuries you received in April? It nearly broke my heart to lose the Captain and so many friends, and to think of the old ship being so remorsefully attacked during that unhappy period. I have been out of Destroyers since that time, but hope to go back very soon. Again let me congratulate you and wish you good luck.'

Hughes was invalided out of the Royal Navy on 16 March 1943.

Sold with the recipient's original M.I.D. certificate, dated 11 June 1942, and original letter to Hughes from Lieutenant Kirkby, as quoted above; together with copied record of service and other research.



A Second War D.S.M. awarded to Acting Chief Motor Mechanic C. Lonsdale, Royal Navy, for his gallantry during M.L. 238's daring entry into the enemy held harbour at Krk, in the northern Dalmatians, on the night of 6 December 1944

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (A/C.M.M. C. Lonsdale. P/MX.99499.) *extremely fine*

£1,600-£2,000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 21 August 1945:

'For courage, initiative, and great devotion to duty in damage control after the M.L. 28 [sic - M.L. 238] had made a daring entry into the enemy-held harbour of Krk, on the night of 6 December 1945 [sic - 1944].'

M.L. 238's Daring entry into Krk Harbour

'A further spirited engagement was the outcome of a daring entry by M.L. 238, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander W. Gibson, R.N. R., into the harbour of the enemy-occupied island of Krk, in the northern Dalmatians south of Fiume. Three Motor Launches were involved: Gibson's vessel; M.L. 468 (Lieutenant F. A. Scott, R.N.V.R.); and M.L. 460 (Lieutenant K. D. Dewar, R.N.V.R.). Gibson had been ordered to hunt out and to attack two enemy craft reported to be patrolling off Krk. They arrived on their ground soon after 9 p.m. on 6 December 1944. There was a full moon, with a south-easterly breeze and slight swell, with occasional heavy rain squalls blotting down the visibility to almost nothing.

The patrol was carried out within 100 to 200 yards of the shore, Gibson purposely keeping close in, as the moonlight was very bright between squalls and he wanted to keep under the shadow of the land. However, they sighted no enemy craft, and at about 11.30 p.m. moved off towards Krk town with the intention of 'having a look in the harbour, with the possibility of sinking something inside'.

At ten minutes past midnight, Gibson detached Motor Launches 468 and 460 half a mile from the harbour entrance with orders to cover him with their gunfire 'if things got too warm and I am unable to get out'. He took his own ship into the little port, which has an entrance about 200 yards wide and is partly protected by a breakwater, the end of which he passed within 50 yards. About 300 yards away he soon saw what he took to be five craft tucked into a corner of the harbour deep under the shadow of the land. They looked like schooners and lighters; but, wishing to make certain, he switched on his small searchlight. The moment he did so he was fired upon by a battery of six 20-mm guns.

As he wrote: 'I opened fire with Bofors at the surface craft ahead... They [the 20-mm. guns] were replied to by our midship and after Oerlikons. Numerous light machine guns were observed firing from both the mole to port and a low quay to starboard... These were silenced in about one minute by very effective fire from both port and starboard twin Vickers. Hits were observed in the direction of the surface craft, and a dull red glow was seen, followed by a small explosion.'

Then the Bofors shifted its fire to the shore battery on the starboard bow. The noise of the gunfire was terrific. 'We were receiving some hits from these guns, and the white tracer from their guns, and the red tracer, together with shell-bursts of Oerlikon and Bofors, were illuminating the town and ship at so close a range - roughly 100 yards.

At about 20 minutes past midnight Gibson put his engine to slow astern, with the idea of backing out of harbour. But the stern of his ship fell off to starboard, which left her across the harbour entrance. It was then found that both engines were out of action, petrol pipes having been cut by a 20-mm shell bursting in the engine-room. However, except for one gun, all the shore batteries had ceased firing, and a few rounds from the Bofors silenced this one. 'I ordered cease fire, although still in the harbour entrance, about 50 yards from the south mole. My intention was to make another investigation and see if the boat could be got clear without calling in the others to assist.'

They succeeded in this. The fuel tanks were changed over, and although the engines had an airlock in the fuel system, the boat was got under way by constant hand pumping and joined her consorts outside. M.L. 238 was hit at least eleven times by 20-mm shell, and many more times by splinters and bullets. As may be imagined, she was fairly badly knocked about, but by some miracle had no casualties at all.

In his report of the engagement, Gibson mentioned Acting Chief Motor Mechanic Cecil Lonsdale and Stoker John Nugent, whose action in the engine-room undoubtedly saved the ship from destruction. This was endorsed by a senior officer, who added that the shooting of M.L. 238's guns seemed to have been very accurate against the shore positions, 'which is very much to the credit of the discipline and morale of the crew under close and heavy fire'.

Sold with original Naval Gratuity Certificate, awarding the recipient a gratuity of £20 in respect of his D.S.M.; and *somewhat damaged* Admiralty enclosure announcing the award of the D.S.M.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal C. E. Falder, Hampshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (11617 A.L. Cpl. C. E. Falder. 11/Hants: R.); 1914-15 Star (11617 Pte. C. E. Falder. Hants: R.); British War and Victory Medals (11617 Pte. C. E. Falder. Hants: R.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £600-£800



Provenance: Glendining's, March 1995.

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 November 1917.

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 11 December 1918.

Charles E. Falder attested for the Hampshire Regiment at Highbury, and served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 December 1915. He was awarded the Military Medal whilst serving with the 11th Battalion, and a Second Award Bar whilst serving with the 2nd/4th Battalion.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient; and copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of five awarded to Private W. T. Willis, Hampshire Regiment, who was wounded by gun shot to the head in 1916

Military Medal, G.V.R. (7184 Pte. W. T. Willis. 2/Hamps: R.); 1914 Star, with clasp (7184. Pte. W. T. Willis. 1/Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (7184 Pte. W. T. Willis. Hamps. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (548506 Pte. W. T. Willis. M.M. Hamps. R.) mounted court-style, edge bruise to MM, contact marks, polished, therefore good fine; the LS&GC better (5) £300-£400

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

William T. Willis attested for the Hampshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 September 1914. He was wounded by gun shot to the head in 1916, but recovering was posted to the 2nd Battalion, with whom he was awarded the Military Medal. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 136 of 1926.

Sold with copied research.

Note: M.I.D. unconfirmed.

x150 A Great War 'Vimy Ridge' M.M. awarded to Lance-Corporal J. Hebden, 10 Field Company, Canadian Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (504045 L. Col. J. Hebden. 10/F. Coy. Can: E.) good very fine £200-£300

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 July 1917. The official recommendation states:

'On Vimy Ridge, April 7/8th, 1917.

For gallant conduct and devotion to duty while assisting in the supervision of the digging of an assembly trench in front of our front line, between Irish and Kennedy Craters. His party was twice scattered by heavy shelling but he collected his party and placed them and inspired them with the confidence necessary to complete their task, regardless of the exposure to which he himself was subjected.'

Joseph Hebden died of wounds on 27 October 1917 received the same day on the Abraham Heights in the battle of Passchendaele. He served in France from 10 August 1916, and was wounded at duty on 3 March 1917. He is buried in Vlamertinghe New Military Cemetery.

Sold with copied recommendation and record of service.

x151 A Great War 'Passchendaele Ridge' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant E. A. Hammond, 42nd Canadian Infantry Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada), who was wounded three times during the war

Military Medal, G.V.R. (136045 Sjt: E. A. Hammond. 42/Can: Inf); British War and Victory Medals (136045 W.O. Cl. 2. E. A. Hammond. 42-Can. Inf.) nearly very fine (3) £400-£500

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 February 1918. The official recommendation states:

'For the conspicuous gallantry displayed by this N.C.O. in the attack on Passchendaele Ridge on 2/3rd November 1917. When his platoon were hard pressed he displayed outstanding courage and coolness doing much to assist his Platoon Commander in dealing with the situation.'

Sold with copied recommendation and record of service which shows him as being wounded in September 1916, September 1918, and November 1918.



Family Group:

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant W. J. Malcolm, 46th Battalion (South Saskatchewan), Canadian Infantry, who was wounded in action on 2 September 1918, and died from his wounds on 9 October 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (437003 Sgt W. J. Malcolm. 46/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (437003 Sgt. W. J. Malcolm. 46-Can. Inf.); Memorial Plaque (William John Malcolm); Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (437003 Sgt. W. J. Malcolm. M.M.) *campaign awards lacquered, very fine*

Three: Private D. A. Malcolm, 5th (The Sutherland and Caithness) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 2 October 1917

1914-15 Star (2515 Pte D. A. Malcolm. Sea: Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (2515 Pte. D. A. Malcolm. Seaforth.); Memorial Plaque (David Alexander Malcolm) *campaign awards lacquered, generally very fine or better*

Pair: Private J. D. Malcolm, 5th (The Sutherland and Caithness) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 13 November 1916

British War and Victory Medals (4812 Pte. J. D. Malcolm. Sea. Highrs.); Memorial Plaque (James Donald Malcolm) *campaign awards lacquered, generally very fine or better (12)*

£800-£1,000

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 March 1919.

William John Malcolm was born in Caithness, Scotland in October 1893. He served during the Great War with the 46th Battalion (South Saskatchewan), Canadian Infantry in the French theatre of war. Malcolm was wounded in action, 2 September 1918, and died from his wounds, 9 October 1918. Sergeant Malcolm is buried in the Abbeville Communal Cemetery Extension, France. He had two brothers, who both served with the Seaforth Highlanders, and were both killed during the Great War.

David Alexander Malcolm was born in Watten, Caithness, Scotland and was the son of Mr and Mrs G. Malcolm of Castletown, Caithness. He served during the Great War with the 5th (The Sutherland and Caithness) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders in the French theatre of war from 4 December 1915. Private Malcolm died of wounds on the Western Front, 2 October 1917, and is buried in the Wimereux Communal Cemetery, France.

James Donald Malcolm was the younger brother of the above, and also served during the Great War with the same battalion as his brother. He was killed in action on the Western Front, 13 November 1916, and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

x153 A Great War 'Vimy Ridge' M.M. group of three awarded to Private J. E. Cooper, 46th Canadian Infantry Battalion

Military Medal, G.V.R. (472903 Pte. J. Cooper. 46/Can: Inf); British War and Victory Medals (472903 Pte. J. E. Cooper. 46-Can. Inf.) together with Silver War Badge (No. C20713) this with pin removed and suspended from a chain, edge *bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine and better (4)* £400-£500

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 July 1917. The official recommendation states:

'On Vimy Ridge, on the 12th day of April, 1917.

Was stretcher-bearer in an attack on the Pimple Area. He set a splendid example of bravery by getting ahead of the men who were stuck in the mud in No Man's Land and encouraging them to advance. This was done under very difficult conditions and under heavy rifle and machine gun fire. In the past he has done splendid work in tending wounded, and whenever the enemy's bombardment became severe, made his way to the shelled area, to attend to those requiring assistance. He was recommended for award for fine work in the Somme area, but this award was not granted.

Sold with copied recommendation.

x154 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private O. B. Thompson, 75th Canadian Infantry Battalion

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1090197 Pte. O. B. Thompson. 75/Can: Inf) *nearly very fine* £180-£220

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919.

155 A Great War 'East Africa' M.M. awarded to Private Mbetewa, King's African Rifles

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2431 Pte. Mbetewa. 2/2 K.A.R.) *minor edge bruise, polished, therefore good fine, the reverse better* £240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 July 1917.

156



A Second War 1944 North West Europe 'Nijmegen Bridgehead' 'Immediate' M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant W. Reddall, Hampshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (5493412 Sgt. W. Reddall, Hamps. R.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style, *extremely fine (5)* £1,000-£1,400

M.M. *London Gazette* 5 April 1945:

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

The original Recommendation states: 'On 8 November 1944 during the fighting in the Nijmegen bridgehead near Bommel, Sergeant Reddall was Platoon Sergeant of a platoon who were within 150 yards of the enemy. German S.S. men got up into the top floor of a house with a spandau and began to snipe Sergeant Reddall's Company. Sergeant Reddall crept forward with a Piat and hit the house three times. It was completely burnt out with the Germans inside, and later a patrol found the remains of two burnt-out spandaus in the top room. Sergeant Reddall's gallantry and offensive spirit were a fine example for the men of his platoon.'

x 157



A Second War 1944 'North West Europe' M.M. group of six awarded to Private P. Ellis, 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (4758405 Pte. P. Ellis. Hamps. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Baldwin, July 1969.

M.M. *London Gazette* 1 March 1945:

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

The original Recommendation, dated 26 August 1944, states: 'At St. Peirre la Vieille on 11 August [1944], Private Peter Ellis was acting as Dispatch Rider to the Battalion Command Post. The forward rifle companies were separated from the command post by a ravine which was under continual enemy small arms and heavy mortar fire to the extent that it was impossible to get any track vehicles up to the Companies. Throughout the day Private Ellis acted as Dispatch Rider between the Command Post and these forward troops, and at frequent intervals when Wireless Telegraphy communication failed he was the only link. He also accompanied the Commanding Officer on all his reconnaissances, and whilst doing so showed complete disregard for his own personal safety. Private Ellis's coolness, bravery, and fine example under fire throughout a long and trying day were outstanding.'

Sold with copied research.

x 158

A good Second War 1945 immediate 'North West Europe' M.M. awarded to Sherman tank driver Trooper R. P. Janes, 5th Armoured Regiment (8th Princess Louise's (New Brunswick) Hussars), who was permanently engaged with enemy anti-tank fire during the advance from Voordhuizen to Putten, 17 April 1945. Despite his tank being hit, and his hand being mangled by shrapnel, Janes managed to stay the course with his crew loading the 17 pdr gun and manning the wireless set when he could no longer drive. His tank destroyed 2 anti-tank guns, killing or capturing 22 of the enemy

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (K 66356 Tpr. R. P. Janes. C.A.C.) mounted on investiture pin, *surname officially corrected, good very fine*

£700-£900

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 October 1945, the original recommendation states:

'On 17 April 1945 during the advance from Voordhuizen to Putten, the tank driven by Trooper Janes was hit by an anti-tank gun and Trooper Janes himself was hit in the right hand by shrapnel. He refused to be evacuated and insisted he could carry on. Being unable to drive because of his badly mangled hand, he elected to change places with the loader-operator and load the rounds into the breech of the seventeen pounder gun with which his tank was equipped. A short time later his squadron ran into a strong anti-tank gun position, and, although in great pain and severely handicapped by his mangled hand, Trooper Janes remained at his post and loaded sixteen rounds until the anti-tank gun position was knocked out.

During the next four hours Trooper Janes' squadron was engaged in numerous actions, and Trooper Janes continued to load and operate the wireless set throughout the entire operation.

This soldier's outstanding courage and ceaseless devotion to duty enabled his tank to stay in action at a time when it was badly needed. His tank destroyed two anti-tank guns, killing or capturing twenty-two of the enemy, and played a major part in the success of the squadron's actions.'

Raymond Percival Janes served with the 5th Armoured Regiment (8th Princess Louise's (New Brunswick) Hussars) during the Second World War.

x 159



A Second World War 'North West Europe' M.M. group of seven awarded to Staff Sergeant L. T. Brown, 7th Canadian Medium Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (C.26231 S. Sgt. L. T. Brown. R.G.A.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Canada (S/Sgt. L. T. Brown R.C.A.) mounted for display, generally good very fine (7) £1,200-£1,600

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 October 1945, the original recommendation states:

'Staff Sergeant L. T. Brown, Regimental Artificer, 7 Canadian Medium Regiment, R.C.A., has always done outstanding work in keeping the guns of the regiment in action. During the period 1 February 1945 to 30 April 1945, the guns were subjected to observed enemy gun fire on several occasions but through the efforts of Staff Sergeant Brown the guns were repaired and kept in action.

On one occasion the regiment was deployed in square 0540 supporting 4 Canadian Armoured Division in the attack on Veen, square 1186. The gun area was under heavy, observed enemy artillery fire by day and constant enemy bombing and strafing by night. This N.C.O. showed great coolness, perseverance and fortitude in repairing and maintaining guns that had been knocked out. To a great extent it was by his effort that the guns were kept in action, thus materially assisting in the successful outcome of the operation.

Again, during the preparation for the Rhine crossing, when the regiment was in action near Wissel, a gun was damaged by observed fire from a 105mm. Staff Sergeant Brown coolly carried on and repaired the gun in spite of the continuing and accurate enemy shelling.

Throughout the whole period from Normandy to the present time, this N.C.O. has shown untiring devotion to duty and coolness under fire, and by his technical ability and perseverance he has kept the guns in action which otherwise would have been evacuated and lost to the regiment.'

x 160

A Second World War 'Italian theatre' M.M. awarded to Private J. C. Bohemier, The Loyal Edmonton Regiment, who distinguished himself as a carrier driver rescuing wounded soldiers during an action around the Pisciatelli River, 17/18 October 1944

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (K.65821 Pte. J. C. Bohemier. C. Inf. C.) with 2 identity discs, surname partially officially corrected, good very fine £600-£800

M.M. *London Gazette* 26 April 1945, the original recommendation states:

'On the night of the 17/18 October 1944 The Loyal Edmonton Regiment established a bridgehead across the Pisciatelli River. K-65821 Private Joseph Charles Bohemier was a carrier driver with 4 Platoon of Support Company.

On 18 October 1944, Private Bohemier volunteered to transport wounded personnel from the forward companies to the Regimental Aid Post, a distance of about 1800 yards. The only crossing place was very bad going even for a carrier as it had been used by tanks and had become a veritable quagmire. Although it was also under intense enemy mortar and artillery fire, Private Bohemier made the crossing five times and successfully evacuated twenty casualties.

On one occasion while moving towards one of the forward companies a shell landed a few yards away. The carrier was pierced in a number of places by shrapnel and Private Bohemier was temporarily blinded by mud and blast. Despite this and the fact that he was under enemy observation, this private soldier reached the company where three very serious casualties were waiting to be evacuated. Practically unaided, and under heavy mortar fire, he got the three casualties into the carrier and brought them safely back.

Throughout the whole action Private Bohemier showed the greatest courage and devotion to duty, and his gallant action in the face of great danger and difficulties undoubtedly saved the lives of several men who might otherwise have been fatal casualties.'

John Charles Bohemier served as a Carrier Driver with the The Loyal Edmonton Regiment during the Second World War. He returned to Canada after the war, and resided in Lillooet, British Columbia. Bohemier was a prospector and trucker in his time, and he disappeared, presumed drowned, in November 1974. He had set out in his boat on an errand of mercy to help a resident who lived in an isolated cabin on the shores of Seton Lake, and who had not been heard from in some time.



A Sea Gallantry Medal group of three awarded to Chief Officer Seaward Sydenham, S.S. Alleghany, Mercantile Marine, who was awarded all three life saving medals for the rescue of his brother in the North Atlantic on 16 November 1906

Sea Gallantry Medal, E.VII.R., small 2nd issue, silver (Seaward Sydenham, "Alleghany" 16th November 1906); Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (Seaward Sydenham, Nov. 16 1906) with integral bronze riband buckle; Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea, 2nd small type, silver (Seaward Sydenham "Alleghany" 16 Novr. 1906) mounted for wear, *good very fine and better* (3) £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Edrington Collection, 1980; W. H. Fevyer Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

Seaward Sydenham. Chief Officer of the S.S. *Alleghany*, of West Hartlepool, was born in Hull on 11 June 1877 and was awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal in Silver for the rescue of his brother from the North Atlantic on 16 November 1906. The official recommendation states: 'The Carpenter, H. Sydenham fell overboard and his brother the Chief Officer sprang after him with a lifebuoy. Rescuer swam half a mile and only reached his brother as he was getting exhausted. Both rescued by boat from ship. There was considerable risk and a westerly gale with high sea. Rescue took place in North Atlantic on 16 November 1906.'

For this action Sydenham also received the Royal Humane Society Medal in Bronze and the Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea in Silver, the respective citations reading:

R.H.S. Case no. 35,102: 'On 16 November, 1906, H. Sydenham was swept overboard from the S.S. *Alleghany* at sea, there being a heavy gale blowing at the time. S. Sydenham, Chief Officer of the steamer, took a lifebuoy, and jumping in kept him afloat for half an hour when they were picked up by a boat'.

'On 16 November 1906 the British steamer *Alleghany* encountered a severe gale whilst on a voyage from Liverpool to Newport News. The Carpenter, who was walking along the deck, was thrown overboard when the ship gave a tremendous lurch. Fortunately the incident had been witnessed and the engines were immediately stopped. The Chief Officer, who was the Carpenter's brother, hearing the cry of "Man Overboard" hurried on deck. On learning that it was his brother in the sea he seized a lifebelt and dived to the rescue. After a severe struggle he succeeded in reaching the drowning man, and held him up until the arrival of one of the ship's lifeboats. The two men were in an exhausted condition, but subsequently recovered.'

Sold with copied research.



A rare 'North West Frontier' B.E.M. group six awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 A. R. Clarke, Royal Air Force and Royal Navy, for distinguished service with 11 Squadron at Risalpur, India

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.R. (No. 315032 Flt. Sergt. Arthur Richard Clarke. R.A.F.); British War Medal 1914-20 (315032. Sgt. Mech. A. R. Clarke. R.A.F.) Victory Medal 1914-19 (M.2444 A. R. Clarke. P.O.M. R.N.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (315032. F/Sgt. A. R. Clarke. R.A.F.) *number partially officially corrected*; Jubilee 1935; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (315032. F/Sgt. A. R. Clarke. R.A.F.) mounted for display on card, solder repair to central post of last, nearly very fine (6) £800-£1,000

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 31 July 1931:

'For services rendered in connection with the operations on the North West Frontier of India between 23 April 1930 and 12 September 1930.'

The original recommendation states:

'During period May to September, 1930, at Risalpur, N.W.F.P., this N.C.O. has shown a marked devotion to duty and has set an excellent example to all ranks during a period of intensive work under trying weather conditions.'

1 of only 38 B.E.M.' (G.V.R.) awarded to the Royal Air Force, and 1 of 7 awarded for distinguished service on the North West Frontier.

Arthur Richard Clarke was born in 1894, and joined the Royal Navy in August 1910. He was lent to the Royal Naval Air Service, 25 October 1912 (his R.A.F. personnel number is from the block allotted to ex Royal Navy personnel who were lent to the R.N.A.S. but not formally enrolled into it, and who subsequently transferred to the R.A.F. upon its formation. The differing numbers and Service on the BWM and VM are unusual). Clarke transferred to the Royal Air Force in April 1918, and became an Aircraft Hand and then Rigger (Aero). He served with 11 Squadron at Risalpur, 1928 - 1931, and advanced to Sergeant Major 2nd Class in October 1931 (awarded L.S. & G.C. August 1928). Clarke advanced to Warrant Officer Class 2 in January 1933, and was discharged in October 1936. He died in July 1956.

Sold with copied research.



A rare Second War 'London Blitz' B.E.M. group of eleven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. A. Bartlett, General List, late Sub-Divisional Inspector, Metropolitan Police, and Royal Navy, who was awarded the R.S.P.C.A. Silver Medal for rescuing 'Roger', a frightened Collie dog from a bombed out house in Battersea on 28 September 1940

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Gilbert James Alexander Bartlett); 1914-15 Star (J.25293 G. J. A. Bartlett. L. Tel. R. N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.25293 G. J. A. Bartlett. L. Tel. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; **United States of America**, Medal of Freedom, bronze; R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal, silver (Sub. Div. Insp. Bartlett. 1940.) with integral top 'For Humanity' riband bar, mounted for wear, *generally good very fine and better* (11) £800-£1,000

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 26 September 1941: Gilbert James Alexander Bartlett, Sub-Divisional Inspector, "L" Division, Metropolitan Police [in a joint citation with John Searle, Leader, Civil Defence Rescue Party, Battersea; and George Edward Thomas Smith, Leader, Stretcher Party, Civil Defence Casualty Service, Battersea]

'Bombs demolished several houses under which people were sheltering. Inspector Bartlett made a tunnel ten feet long into the mass of unstable debris and found two injured women. He rendered first aid and then pulled them slowly out. Renewing his search he discovered more casualties whose injuries were such that under the direction of a doctor he administered morphia. He was joined by Leaders Searle and Smith. Owing to the confined space it was necessary for the three men to work lying down and while so doing debris and masonry were continually falling on them. After four hours' strenuous effort six persons were released. Bartlett, Searle and Smith showed great courage and endurance.'

United States of America Medal of Freedom *London Gazette* 16 November 1948: Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary) Gilbert James Alexander Bartlett, B.E.M., General List

'In recognition of distinguished services in the cause of the Allies.'

The official citation states: 'Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert J. A. Bartlett, British Army, performed meritorious service during August 1943 with the Allied Military Government in Sicily. Reports had arrived that there existed an epidemic of typhus on the island of Favignana, about 12 miles off the coast of Sicily. Colonel Bartlett volunteered to investigate. Accompanied by one soldier, he made his way through the heavily mined waters to this island where he found most of the population living in caves, under extremely bad sanitary condition and with an epidemic of typhoid fever. Colonel Bartlett so reorganized and improved conditions on the island that it no longer constituted any problem in Civil Affairs Administration. By his efforts on this hazardous mission he contributed materially to the success of allied Military Government in Sicily.'

Gilbert James Alexander Bartlett was born in Brighton on 31 October 1897 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 24 June 1913. He served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, predominately H.M.S. *Dreadnought* from 27 June 1914 to 21 April 1916 and again from 3 June 1916 to 31 March 1917, and was advanced Leading Telegraphist on 31 October 1916. He was shore discharged on 20 December 1919.

During the Second World War Bartlett served initially with the Metropolitan Police in Battersea, and was awarded the R.S.P.C.A. Silver Life Saving Medal for his gallantry in rescuing 'Roger', a Collie dog, from a bombed out house, along with Police Constable E. P. Kerrison, and War Reserve Police Constable J. Entwistle, on 28 September 1940. This was part of a larger rescue mission, which contributed to the award of the George Medal to P.C. Kerrison, as detailed in the *London Gazette* of 15 November 1940:

'On another occasion some premises were completely demolished by an H.E. bomb. Several persons were trapped under debris, two of whom were dead. P.C. Kerrison accompanied by an Inspector [Bartlett] and a War Reserve [Entwistle] entered the basement, the balustrade and steps of which were in danger of collapsing and the passage blocked by debris. They succeeded in rescuing a baby and two women through the side of the demolished shelter. The coping stones at the side of the steps collapsed whilst they were carrying a woman out of the basement. It was then discovered that another woman was on the top floor, all the rooms of which were exposed, the back and side walls being demolished and the front partially demolished. The P.C. obtained an old decayed ladder and climbed and entered the room rescuing the woman. Shortly after the rescue, further parts of the exposed floorings, and the frontage of the house fell away.'

During this rescue the three men carried 'Roger' to safety before the building collapsed. Roger, frightened by the bombing, had initially attacked his rescuers.

Bartlett was awarded the British Empire Medal for his gallantry in Battersea on 10 May 1941; he had earlier shown great gallantry on 16 April 1940 in rescuing various persons from a bombed and flooded house in the same vicinity. Subsequently commissioned onto the General List, he was ultimately advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient alongside Kerrison and Entwistle after they had rescued Roger; and copied research, including various eyewitness statements relating to his B.E.M.-winning exploits.



The rare Second War B.E.M. group of six awarded to Master Engineer C. V. Worgan, Balloon Command, Royal Air Force, for his service as a balloon operator with "Q" Flight, 952 Squadron during 24 round trips as part of the Channel Mobile Balloon Barrage - he was subjected to attack from air, land and sea. Worgan was later remustered to Aircrew Duties, and served operationally in the Near East

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (649845 A.C. 1. Cl. Charles V. Worgan. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Near East, Cyprus (M. Eng. C. V. Worgan (649845) R.A.F.) last with unofficial retaining rod between clasps, mounted on card for display, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £500-£700

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942, the original recommendation (for the D.S.M. and jointly listed with 7 other members of 952 Squadron Balloon Command - later reduced to 4, with them being awarded the B.E.M.) states:

'These balloon operators have shown devotion to duty in the face of continuous enemy attacks by fire from the French coast, dive bombing and E-boat attacks, during 24 round trips in the Channel Mobile Balloon Barrage in the English Channel between Sheerness and Southampton.'

Charles Vernon Worgan had his B.E.M. presented to him by H.M. The King at Buckingham Palace, 19 May 1942. The awarded was a reflection of his service with 952 Squadron, Balloon Command. An indication of their duties is given in *A Study in Passive Defence* by Flight Lieutenant R. F. Delderfield, which appeared in *The Royal Air Force Quarterly*:

'With the opening of the first phase of the enemy's pre-invasion air onslaught upon Southern England, balloons were seen in a new role. The Luftwaffe preceded its attack upon airfields by an attempt to paralyse Britain's Channel shipping. On 4th August, 1940, the first Channel convoy protected by towed balloons moved along the coast from Falmouth to Sheerness. From that time onwards, for a period of three years, convoy escort was to prove an important part of Balloon Command's routine duties.

The journey of the first balloon-escorted convoy proved uneventful, but during the return trip the ships were subjected to a violent attack by enemy E-boats by night. The following morning thirty Ju. 87's, escorted by Me. 109's, attempted to dive-bomb the convoy, the fighters concentrating on the balloons while the Junkers bombed the vessels. Several balloons were shot down and after the fight R.A.F. operators took over a variety of duties, tending wounded, assisting the seamen and even steering some of the vessels. Work in connection with the protection of ships involved the setting up of shore servicing stations in almost every port round the British coast. "Q" Flight of No. 952 Squadron, which was engaged in convoy work for a considerable period, earned a large number of naval decorations, probably a higher percentage than any small unit of R.A.F. personnel throughout the war. They shared two M.B.E.s, five D.S.M.s, four B.E.M.s and five "Mentions."

Worgan, after a break in Service, remustered to Aircrew Duties, and saw operational service in the Suez in 1956. He was promoted to Master Engineer in August 1956, and retired in 1961.

Sold with copied research.

165 A Second War B.E.M. group of three awarded to Corporal D. A. Shadwell, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (1717024 Cpl. Denis A. Shadwell. R.A.F.V.R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £200-£240

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 12 June 1947.

Denis Alfred Shadwell born in Wandsworth in 1923.

Sold with an original Royal Air Force Headquarters letter announcing the award of the B.E.M. from Group Captain R. H. Young on behalf of Air Commander-in-Chief R.A.F. Mediterranean/Middle East, addressed to 132 Stockwell Road, London S.W.9.

166

A post-War B.E.M. group of six awarded to Chief Yeoman of Signals F. T. H. Harwood, Royal Navy, later Officer Keeper Grade 2, Foreign Office

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (Frederick Thomas Henry Harwood); 1914-15 Star (J.12339, F. T. H. Harwood, Sig., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.12339 F. T. H. Harwood. L.S. R.N.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G. V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.12339 F. T. H. Harwood. C.Y.S. H.M.S. Carlisle.) the last five mounted as worn, *ship partially officially corrected on last, good very fine (6)* £240-£280

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1960: Frederick Thomas Henry Harwood, Officer Keeper, Grade 2, Foreign Office.

Frederick Thomas Henry Harwood was born in Gibraltar on 5 July 1895 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 8 May 1911. He served in H.M.S. *London* from 1914 to 1916 and saw action at Gallipoli. He was advanced Chief Yeoman of Signals on 17 July 1931. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 7 February 1933, and was shore pensioned on 14 June 1935. He was recalled for the Second World War and served in H.M.S. *Fortitude* from August 1939 to 5 September 1941, and was invalided 8 August 1945. He died in Bromley June 1969.

Sold with copied record of service and other research, which confirms the award of the Jubilee Medal on 7 May 1935 whilst serving in H.M.S. *Defiance*.

167



A well-documented post-War B.E.M. for gallantry group of four awarded to Fireman A. A. Dawton, London Fire Brigade, for his gallantry in rescuing four people from a burning house on 19 December 1963

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R., with gallantry emblem (Arthur Alec Dawton.) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Defence Medal; Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Fireman Arthur A. Dawton); London County Council Fire Brigade Good Service Medal (Arthur A. Dawton 1954); together with two London Fire Brigade cap badges, *about extremely fine (4)* £600-£800



B.E.M. for Gallantry *London Gazette* 28 July 1964:

'A fire broke out at a building of five floors and a basement. On the arrival of the brigade the first floor was well alight but people could be seen at a third floor window. An escape was pitched with difficulty and although there was dense smoke at the head of the escape Fireman Dawton ascended and succeeded in helping two women and a man on to the escape. An elderly woman remained in the building and was unable to climb out as the others had done. When she fainted Fireman Dawton entered the room where despite blinding smoke, intense heat and falling and burning debris, he attempted to lift the woman on to his back preparatory to climbing down the escape. On account of her weight he was unable to do this, but managed to pass the still unconscious woman through the window to a Sub-Officer at the head of the escape. There is little doubt that the four people, and particularly the elderly woman, were saved because of the courage and determination displayed by Fireman Dawton.'

Arthur Alec Dawton served as a Fireman with the London Fire Brigade, based at Cannon Street Fire Station, and was awarded the British Empire Medal for Gallantry for the above rescue which took place at 199 Upper Thames Street, EC4, on 19 December 1963. He was presented with his B.E.M. by the Lord Lieutenant of London, Field Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., at County Hall on 29 October 1964.

Sold with named Buckingham Palace enclosure and copy of the *London Gazette* announcing the award; 10 Downing Street letter announcing the award and London Fire Brigade letter of congratulations; various letters regarding the investiture; Invitation from the Lord Chamberlain to the recipient and his wife to a Garden Party at Buckingham Palace, 21 July 1966; the recipient's riband bar, with gallantry emblem on the B.E.M. riband; and a large quantity of photographs, including the recipient being invested with his B.E.M. by Lord Alexander.

Single Orders and Decorations

168



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) a good Great War period Knight Commander's set of insignia comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, and breast star, silver, with gold and enamel appliqué centre, complete with full neck cravat in its *Garrard & Co Ltd* fitted case of issue, *minor loss to red berries on wreath of star, otherwise extremely fine (2)*

£1,800-£2,200

x 169



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's, breast badge, 22 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1815, maker's mark 'IN' for John Northam, complete with correct wide gold swivel-ring suspension and gold ribbon buckle, *minor enamel damage to 'Ich Dien' scrolls and loss to some red berries on both wreaths, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

£3,000-£4,000

170 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with full neck cravat in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue, *good very fine*

£600-£800

171 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's breast badge by *Garrard, London*, silver-gilt, hallmarked London 1895, complete with ribbon buckle, *gilt dull, otherwise very fine*

£220-£260

172



The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, C.S.I., Companion's neck badge, gold and enamels, with central hardstone cameo of a youthful Queen Victoria, the motto of the order set in rose diamonds, suspended from a five-pointed silver star and gold ring suspension, with small length of neck ribbon, *very fine* £3,000-£4,000

173

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels with centres in gold and enamels, with length of neck ribbon in damaged *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue, *obverse centre depressed, otherwise good very fine* £300-£400

174



The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, K.C.I.E., a very fine late Victorian Knight Commander's, set of insignia, comprising neck badge, gold and enamels, the central motto in finely cut gold lettering superimposed on a blue ground, and breast star, silver with gold and enamel appliqué centre, the reverse fitted with gold pin for wearing, with neck cravat, in its *R. & S. Garrard & Co., Haymarket, London*, fitted case of issue, *this a little scuffed, minor chips to green enamel orb of crown, otherwise extremely fine (2)* £4,000-£5,000

175



The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamels, with evening dress neck ribbon, enamel loss to obverse 'jewels' of crown, otherwise nearly extremely fine £600-£800

x176 The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '951', minor blue enamel damage to motto around central medallion, otherwise good very fine £180-£220

177 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E., Knight Commander's 1st type set of insignia comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, and breast star in silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with long length of civil neck ribbon and a short length of military neck ribbon, nearly extremely fine (2) £500-£700

178 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, with length of military neck ribbon in its Toye Kenning and Spencer Ltd case of issue, suspension ring detached from crown, small chip to red enamel, therefore very fine £200-£240

x179 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type lady's shoulder badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1918, on lady's bow riband, in a related but later lady's M.B.E. Royal Mint case, extremely fine £100-£140

180 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, with traces of old lacquer, good very fine £100-£140

181 Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated 1943, lacking integral top riband bar, minor white enamel chip to left hand arm of reverse, otherwise nearly extremely fine £600-£800

182 Indian Order of Merit, Military Division, 2nd type (1912-39), 2nd Class, Reward of Valour, silver and enamel, the reverse with central nut fitting, engraved in two lines, '2nd Class / Order of Merit', lacking ribbon buckle, centre enamel chipped, therefore very fine £220-£260

183 Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue, attributed to Second Lieutenant R. S. C. Brough, 1st Lovat's Scouts, attached 15th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, extremely fine £400-£500

M.C. *London Gazette* 8 March 1919; citation published 3 October 1919

Second Lieutenant Robert Sibbald Calderwood Brough, 1st Lovat's Scouts, attached 15th Highland Light Infantry:

'On 3 October 1918, during the attack on Sequehart, in command of a reserve company, when he saw the attacking troops forced back and the support company advancing, immediately led his company forward and attacked on the left of the support company, clearing the village and beating off the enemy counter-attack. He himself fired a Lewis gun with great effect on the advancing enemy. He showed marked gallantry and initiative.'

Mounted for display with two small photographs, and the citation cutting from the *London Gazette*.

184 Military Cross, G.V.I.R., undated, with traces of old lacquer, good very fine £400-£500

185 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, silver and enamel, heraldic beasts in angles, with small ring suspension but lacking larger riband ring, nearly extremely fine £50-£70

Campaign Groups and Pairs

186



Pair: Troop Sergeant-Major John Inskip, 13th Light Dragoons

Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Albuhera, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (J. Inskip, Troop Serjeant Major, 13th Light Drago) last part of unit obscured by suspension claw; Waterloo 1815 (Serj. John Inskip, 13th Reg. Light Dragoons.) fitted with original steel clip and replacement German silver straight bar suspension together with a fine engraved ribbon slide scroll inscribed 'PENINSULA', *light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better* (2) *£4,000-£5,000*

Provenance: Sotheby, December 1934.

John Inskip was born in the Parish of St Clements, near Hastings, Sussex, and enlisted for the 13th Light Dragoons at London on 19 March 1799, aged 18, for unlimited service. He served as a Private 9 years 11 months, Corporal, 2 years 2 months, Sergeant, 8 years 11 months; and Troop Sergeant-Major, 6 years 7 months. He received 2 years additional service for Waterloo, and afterwards served in the East Indies for 6 years 10 months, being discharged at Bangalore on 24 August 1825, in consequence of 'lameness from a fall from his horse and being worn out by length of service. He received his final discharge at Hastings on 29 June 1826, receiving a pension of 2s tuppence-halfpenny.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

187



Pair: Corporal Samuel Leap, 40th Foot

Military General Service 1793-1814, 10 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse (S. Leap, Corpl. 40th Foot.); Waterloo 1815 (Samuel Le., 1st Batt. 40th Reg. Foot.) fitted with contemporary replacement silver clip and silver bar suspension inscribed 'Peninsula' as often found to this regiment, *the second with edge bruising and contact marks with consequential loss of two letters of surname, fine, the first with light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine (2)* £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Sotheby, July 1896.

Samuel Leap was born in the Parish of Yarcomb, Devon, and attested for the 40th Foot at Taunton, Somerset, on 19 March 1805, aged 15. He served 'under age' until 19 March 1808, and then as a Private until 24 November 1827, when he was promoted to Corporal for the final 3 years 6 days of his service. He served 'in the Peninsula during the Campaigns of 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, & 1814. At Waterloo. Was wounded in the right knee in the Pyrenees, 1st August 1813. In America three months. In New South Wales, five years and three quarters. East Indies, three hundred and sixty days.' He was discharged in the East Indies on 30 November 1830, landed at Gravesend on 18 June 1831, and received his final discharge on 9 August 1831. The Board were of the opinion that 'for the many years he has served in this regiment, he has invariably conducted himself as a steady, honest & brave soldier.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.

188



Pair: Private Richard Smith, 51st Light Infantry

Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle (Richd. Smith, 51st Foot); Waterloo 1815 (Richard Smith, 51st Reg. Light Infantry.) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *the second good very fine, the first extremely fine (2)* £2,800-£3,400

Provenance: Glendining's, March 1929 and December 1931.

Richard Smith was born in the Parish of Putney, Surrey, and was enlisted for the 51st King's Own Light Infantry at Brighton on 17 July 1809, aged 18, for life. He served a total of 17 years 67 days, including 2 years for Waterloo, and was discharged at Corfu on 21 September 1824, in consequence of 'his having been wounded in the wrist and through the chest at Pampeluna on the 30 June 1813.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.



Pair: Corporal William Deighton, 52nd Foot, who was wounded in the left hand at Condisa, 14 March 1811, and by a shell in the shoulder and mouth at Waterloo, 18 June 1815

Military General Service 1793-1814, 10 clasps, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse (William Deighton, 52nd Foot.); Waterloo 1815 (William Dighton, 1st Batt. 52nd Reg. Foot.) fitted with steel clip and later small ring suspension, edge *bruising*, therefore *good fine*, the first *very fine* (2) £6,000-£8,000

Provenance: Greg Collection 1887; Sotheby, March 1979; Glendining's, September 1987.

William Deighton/Dighton was born in the Parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire, and was enlisted into the 52nd Foot on 17 October 1799, aged twenty-eight, a labourer by trade. He served a total of 18 years 10 months, including 2 years allowance for Waterloo, and was discharged with the rank of corporal on 3 August 1816, in consequence of 'Gun shot wound left hand at Condisa, 14 March 1811, and by a shell in the shoulder and mouth at Waterloo, 18 June 1815.'

Sold with copied discharge papers which additionally note 'marks of gun shot wound left hand, shoulder and mouth', together with a quantity of copied research and a copy of Gareth Glover's recent publication on the 52nd Foot at Waterloo.



The unique Defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie group of three to Major Thomas Studdert, Bombay Engineers, Executive Engineer at Kelat-i-Ghilzai, one of eight British officers present at the defence of that place in May 1842, and the only Engineer officer to receive the medal for Hyderabad 1843

Defence of Kelat-I-Ghilzie 1842 (Lieutt. T. Studdert, Bombay Engineers) naming officially engraved in fine running script, fitted with contemporary hinged silver bar suspension; Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (Lieutt. T. Studdert, Bombay Engineers) naming officially engraved in fine running script, fitted with contemporary hinged silver bar suspension; Hyderabad 1843 (Lieutt. Thos. Studdert, Bombay Engineers) naming officially engraved in upright serif capitals, original straight bar suspension, all three fitted with matching gold ribbon buckles and contained in a contemporary fitted carrying case, *minor edge bruising and knocks, otherwise better than very fine* (3) £18,000-£22,000

Provenance: George Dalrymple White Collection 1946; Brian Ritchie Collection of H.E.I.C. and British India Medals, Dix Noonan Webb, Sept 2005.

Thomas George Studdert, eldest son of George Studdert, Magistrate, of Dublin, and Letitia, daughter of the Very Reverend Stewart Blacker, of Carrick-Blacker, was born on 21 March 1821. He was educated at the Great Denmark Seminary, Dublin, Addiscombe and Chatham. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Bombay Engineers on 11 June 1830, and became Lieutenant on 20 August 1834. After a creditable period as an Assistant Engineer on various works in India, he was placed at the disposal of the 'Envoy and Minister at Cabool' and ordered to join the small force at Kelat-i-Ghilzai as Executive Engineer in September 1840.

Following the disastrous retreat of the British from Cabul in January 1842, Ghuznee was retaken by the Afghans, and the isolated garrison at Kelat-i-Ghilzai was invested. The garrison consisted of 600 of the Shah's 3rd Infantry, three companies of the 43rd N.I., forty European Artillery, twenty-three Bombay Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant Studdert and seven other British officers, all under the command of Captain John Halket Craigie.

In spite of 'cold and privation unequalled by any of the troops in Afghanistan', the garrison put up a successful defence through the whole winter till relieved in June 1842. The total strength of the garrison of Kelat-i-Ghilzai, situated about eighty miles north east of Candahar, was fifty-five Europeans and 877 natives. On 21 May 1842, the garrison repulsed a particularly determined attack by some 6,000 Afghans.

'Khalat-i-Ghilzai was attacked at a quarter before four o'clock', reported Craigie, 'The enemy advanced to the assault in the most determined manner, each column consisting of upwards of 2,000 men, provided with 30 scaling ladders, but after an hour's fighting were repulsed and driven down the hill, losing five standards, one of which was planted three times in one of the embrasures... The greatest gallantry and coolness were displayed by every commissioned and non-commissioned officer, and private (both European and Native) engaged in meeting the attack of the enemy, several of whom were bayoneted on top of the sandbags forming our parapets...'

Studdert and his comrades were finally relieved by Colonel G. P. Wymer operating out of Candahar during General Nott's fluid defence. Studdert thereafter participated in Nott's march to Cabul in September and the destruction of the great bazaar before withdrawing to India.

In 1842-44 Studdert was with Major-General Sir Charles Napier's 8,000-strong force, which annexed part of northern Scinde, as assistant to the Chief Engineer, Major Charles Waddington, Bombay Engineers. He became Captain on 9 October 1848, Major on 11 November 1853, and died in Dublin on 28 October 1855.



Four: Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Miller, 80th Foot, who served with the Turkish Contingent during the war in the Crimea

India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Pegu, Bhootan (Lieut. F. Miller. 80th Regt.) unofficial rivets between clasps; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Capt. F. Miller, 80th Regt.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, fitted with silver bar suspension; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, 4th Class large type breast badge, silver, with gold and enamel centre and Crescent suspension, *the first with edge bruising and contact marks, good fine, small chip to Crescent suspension on the last, otherwise very fine and better (4)* *£700-£900*

Frederick Miller was appointed ensign in the 80th Foot on 16 May 1845; lieutenant, 4 April 1846; captain, 1 December 1854; brevet major 6 June 1856; lieutenant-colonel, 63rd Foot, 1 January 1868. Lieutenant-Colonel Miller served with the 80th Regiment in the Burmese war of 1852-53 (Medal with Clasp for Pegu). Served in Turkey and the Crimea in 1855-56 with the Turkish Contingent in command of the 1st Regiment of Infantry (Brevet of Major, 4th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal). Served in India during the mutiny in 1858-59 with the 80th with the column in Futtehpore District, engaged with rebels on 5 March 1858, and the campaign in Oude in October, November, December and January 1858 and 1859 (twice mentioned in despatches, Medal). Served also with the 80th Regiment in the Expedition against Bhootan in 1865 (Clasp).

x192

Family group:

Four: Third Class Staff Sergeant W. B. Howes, Army Service Corps

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (T/3177. 3rd C. S. Sergt. W. Howes. A.S. Corps); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (3177, 3rd Cl: S.S. W. Howes, *** Co. C & T. C.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3177. 3rd Cl: S. Sgt. W. Howes. A.S.C.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, reverse impressed '3177. W. B. Howes C & T. Corps *very fine*

Three: Sapper W. C. Howes, 128th Field Company, Royal Engineers, who was killed during an accidental explosion, when eight charges went off at a stores depot which backed on to an Advanced Dressing Station, 31 December 1915. A number of casualties were suffered amongst the Sappers, the Field Ambulance Unit, and a nearby works party from the 8th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment

1914-15 Star (69408 Spr: W. C. Howes. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (69408 Spr. W. C. Howes. R.E.); Memorial Plaque (William Charles Howes) in card envelope of issue, with collar titles, *nearly extremely fine* (8) £700-£900



W. B. Howes

William Bentley Howes was born in Worcester, and attested for the 20th Foot at Birmingham in December 1870. He transferred to the Commissariat and Transport Corps in October 1872, and served with the corps in South Africa and Egypt. Howes advanced to 3rd class staff sergeant, and was discharged in December 1891.

Sold with portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, and copied research.

William Charles Howes was born in Plumstead, Kent, and resided in Hillingdon, Middlesex. He attested for the Royal Engineers in March 1915. Howes served during the Great War with the 128th Field Company, Royal Engineers on the Western Front from August 1915. Sapper Howes was accidentally killed by the explosion of gun cotton, 31 December 1915, whilst preparing material for the accompaniment to a raid. The circumstances surrounding his death are as follows:

'Lieut. Ruse, two N.C.O.s and seven Sappers were told off to accompany a raiding party into the German lines. The party was struck off all other duties and trained with the remainder of the troops, told off for the raid, in the duties which would be required of them.

The R.E. were required to take over explosives and destroy any machine gun emplacements, mine shafts and as much of the parapet as possible and also to block the two flanks of a certain portion of the enemy's line.

It was decided to make up and take over eight charges of gun cotton of 20lbs each. Three similar charges were fired against a parapet similar to that which it was intended to attack during the training of the detachment.

Lieut. Ruse selected one Corporal and three Sappers and specially trained them in making up of the charges. On the afternoon of 31.12.15 the charges were apparently made up by the above party and about 6pm they were working, apparently on the cases containing them in the advanced store of the 128th Field Coy. R.E. where the explosion occurred.

Lieut. Ruse, the Corporal and three Sappers were all killed and four Sappers who were loading stores in the yard as well as a number of Infantry and R.A.M.C. who were also in the yard were injured.

From the appearance of the locality I am of the opinion that the whole of the eight charges were fired. There is no direct evidence as to what the party was actually doing at the time.

Lieut. Ruse was a very efficient officer and had a knowledge of explosives and the handling of them much above the average. He was very cool headed and was not likely to have been nervous or excited.' (Report of Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Bremner, R.E., C.R.E. 23rd Division refers)

The above took place at the brasserie at Chappelle D'Armentiers, where the field company had a stores depot, and the building was shared with the 70th Field Ambulance Advanced Dressing Station. Howes was killed along with Lieutenant E. W. Ruse, Sappers R. Brown, F. Churchill and J. F. Fleming, and 4 others members of 128th Field Company being wounded. A further man was killed and 10 wounded at the Dressing Station, whilst a work party from the 8th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment also suffered one man killed and 8 wounded.

Sapper Howes is buried in the Erquinghem-Lys Chuchyard Extension, France.

Sold with three contemporary letters, two of which written on Y.M.C.A. paper, all addressed to recipient's wife - one from his commanding officer, one from a friend, and another from the mother of another casualty. With copied research.

For the Memorial Plaque of Lieutenant Ruse, see Lot 490.



Six: Chief Petty Officer J. Mitchell, Royal Navy, attached Royal Australian Navy, who was awarded the Naval Good Shooting Medal whilst serving in H.M.A.S. Australia in 1913, the first time an official medal was awarded and named to an H.M. Australian Ship

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (J. Mitchell, Ord. H.M.S. Theseus.); 1914-15 Star (179801 J. Mitchell, C.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (179801 J. Mitchell. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (179801 John Mitchell, P. O. H.M.S. Astræa.); Naval Good Shooting Medal, G.V.R. (R.A.N. 8118 J. Mitchell, P.O., H.M.A.S. Australia. 1913. 12in. B.L.) *contact marks and minor edge bruising to the pre-Great War awards, generally very fine and better, the last rare (6)* £1,200-£1,600

H.M.A.S. *Australia* was the first capital ship of the Royal Australian Navy, and was commissioned on 21 June 1913. The Royal Australian Navy was first engaged during the Great War; consequently, the Naval Good Shooting Medal awarded to H.M.A.S. *Australia* in 1913 is likely to be the very first medal ever awarded and named to an H.M. Australian Ship.

John Mitchell was born at Foscoway, Clackmannanshire, on 3 May 1878 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 20 May 1894. He served in H.M.S. *Theseus* from 14 January 1896, and was rated Ordinary Seaman from 3 May 1896. He was advanced Petty Officer First Class on 25 April 1904, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 22 May 1911. He was seconded to the Royal Australian Navy for three years from 24 May 1913, and served throughout that period in H.M.A.S. *Australia*. He spent the rest of the War in various shore based establishments, and was shore pensioned on 2 May 1918, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.



Six: **Captain A. Horne, 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, who after being wounded was reportedly murdered by German troops at the battle for Troyon Ridge, during the battle of the Aisne, on 14 September 1914 - a battle in which the battalion sustained an horrendous number of casualties**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (2/Lt. A. Horne. 1/Cam: Hrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. A. Horne. 1/Camn. Highrs.); 1914 Star, with clasp (Capt. A. Horne. Cam'n: Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. Horne.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum, unnamed as issued, *generally very fine* (6) £1,400-£1,800



Alexander Horne was born in Edinburgh on 30 September 1875, the fourth son of Thomas Elliot Ogilvie Horne, a writer to the Signet. The Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet is a private society of Scottish solicitors, dating back to 1594 and part of the College of Justice. He was also first cousin to Major General H. S. Horne, Royal Horse Artillery, and of Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Horne, 3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders. Educated at Saint Ninian's Preparatory School at Moffat and then at Charterhouse School, he originally entered the British Army Militia before obtaining his commission as a Second Lieutenant with the Seaforth Highlanders in 1897, and being posted to the 1st Battalion.

Horne saw service in Egypt and took part in the re-conquest of the Sudan, being present at the Battle of The Atbara on 9 April 1898, and then the Battle of Omdurman and the entry into Khartoum on 3 September 1898. With the capture of Khartoum, Horne was then sent to Fashoda with his company acting as escort to Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief in the Sudan.

With the outbreak of the Boer War, Horne, by then promoted to Lieutenant, went on to see service in South Africa and was present on operations in the Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, as well as operating on the Zululand frontier of Natal. Horne was a keen huntsman with hounds, and in 1906 won the Irish Army Point-to-Point race for heavyweights and also ran third for lightweights. He was also a member of both the Automobile and Caledonian Clubs in London.

Having been promoted to Captain, at the outbreak of the Great War, Horne, who was then Commander of 'B' Company, 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, served with the B.E.F. on the Western Front from 14 August 1914. Taking part in the early actions of the War, including the retreat from Mons, Captain Horne was reportedly murdered by German troops after being wounded at Troyon Ridge, during the Battle of the Aisne. During the battle, in which the Cameron's lost 600 Officers and men, Horne was shot through both legs and carried to a ditch slightly in the rear of the firing line. However, with the Regiment coming under 'murderous shrapnel fire', the battalion was forced to retreat, leaving Captain Horne under care of a sergeant and two Red Cross men. Exactly what happened next is unknown but reports from survivors of the battalion tell that the men with Horne made a Red Cross flag out of a handkerchief and Horne's blood and hoisted it before the advancing Germans but on the Camerons advancing again to retake their old position, they found captain Horne with his head knocked in by rifle butts and shot with his own revolver. The story was reported in the newspapers thus:

“Murdered” by Germans. Fate of a Cameron Highlanders Captain. A prominent member of the County Hall who joined the fighting forces at the outbreak of the war writes home: “Poor Captain Horne of the Cameron Highlanders, whom I knew well, was practically murdered. He was shot in both legs and carried to a ditch slightly to the rear of the fighting line. The Regiment had then to retire and they left Horne with a sergeant. They made a red cross with a handkerchief with his own blood and hoisted it on a stick. They advanced again later and found Horne with his head knocked in by rifle butts and shot by his own revolver”.

Captain Horne's brother would write: 'I think it right that the public and America should know how he came to die. I have now heard from his brother officer, Lord George Stuart-Murray, who was also wounded that day. That on September 14 Captain Horne was wounded on the leg in the firing line. As the line had to retire owing to the murderous shrapnel fire, he was left in charge of two red cross bearers and a sergeant. Later a part of the enemy came on them and shot Captain Horne and his bearers and took the sergeant prisoner. Comment is useless, it was simple murder and I am told that this custom accounts for most of the missing wounded. I hope we can make something of this and let the World know.'

The Battalion War Diary for the period states:

'On 14 September the Battalion marched off from north of Paissy at 5:45, and moved due west of Vendresse to take their position on the line. With them moved the 1st Coldstream Guards, 1st Black Watch, 1st Scots Guards. En route, the Battalion came under long range rifle fire. The diary says that A Coy were deployed on a line across the Troyon, with B Coy on their left. It was added that an attack by the Germans from the left flank across the wooded valley, and a portion of B Coy was put in the rear to guard the left flank. A Coy followed by D advanced on a factory to the north of Troyon. But, before they reached it, they came under very heavy fire from shrapnel and high explosive shells. The Germans were now sighted on the ridge due north of Chivy.' The diary goes on to add that there was a certain amount of confusion caused by a party of German prisoners being escorted through the wood on the immediate left. The battle originally began at 7am. At about 7:20am, the German attack from the Camerons left front about Le Blanc Mont began to develop seriously. B Company was ordered to advance. The whole front was heavily attacked. A company of Black Watch came up to the Camerons left. At 8:50am, a portion of the right gave ground and took cover under the road bank at Chivy-Chemin wood. The majority of the Camerons retained their positions in good order from the factory. Battalions were reorganised in units in the Chivy-Chemin wood and taken forward onto the crest just north east of that point of the wood when a heavy fire was opened on the Germans north of Le Blanc Mont, apparently with considerable success. A certain number of casualties were caused by the Battalion rifle fire from the rear, though every effort was made to stop it. About 10 minutes later the Germans then attacked with 'renewed vigour and in greatly superior numbers all along the front'. The Machine Gun Section came into action due north of the point of the wood. All units were mixed here and the fire was very heavy from rifle, machine guns, shrapnel and high explosive shells. It was added that there were 'a great many casualties'.

Ominously the diary further states that C Company on the left had 13 men killed altogether. This was due to the fact that a body of Germans advanced waving their rifles above their heads and apparently wishing to surrender. On the platoon going forward they were 'decimated by the fire of another German line behind, and the line apparently wishing to surrender lay down and probably fired also'. At about 11:30 the right flank got badly hit from the direction of Troyon. A Company and part of D ran out of ammunition and they moved back into the wood which was being heavily shelled. By this stage, the Brigade fell back and the Battalion got considerably split up, but order was maintained as far as possible. There were further casualties from shell fire, and by the evening the Battalion was entrenched on the north east edge of the Vendresse Valley.

On 14 September, as a result of a German counter attack around Chivy and Beaulne on the 1st and 2nd Guards Brigade, the 1st Cameron Highlanders' flank became exposed after the Germans captured a sugar factory. Machine gun fire caused many casualties. The 1st Cameron Highlanders had been forming up for a counter attack under the cover of a wood in the Chivy Valley which runs a little to the west of Troyon. At 7am, the advance began. Having come out of the trees, the Battalion was subjected to rifle and artillery fire as well. One Company to the right was shattered straight away, but the rest maintained their advance. They were supported by elements of the 1st Black Watch and 1st Scots Guards. They managed to storm the German trenches on the plateau above them. It was mentioned as a 'tremendous sight as Highlanders swept through the German trenches and took up firing line eighty yards beyond the road'. With two and a half companies across the road the remainder of the Cameron Highlanders moved up a smaller ridge where they brought fire on the Chemin Des Dames ridge. The Battalion now occupied an S shaped firing line which at 8.00am was attacked along its whole length. The power of German infantry forced the right flank to fall back behind. But they attacked on the flank and had by then lost more than half their force and were low on ammunition. This resulted in them moving back down the Chivy Valley and ended up at their start line, with less than 50 men under the command of a Major Hon. A. H. Maitland who clung to the ground until all their ammunition was almost exhausted. They had to fall back 50 yards behind the crest of the ridge where they were finally overwhelmed by massed attacks which resulted in Major Maitland being killed. Also, during the battle, Private Ross Tollerton of the 1st Camerons was awarded the VC for his actions in bringing in a wounded officer.

German counter-attacks were in place within hours, however, forcing the Allies back. The German army had demonstrated the effectiveness of defensive warfare. Small advances were achieved, but these could not be consolidated. The 1st Camerons were relieved on 19 September and went into Reserve and billeted. They were back at the front by the 23rd. Fighting was abandoned on 28 September once it finally became clear that neither side would be able to mount frontal attacks upon the well-entrenched positions of the enemy. Commander Sir John French ordering the BEF to dig trenches. As the BEF were not prepared for this, they had to look for digging tools in nearby farms. Initially, only shallow pits were dug up, but were replaced later by trenches of 7ft.

The 1st Division Casualties from the fighting on 14 September alone came to 3,500 officers and men. Many of these were from the two Highland regiments with 600 officers and men of the Cameron Highlanders lost this day. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission have 144 men of the 1st Cameron Highlanders listed as dying on 14 September 1914 – they are buried in a number of cemeteries on the Aisne, or are named on the Memorial to the Missing at La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre. Further to their casualties on 14 September the Camerons suffered another major setback on 25 September, while still on the Aisne. A shell caused the collapse of the cave being used as the battalion HQ, killing five officers and about 30 men.

On 20 September, Sir John French, Chief of Staff of the British Army, had told the Brigadier that the 'action had been most important and highly commended the conduct of the Brigade'. He stated though 'he deplored the heavy casualties, it was absolutely necessary' in order to defend the Aisne, which had been successfully done. By the end of 1915, he was replaced by Douglas Haig."

Horne has no known grave and is commemorated on La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial.

Sold with copied research.

195 Six: **Squadron Sergeant-Major Rough Rider H. Colman, 5th Dragoon Guards, later Lieutenant, Army Service Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3200 Sq. S. Major. R.R. H. Coleman [sic], 5th. Dragoon Guards.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3200 S. Serjt:- Maj: H. Colman. 5th. Drgn: Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. Colman.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Sq-S. Mjr. R.R. H. Colman. 5-D. Gds.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3200 S. Sjt. Mjr. R. Rider H. Coleman [sic]. 5/Dgn. Gds.) *heavy contact marks to the Boer War pair, these nearly very fine; the rest good very fine and better* (8) £600-£800

Harry Colman was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in October 1906; and his Meritorious Service Medal per Army Order 49 of 1939. He served as a Lieutenant with the Army Service Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 February 1917.

Sold with two bronze Royal Naval and Military Tournament prize medals, the reverses engraved '1st. S.V.L. Curragh 1912, S.S.M.R.R. Colman 5.D. G.' and '1st. S.V.S. Curragh 1912, S.S.M.R.R. Colman 5.D.G.

196



Pair: Lieutenant the Hon. Robert V. Grosvenor, Imperial Yeomanry, later 3rd Baron Ebury

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (Lt. The Hon. R. Grosvenor. 21 Co. 2/Impl. Yeo.) engraved naming; Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn with the Jubilee Medal first, *light contact marks, very fine* (2) £600-£800



Robert Victor Grosvenor, 3rd Baron Ebury, was born in Beachampton, Buckinghamshire, on 28 June 1868, the son of Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, 2nd Baron Ebury, and served initially as a lieutenant with the 13th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, being awarded the Diamond Jubilee Medal in that capacity. He served with the 21st (Cheshire) Company, 2nd Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War, the company being commanded by his cousin, Major Lord Arthur Grosvenor, before returning to England on 21 June 1901. He succeeded his father as 3rd Baron Ebury on 13 November 1918, and died without issue at Amersham, Buckinghamshire, on 5 November 1921, being succeeded to the barony by his brother.

Sold with extensive copied research, including various photographic images of the recipient.

The Hon. Robert Grosvenor (right), with his cousin, Lord Arthur Grosvenor, at Chester prior to embarkation for the Boer War



Five: Major H. R. H. Crawford, Hampshire Yeomanry, attached Nigeria Regiment and Gold Coast Regiment, late Imperial Yeomanry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between SA01 and SA02 clasps* (11232 Tpr: H. Crawford. 61st. Coy. 17th. Impl: Yeo.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. H. H. Crawford. Hamps. Yeo); British War and Victory Medals (Major H. H. Crawford); Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1921, with integral top riband bar, mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine, the 1914-15 Star extremely rare to unit* (5) *£1,000-£1,400*

One of only three 1914-15 Stars awarded to an Officer in the Hampshire Carabiniers Yeomanry.

Hedley Reginald Henry Crawford was born in Dublin in 1880 and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry on 1 February 1900. He served with the 61st (South Irish Horse) Company, 17th Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 4 April 1900 to 18 May 1901, and was discharged on 18 June 1901, after 1 years and 138 days' service. He re-attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Curragh on 8 February 1902, and, given the presence of the South Africa 1902 clasp on his QSA, saw further service during the Boer War, although this, and the entitlement to the clasp, are unconfirmed.

Crawford was commissioned into the Hampshire Carabiniers Yeomanry, and served during the Great War on attachment first to the Nigeria Regiment, and then with the Gold Coast Regiment, West Africa Frontier Force, in the Cameroons, Nigeria, and East Africa from 22 September 1914. Transferring to the Retired List with the rank of Major, he was awarded his Territorial Decoration in 1923 (*London Gazette* 9 October 1923).

Sold with copied research.



Five: Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Clayton, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Royal Garrison Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (Lieut. W. A. Clayton. Hants. & I. of W. R.G.A.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1906 (Lieut: W. A. Clayton. R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (Capt: W. A. Clayton. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major: W. A. Clayton.) mounted as worn, generally good very fine (5) £600-£800



William Arthur Clayton was born in Bembridge, Isle of Wight, in 1881 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Royal Garrison Artillery Militia on 12 May 1900. He served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and was commissioned into the Regular Forces on 16 November 1901. He saw further service with No. 2 Battery Artillery, Northern Nigeria Regiment, during the operations in Northern Nigeria in 1906, and having transferred to the Territorial Force was appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Wessex (Howitzer) Brigade, R.F.A., on 21 November 1913.

Clayton served during the Great War, departing from Southampton to India on 9 October 1914, and then in the Aden theatre of War from 20 October 1915. For his services with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 15 August 1917), and was promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (*London Gazette* 25 August 1917). He served the rest of the War in Darjeeling, and was placed on the half-pay list on account of ill-health on 10 May 1922.

Sold with two photographic images of the recipient; and copied research.

Pair: Surgeon J. W. Summerhayes, attached East Lancashire Regiment, who served as Surgeon in Charge of the Military Hospital at Brandfort, Orange River Colony

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (J. W. Summerhayes, M.D. Surgeon.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Civ. Surgn. J. W. Summerhayes. E. Lanc. Rgt.) good very fine (2) £360-£440

James Ward Summerhayes undertook his medical training at Durham and London Universities, and prior to the Boer War was an assistant house surgeon at Nottingham General Hospital. He served during the Boer War in South Africa as a civilian surgeon in charge of the military hospital at Brandfort, Orange River Colony, and also as surgeon attached to the East Lancashire Regiment.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.



Four: Lieutenant C. L. Wells, Hampshire Regiment and Colonial Forces, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services during the Boer War, and later served with distinction in the action at Kotorokoshi on 25 February 1903, during the Kano-Sokoto campaign, which resulted in the award of the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant W. D. Wright, and a further 'Mention' for Wells

Coronation 1902, silver, unnamed as issued; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen, Belfast (Lieutenant C. Wells. Johannesburg M.R.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. C. Wells. J'burg M.R.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1903 (Lieut. C. L. Wells. 2nd N.N. Regt.) the group mounted 'Cavalry' style, generally good very fine (4) £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2012.

Charles Lionell Wells was present at Wepener as a Trooper in the Cape Mounted Rifles and was subsequently appointed to a commission in the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles. He was dangerously wounded near Driefontein on 1 May 1901 and was Mentioned in Despatches 'For dash and judgement in attack on position at Waterval on 10 September, 1901' (*London Gazette* 3 December 1901).

Wells received a commission in the Regular Army as Second Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, on 28 August 1902, becoming Lieutenant on 6 April 1903. He was attached to the North Nigeria Regiment and took part in the Kano-Sokoto campaign, January-July 1903, and was Mentioned in Despatches for his part in the action at Kotorokoshi which resulted in the award of the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant Wallace Wright, The Queen's Regiment. The *London Gazette* of 31 July 1903 states: 'Lieutenant W. D. Wright, with Lieutenant C. L. Wells and 45 men of the Mounted Infantry left on the 24th, reaching Korokoshi on the 25th. He there came into contact with and was charged by the advance party of the enemy coming down the road from Kaura but routed them with the loss of 40 killed and numerous prisoners. Continuing his advance towards Rawia he was riding up to a Chief who apparently wished to surrender, when he was suddenly charged from an ambush by about 30 horsemen, who broke through his men but were repulsed with a loss of 5 killed. Lieut. Wright was informed by his scouts at 8 a.m. that the enemy were advancing in force. He immediately formed square round his horses held by his carriers and prisoners. The enemy in great numbers charged the square repeatedly for two hours. At 10 a.m. the enemy drew off leaving 65 horsemen dead within 30 yards of the square, 11 of them being recognised as principal chiefs of Kano... Lieutenant Wright makes special mention of the assistance he received from Lieutenant C. L. Wells, 3rd Hampshire Regiment, who between enemy charges, was employed in cutting down thorn bushes to form a zariba outside the square.'

Sold with copied research.

201 Five: Captain E. O. King, Hampshire Regiment, later Royal Army Ordnance Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (190 Pte. E. O. King, 2nd. Hampshire Regt.); Defence Medal; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V. R., 1st issue (380802 S. Mjr. E. O. King, 17/Hamps: R.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (Ernest Otto King); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (284 C. Sjt: E. O. King. 5/Hants: Regt.) mounted court-style for display in this order, generally good very fine and better (5) £300-£400

Ernest Otto King was born in Southampton on 6 July 1876 and joined the Post Office as a temporary Postman on 30 August 1896, being confirmed as Town Postman on 4 November of that year. He attested for the Hampshire Regiment for the duration of hostilities at Winchester on 24 January 1900, having previously served in the Regiment's 2nd Volunteer Battalion, and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 11 May 1900 to 17 May 1901. He was one of the Volunteers who received the Freedom of the Borough of Southampton on 10 October 1900, and was discharged on 24 May 1901, resuming his employment as a Postman.

King was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 8 of January 1914, whilst serving with the 5th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, and served with the Hampshire Regiment throughout the Great War, from 4 August 1914 to 14 February 1919. Advanced Warrant Officer Class II in 1915, and Warrant Officer Class I in 1917, for his services at home with the 17th Battalion was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (*London Gazette* 22 February 1919).

King joined the Royal Army Ordnance Corps in November 1920, and as promoted Lieutenant in 1922. Advanced Captain, he was awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement from the Post Office on his 60th birthday (*London Gazette* 4 September 1936).

Sold with copied research and medal roll extracts.

202 Six: Lieutenant (Quartermaster) H. Buckingham, Hampshire Regiment, who died of pneumonia in Mesopotamia on 20 December 1917

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4661 Pte. H. Buckingham, 2nd. Hampshire Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4661 Corpl: H. Buckingham. Hampshire Regt.); 1914-15 Star (Q.M. & Lieut. H. Buckingham. Hamps. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Q.M. & Lieut. H. Buckingham.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4661 C. Sjt: H. Buckingham. Hants: Regt.) mounted court-style for display, *heavy edge bruising and contact marks to the Boer War pair, these therefore good fine; the last four extremely fine (6)* £360-£440



Henry Buckingham was born in 1875 and attested for the Hampshire Regiment on 12 August 1895. He served nearly 16 years overseas, in Malta, Bermuda, South Africa, Mauritius, and India, and was advanced Colour-Sergeant in December 1905. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 412 of October 1914, and was commissioned Lieutenant (Quartermaster) on 4 October 1914. He served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War in Mesopotamia from 18 March 1915, and for his services in Mesopotamia was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 15 August 1917). He died of pneumonia at Baghdad on 20 December 1917, and is buried in Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery, Iraq.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient; and copied research.

203 Pair: Colour Sergeant H. Perrett, Hampshire Regiment, who was Mentioned in Despatches

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg (3185 Sejt. H. Perrett, 2: Hampshire Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3185 Cr:-Serjt: H. Perrett. Hampshire Regt.) *contact marks, very fine (2)* £180-£220

Henry Thomas Perrett was born in Gosport, Hampshire, in 1872 and attested there for the Hampshire Regiment on 7 August 1890, having previously served with the Regiment's 3rd (Militia) Battalion. He was advanced Sergeant on 22 October 1898, and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 4 January 1900 to 28 September 1902, being advanced Colour Sergeant on 24 January 1902. For his services during the Boer War he was Mentioned in Lord Robert's Despatch of 4 September 1901 (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901).

Perrett was posted to the Permanent Staff of the 3rd Battalion on 16 April 1903, and was discharged on 6 October 1906, after 16 years and 61 days' service. He died in October 1909.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

204 Five: Sergeant F. Tuck, Hampshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *top lugs removed* (No. 6 Drummer F. Tuck, 2nd. Batt. Hampshire Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (280014 A. C. Sjt. F. Tuck. Hamps. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (122 Sjt. F. Tuck. Hamps. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., with two Additional Award Bars (No. 122. Cpl. F. Tuck. 6th. Batt. Hampshire Regt. T.F.) *light contact marks, generally good very fine* (5) £400-£500

Frederick Tuck was born in Portsmouth in 1881 and attested for the Hampshire Regiment at Fort Gomer on 15 January 1900, having previously served in the Regiment's 3rd Volunteer Battalion. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 11 February 1900 to 17 May 1901, and was discharged on 24 May 1901, after 1 year and 130 days' service.

Subsequently joining the Territorial Forces, Tuck was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 7 of January 1909 (although given the fact that the medal in the lot is a George V issue presumably he was not actually issued his medal until some years later), and was awarded a first Additional Award Bar per Army Order 192 of May 1922, and a second Additional Award Bar per Army Order 155 of August 1931. He served with the 1st/6th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment during the Great War from 11 September 1917, with the rank of Acting Colour Sergeant.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

205 Pair: Private G. Nivison, Royal Highlanders

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (5577 Pte. G. Nivison, 2nd RI. Highldrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5577 Pte. G. Nivision. RI: Highrs.), *the first with small edge bruise, very fine and better* (2) £240-£280

George Nivison was born at Penicuik, Midlothian, on 22 September 1872 and attested for the Royal Highlanders on 24 July 1894, claiming to be 18 years and 10 months of age. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 22 October 1899 to 12 September 1902, and transferred to the Army Reserve on 30 September 1902. He was discharged on 23 July 1906, after 12 years' service. He died in Edinburgh on 8 October 1926

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.

206 A scarce Q.S.A. 'double issue' group of five awarded to Company Quartermaster Sergeant G. Taylor, King's Royal Rifle Corps, later Hampshire Regiment, who was wounded in action at Spion Kop on 24 January 1900

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith (7352 Cpl. G. Taylor, K.R.R.C.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (7352 Serjt: G. Taylor, K.R.R.C.); British War and Victory Medals (24133 C. Sjt. G. Taylor. Hamps. R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (24133 C.Q.M. Sjt: G. Taylor. 1/Garr: Bn: Hants: R.) *edge bruise to BWM and minor official correction to surname on MSM, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (5) £400-£500

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918:

'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present war.'

George Taylor was born in Small Heath, Birmingham, in 1872 and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps in Birmingham on 12 April 1892, a cricket bat maker by trade, having previously served with the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment. He was promoted Corporal on 15 November 1894 and appointed Lance-Sergeant on 15 June 1897, before transferring to the Army Reserve on 23 December 1897. He was recalled to the Colours on 9 October 1899, and served with the 3rd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 4 November 1899 to 2 February 1900, being wounded in action at Spion Kop on 24 January 1900. Repatriated home he served again in South Africa with the 4th Battalion from 3 May 1902 to 11 April 1904. He was discharged on the latter date, after 12 years' service, but re-enlisted in the Hampshire Regiment during the Great War and served as a Company Quartermaster Sergeant with the 19th (Garrison) Battalion on the Western Front, being awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts that clearly show the recipient receiving two Queen's South Africa Medals, one with the 3rd Battalion, and the other with the 4th Battalion; and copied research.

207 Four: Sergeant A. R. Wild, King's Royal Rifle Corps, later Labour Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal (6887 Sgt. A. Wild. K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6887 Sgt: A. R. Wild. K.R.R.C.); British War and Victory Medals (515897 W. O. Cl. 2. A. R. Wild. Labour Corps) mounted as worn with original ribbon bar, together with Queen Victoria's South Africa 1900 tin, *nearly very fine* (4) £240-£280



Four: Orderly H. Galloway, St. John Ambulance Brigade, later South Lancashire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, *unofficial retaining rod between state and date clasps* (1741 Ord: H. Galloway, St. John Amb: Bde.); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (1741. Pte. H. Galloway. Warrington Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (200225 Cpl. H. Galloway. S. Lan. R.) *generally very fine and better* (4) £600-£800

209 Three: Orderly A. S. Quincey, St. John Ambulance Brigade, later Royal Air Force

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* (1381 Ordly: A. S. Quincey, St. John Amb: Bde.); British War and Victory Medals (214129. Pte. 1. A. S. Quincey. R.A.F.) *edge bruising to the QSA, this very fine; the Great War pair nearly extremely fine* (3) £120-£200

Albert Sumner Quincey served prior to the Great War as a Police Constable with the Metropolitan Police; and on the 1939 Register is listed as the Resident Caretaker at a Library Institution, and a Permanent Fireman.

210 Three: Captain A. Cockerham, British South Africa Police

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (1440 Tpr. A. Cockerham. B.S.A. Police.) *recipient's initial neatly re-engraved*; British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. A. Cockerham.); Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, generally good very fine* (3) £120-£160

Arthur Cockerham served as a Sergeant as part of the British South Africa Police contingent at the Coronation of H.M. King George V in 1911. The B.S.A. Police contingent comprised one Officer (Captain A. J. Tomlinson); five N.C.O.s (R.S.M. J. Blatherwick, C.S.M. F. G. Shettle; Sergeant Cockerham; and two Corporals); and nine Troopers.

211 Four: Lieutenant F. M. Nagel, Bethal Commando, late Burger, Standerton Commando

Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (Burger F. M. Nagel.) *official correction to last letter of surname*; 1914-15 Star (Lt. F. M. Nagel Bethal Kdo.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Lt. F. M. Nagel.) *nearly extremely fine* (4) £400-£500

Frederick Martinus Nagel served as a Burger in the Standerton Commando during the Anglo-Boer war. He was captured during a British night raid at Oshoek in the Eastern Transvaal on 4 December 1901, and sent to India as a prisoner of war. During the Great War he was a lieutenant in the Bethal Commando and saw service in German South West Africa.

Sold with copied research.

212 Four: Warrant Officer Class I G. W. King, Hampshire Regiment, attached King's African Rifles, who was wounded on the Western Front in October 1914

1914 Star, with clasp (8772 Cpl. G. W. King. 1/Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8772 W.O. Cl. 1. G. W. King. Hamps. R.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Al Valore Militare, bronze, mounted court-style, *polished, nearly very fine* (4) £200-£240

Italian Medal for Military Valour, bronze *London Gazette* 31 August 1917: 8772 Regimental Serjeant-Major George William King (Lance-Serjeant, The Hampshire Regiment), King's African Rifles.

George William King attested for the Hampshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914. He was wounded in the early stages of the War, and is recorded as being in hospital in France on 16 October 1914. He was subsequently seconded to the King's African Rifles.

Sold with copied research.

213

Five: Commander F. G. S. Peile, Royal Navy Transport Staff, who served as Naval Transport Officer at the French port of Le Havre in 1914, and as Consular Shipping Advisor (Naval Control Service Duties), Monte Video in August 1939, and was present in that role aiding the British Ambassador Millington Drake when the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee put into Monte Video following the Battle of the River Plate in December 1939

1914 Star (Cmmdr. F. G. S. Peile, R.N. Transport Staff.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Cmmdr. F. G. S. Peile. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with R.N. Transport bullion cap badge, and gilt badges for R.N. & M.T. Headquarters Staff dated 1913 (numbered 11 on reverse) and 1914 (numbered 112 on reverse) respectively, *generally good very fine* (5) £500-£700

Frederick Gerald Stuart Peile was born in Lucknow, India in January 1881. The son of Major Peile of Broomhill, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Peile entered the Royal Naval College as a Cadet in January 1895, and having passed out was appointed Midshipman for service with H.M.S. *Resolution* in February 1897. Subsequent service included with H.M. Ships *Powerful* and *Mars*, and Peile advanced to Sub Lieutenant in August 1900. He was appointed to the command of the torpedo boat destroyer H.M.S. *Brazen* in May 1901, and advanced to Lieutenant in October the following year.

Peile was appointed Navigating Lieutenant to H.M.S. *Torch* in March 1903, and having served with the her on the Australian Station for three years returned to be based at Devonport. He was appointed as an instructor at H.M.S. *Dryad* (navigation training school), and was awarded the Shadwell Testimonial Prize in 1906. Peile subsequently served at H.M.S. *Cornwall* (training ship for naval cadets), and advanced to Lieutenant Commander in October 1910. He studied German, and qualified as an interpreter in 1912, before being posted for War Staff and Intelligence Duties at the Admiralty and then lent to the War Office for similar duties.

Peile advanced to Commander in June 1914, and following the declaration of war with Germany was appointed to H.M.S. *President* 'For Special Transport Duties.' He was employed as Naval Transport Officer at the French port of Le Havre, and received 'their Lordships' appreciation of his services to the Army at the beginning of the war.'

Peile returned to the UK in September 1914, and was appointed to the recently launched battleship H.M.S. *Empress of India*. He was recalled from service afloat to be posted as an interpreter at H.M.S. *Vivid* in January 1916, and in April of the same year was posted as a Staff Officer 2nd Grade in the Operations Division of the Admiralty. Peile subsequently spent several periods in hospital over the next two years, and the Commander in Chief at the Nore stopped his wine bill for exceeding the limit! Following an adverse medical report Peile was placed on the retired list, 11 September 1918.

Peile applied to the Foreign Office for an appointment on the Danube or Dardanelles Commission in 1921, and was subsequently appointed for work with the Upper Silesia Plebiscite Commission. He was appointed as Consular Shipping Advisor (Naval Control Service Duties), Monte Video in August 1939, and was present in that role aiding the British Ambassador Millington Drake when the German pocket battleship *Admiral Graf Spee* put into Monte Video following the Battle of the River Plate in December 1939. She eventually scuttled, and Peile left his posting in September 1941. He served at the Director of Compass Department, Slough and was eventually seconded for service at B.A.T.M. Ottawa in February 1943.

Commander Peile reverted to the retired list in January 1946, and died in January 1958.

M.I.D. unconfirmed.

Sold with copied research.

214

Three: Able Seaman L. S. Bennett, Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Hampshire was sunk off Orkney on 5 June 1916

1914 Star (SX.5/112. L. S. Bennett, A.B., R.N.V.R. Howe Bttn. R.N.D.); British War and Victory Medals (S.5-112 L. S. Bennett. A.B. R.N.V.R.) *good very fine* (3) £300-£400

Lester Stone Bennett, a native of Hastings, Sussex, was born on 2 March 1892 and enrolled as a Bugler in the Sussex Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 10 February 1909. Advanced Able Seaman on 9 August 1914, he served during the Great War initially with the Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division, before joining H.M.S. *Hampshire* on 9 January 1916. He was killed in action when the *Hampshire*, conveying Field Marshal Lord Kitchener on a diplomatic mission to Russia, struck a German mine off Orkney on 5 June 1916 and sank within 15 minutes with the loss of 737 lives. There were only 12 survivors. Bennett is buried in Lyness Royal Naval Cemetery, Orkney.

Sold with copied research.

215

Three: Corporal P. J. Julyan, Worcestershire Regiment

1914-15 Star (17089 Pte. P. J. Julyan, Worc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (17089 Col. P. J. Julyan. Worc. R.) with named card boxes of issue and Registered packet, *extremely fine*

Three: Private H. P. Taylor, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment

1914 Star (10560 Pte. H. P. Taylor. 2/Bord: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-10560 Pte. H. P. Taylor. Bord. R.) together with a quantity of official and personal documentation including discharge documents, Greetings Cards, Birth and Death certificates etc., medals mounted as worn, *very fine*

Pair: Private R. C. Yates, Lancashire Fusiliers

British War and Victory Medals (24998 Pte. R. C. Yates. Lan. Fus.) in named card box of issue and Registered packet addressed to Mrs E. Yates, Bishops Frome, Worcestershire, *extremely fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**52805 Pte. A. W. Bonner. The Queen's R.**) with named lid from card box of issue, *extremely fine* (9) £80-£100

Ronald Charles Yates was born at Bishop's Frome, Worcestershire, and enlisted at Leominster into the Hereford Regiment (No. 4776) before transferring to the 2/5th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers (No. 24998). He was killed in action in Flanders on 20 October 1918, aged 21, son of Mrs Ellen Yates, of Bishop's Frome. He is buried in Esplechin Churchyard, Belgium.

216 Three: Lieutenant L. P. Evans, 1st/6th (Swansea) Battalion, Welsh Regiment and Royal Field Artillery, later Company Officer, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and Army Educational Corps

1914 Star (2. Lieut. L. P. Evans. Welsh R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. L. P. Evans) mounted court style as worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £120-£160

Levi Prosser Evans, known as Thomas Evans, was born at Aberdare on 31 September 1892, the son of the Revd. Thomas C. Evans and his wife Eleanor, and was educated at Llandovery College and Keble College, Oxford. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant from the Oxford University Contingent, O.T.C., into the 6th (Swansea) Battalion, Welsh Regiment on 20 September 1914, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 October 1914 to July 1915; however, as his battalion was engaged on Lines of Communications duties he did not qualify for the clasp to the 1914 Star. He transferred to the Royal Field Artillery on 22 July 1915, and served with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force from March to April 1916 and again from July 1917 to April 1918; in Greek Macedonia, Serbia, Bulgaria, European Turkey, and the islands of the Aegean Sea from April 1916 to July 1917; and on the Western Front from May to 13 July 1918. He was appointed Adjutant, with the rank of Acting Captain, in 1919.

Following the Great War Evans was appointed to a permanent Commission in the Army Educational Corps as Lieutenant on 24 December 1920, and the following year was appointed a Company Officer, commanding a Company of Gentleman Cadets, at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst on 30 August 1921. He relinquished his commission on 31 August 1927, and was later the headmaster of the Holyrood Preparatory School, Bognor Regis, Sussex. During the Second World War the school was requisitioned and was re-located to Llest, Llanbadarn Fawr, Aberystwyth. He was well known in Bognor Regis and was Chairman of the Board of Management of the Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital; he later retired to Cardiganshire, becoming a magistrate there in 1950.

Sold with copied research.

×217 Family group:

Three: Second Lieutenant H. R. Farrar, 3rd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on 24 December 1914

1914 Star (2 Lieut. H. R. Farrar. Leic. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. H. R. Farrar.) *extremely fine*

Pair: Second Lieutenant S. G. Farrar, Manchester Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. S. G. Farrar.) mounted as worn, together with a mounted pair of miniature medals, *good very fine* (5) £500-£700

Herbert Ronald Farrar was born in South Shields on 25 July 1887, and was educated at Dulwich College, 1898-1906. He gained a B.A. at Queen's College, Cambridge in 1910 and was for some years in the University O.T.C. During 1910-14 he was employed as a master in preparatory schools at Ripple, Kent, and Windlesham, Sussex. In the Spring of 1914 he travelled in the South of France, Egypt and Italy. Upon the outbreak of war he joined the Public Schools Battalion and a month later he was gazetted with the 3rd Reserve Battalion Leicestershire Regiment. Serving as a 2nd lieutenant on attachment to the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, he went to France on 27 October 1914 and was killed in action in Flanders on 24 December 1914, aged 27 years. He is buried in the Dranoutre Military Cemetery, Heuvelland, West Vlaanderen, Belgium. His younger brother, Sidney Goldner Farrar, was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment on 5 July 1917. The two were the sons of the Rev. Herbert William and Florence Margaret Farrar, of Barcombe Rectory, Lewes, Sussex.

×218 Four: Staff Sergeant P. J. H. Dalton, Royal Army Veterinary Corps

1914 Star (323 Sjt. P. J. H. Dalton. A.V.C.); British War and Victory Medals (323 T.S. Sjt. P. J. H. Dalton. A.V.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7757051 S. Sjt. P. J. H. Dalton. R.A.V.C.); together with an A.V.C. cap badge, *nearly very fine and better* (4)

£160-£200

Philip J. H. Dalton attested for the Army Veterinary Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 October 1914. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 136 of 1926.

×219 Four: Leading Stoker H. Cousins, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve

1914-15 Star (K.7814, H. Cousins, Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.7814. H. Cousins. L. Sto. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (K.7814. Po. B. 14238. H. Cousins. L. Sto. R.F.R.) *nearly very fine* (4) £80-£100

Harry Cousins was born in Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, on 22 February 1891 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 26 July 1910. He served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was advanced Leading Stoker on 24 August 1917. He was shore discharged on 25 July 1922, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.

Sold with copied record of service.

- x220** *Three: **Leading Telegraphist W. J. Thorne, Royal Navy, who died in service on 14 July 1945***
1914-15 Star (J.18602. W. J. Thorne. O. Tel., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.18602 W. J. Thorne. L. Tel. R.N.) *light contact marks, good very fine*
- Three: **Gunner F. Bateman, Royal Marine Artillery, who served in H.M.S. Collingwood at the Battle of Jutland***
1914015 Star (R.M.A. 13379. Gr. F. Bateman.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 13379 Gr. F. Bateman.) *very fine (6)*
£80-£100

William John Thorne was born in Catford, London, on 24 October 1896 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 26 June 1912. He served in a variety of ships and shore-based establishments during the Great War, and was advanced Leading Telegraphist on 9 July 1917. He died in service on 14 July 1945, and is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Frank Bateman was born in Yorkshire on 6 March 1896 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery on 11 March 1913. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Collingwood*, and was present in her as part of the 1st Battle Squadron at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, where she fired a total of 84 twelve-inch shells and 35 four-inch shells during the battle. Sub-Lieutenant H.R.H. The Prince Albert (later H.M. King George VI) commanded her forward turret during the Battle.

Bateman was shore invalided at R.N. Hospital Haslar on 5 November 1919.

Sold with copied records of service.

- x221** *Three: **Leading Telegraphist C. A. Williams, Royal Navy***
1914-15 Star (J.27800. C. A. Williams. Tel., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.27800 C. A. Williams. L. Tel. R.N.); Marine Society Reward of Merit, silver (C. A. Williams. 21. Apl. 1920) with original small ring suspension, *good very fine (4)* *£80-£100*

Clarence Arthur Williams was born in York on 1 January 1897 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 12 October 1913. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Russell* from the outbreak of War until 1 May 1916, and then in H.M.S. *Wellington* from 2 May 1916 until the cessation of hostilities. He was invalided out of the Service with defective vision on 13 August 1919.

- x222** *Four: **Able Seaman D. Taylor, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve, who was one of only 4 officers and 22 ratings who survived the sinking of H.M.S. Bayano after she had been torpedoed by U-27 on 11 March 1915***
1914-15 Star (189099, D. Taylor, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (189099 D. Taylor. A.B. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L. S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (189099 (Po. B.131) D. Taylor. A.B. R.F.R.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (4)* *£140-£180*

Dennis Taylor was born in Reading, Berkshire, on 12 June 1879 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Curaçoa* on 20 June 1896. Advanced able seaman on 24 July 1898, he purchased his discharge on 29 August 1899, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth on 4 May 1901. He was re-called for war service on 2 August 1914 and served in H.M.S. *Bayano* from 18 December 1914. He was serving in her when she was torpedoed by the German submarine *U-27* ten miles off Corsewell Point at 5:15 a.m. on 11 March 1915, and sank very rapidly, with the the majority of the crew being killed: only 4 officers and 22 ratings, including Taylor, were saved. He was invalided out of the Royal Navy due to injury on 9 June 1915.

Sold with copied research.

- 223** *Three: **Officers Steward Third Class H. Parsons, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Hampshire was sunk off Orkney on 5 June 1916***
1914-15 Star (L.5179, H. Parsons, O.S.3, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (L.5179 H. parsons. O.S.3 R.N.); Memorial Plaque (Harrie Parsons) all mounted for display in a glazed display frame, *extremely fine (4)* *£300-£400*

Harrie Parsons was born in Yeovil, Somerset, on 20 November 1895 and joined the Royal Navy as an Officers Steward Third Class on 24 February 1914. He joined H.M.S. *Hampshire* on 21 May 1916 and was killed in action when the *Hampshire*, conveying Field Marshal Lord Kitchener on a diplomatic mission to Russia, struck a German-mine off Orkney on 5 June 1916 and sank within 15 minutes with the loss of 737 lives. There were only 12 survivors. Parsons is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied record of service.

- 224** *Four: **Bugler M. P. Lyndon, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who served in H.M.S. Jupiter during the icebreaking mission to Archangel***
1914-15 Star (Ply.16080, Bugr. M. P. Lyndon. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Ply.16080 Bugr. M. P. Lyndon. R.M.L.I.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, coinage head (Ply.16080 M. P. Lyndon. Mne. R.M.) mounted as worn, *heavy contact marks, generally good fine or better (4)* *£100-£140*

Marwood Philip Lyndon was born in Bodmin, Cornwall, on 12 September 1898 and joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry as a Bugler with the Plymouth Division on 26 February 1913. He served during the Great War in the Tyne Guard Ship H.M.S. *Jupiter* from the outbreak of War to 16 March 1915- in January 1915 the Admiralty received a request for assistance from the Russian Government, as the icebreaker used to keep open the passage to Archangel in the White Sea had broken down. In response H.M.S. *Jupiter* was despatched, departing for Archangel in February 1915, freeing en route a number of vessels stuck in the ice, occasionally by using explosive charges. Throughout these operations it was not unusual for the temperature to fall as low as minus 20 degrees, a hard test indeed on the morale and well being of *Jupiter's* crew. Her mission completed, the Tsar expressed his gratitude by the presentation of a variety of Russian medals to her crew.

For the remainder of the War Lyndon served in H.M.S. *Roxburgh*, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £20, on 1 November 1931. He was discharged on 11 September 1937.

225 Three: **Flight Commander L. D. Morrison, Royal Naval Air Service, who was killed when his airship crashed into the Humber on 21 July 1917**

1914-15 Star (S. Lt. L. D. Morrison, R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Flt. Cr. L. D. Morrison. R.N.A.S.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£300-£400*

Louis D. Morrison was born on 31 August 1890 and transferred from the Royal Naval Reserve to the Royal Naval Air Service on 20 April 1916. Advanced Flight Commander on 30 June 1917, he was killed on 21 July 1917 when his airship, whilst over the North Sea, developed a bad leak and crashed into the mouth of the River Humber. He is buried in Hull Western Cemetery, Yorkshire.

Sold with copied research.

226



Five: **Petty Officer Mechanic C. Sutton, Royal Naval Air Service**

1914-15 Star (F.9283. C. Sutton. P.O.M., R.N.A.S.) *officially re-impresed*; British War and Victory Medals (F.9283 C. Sutton. P.O.M. R.N.A.S.); **Romania, Kingdom**, War Cross 1916-1918, bronze; Loyal Service Medal, First Class, gilt, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) *£400-£500*

Romanian Loyal Service Medal, First Class *London Gazette* 7 September 1920:
'For distinguished services rendered during the War.'

Charles Sutton enlisted in the Royal Naval Air Service on 18 November 1915.

Sold with the original named Bestowal Document for the Romanian Loyal Service Medal; and copied research regarding the role of the Royal Naval Air Service in Romania.

227



Three: **Private B. J. Lane, Queen's Own Dorset Yeomanry**

1914-15 Star (1417 Pte. B. J. Lane. Dorset Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (1417 Pte. B. J. Lane. Dorset Yeo.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) *£140-£180*

Berkeley J. Lane served with the Dorset Yeomanry in Egypt from 15 November 1915, and was disembodied on 23 March 1919.

Sold with two portrait post card photographs, brass Dorset Yeomanry cap badge and white metal shoulder title.

x 228



Three: Second Lieutenant Stanley Major, 3rd attached 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, late Sergeant, 18th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, killed in action 3 March 1917

1914-15 Star (PS-1768 Sjt. S. Major. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. S. Major.) *nearly extremely fine* £80-100

Stanley Major served as a sergeant with the 18th (1st Public School) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, in France from 14 November 1915. He was commissioned into the 3rd Battalion, East Kent Regiment, on 4 August 1916, and was attached to the 1st Battalion of that regiment when he was killed in action on 3 March 1917. He is buried in Maroc British Cemetery, Grenay, France.

Sold with small portrait photograph and 'The Buffs' badge, together with copied Medal Index Card which gives his widow's address as c/o Messrs. Searles Ltd., Great Brak River, Cape Province, South Africa.

x229 Three: Private Edward Green, 13th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, killed in action on the Somme, July 1916

1914-15 Star (25426 Pte. E. Green. L'pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (25426 Pte. E. Green. L'pool R.) *extremely fine*

Three: Private J. J. Foster, 6th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, killed in action in France, March 1918

1914-15 Star (S-17651 Pte. J. J. Foster, Cam'n Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-17651 Pte. J. J. Foster, Camerons.) *extremely fine*

Pair: Acting Corporal W. R. Moody, 43rd Canadian Infantry Battalion

British War and Victory Medals (420927 A. Cpl. W. R. Moody. 43-Can. Inf.) *very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**700741 Pte. L. E. Murray. 43-Can. Inf.**) *good very fine (9)*

£140-£180

Edward Green, 13th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, was killed in action on 14 July 1916, aged 25. Son of Edward and Elizabeth Green, of Tyldesley, Lancashire, he is commemorated by name on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

John James Foster, 6th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, was killed in action on 28 March 1918, and is commemorated by name on the Arras Memorial.

William Robert Moody, 43rd Canadian Infantry Battalion, was wounded on 8 October 1916. Sold with brief service details.

230



Four: Lieutenant C. G. Bound, Gloucestershire Regiment, late West Yorkshire Regiment

1914-15 Star (10842. L. Cpl. C. Bound. W. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (10842 Sjt. C. Bound. W. York. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lieut. C. G. Bound. Glouc. R.) *nearly very fine, the last extremely rare to unit (4)* £240-£280

Clifford George Bound was born in Staverley, Derbyshire, in 1891 and in was 1911 employed as a Mailway Porter Tadcaster. He attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment in August 1914 and served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War in Gallipoli from 11 July 1915, and subsequently on the Western Front. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, in June 1917, and was posted for service with the 44th Divisional Signal Company in India (his pre-War trade being a railway signalman). He served with the 44th Divisional Signal Company during the Third Afghan War (one of only a handful of officers and men of the Regiment, all attached to different units, to receive the India General Service Medal), and in the 1939 Register is shown as living in Belford, Northumberland, and still working as a Railway Signalman. He died in 1974.

Sold with the recipient's silver identity bracelet '2nd. Lt. C. Bound. C.E. Gloucesters'; and copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.



Three: **Captain C. E. G. Vernon, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action at Gallipoli on 15 August 1915**

1914-15 Star (Capt. C. E. G. Vernon R. Innis. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. C. E. G. Vernon) *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 May 1916.

Charles Edward Granville Vernon was born in Huntingdon on 29 September 1883, the son of Colonel G. W. Vernon, Bedfordshire Regiment, and was educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; however, owing to ill-health he was unable to complete his studies there, and so obtained a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, from the Militia, on 23 April 1904. Promoted Lieutenant on 16 February 1907, he served with the regiment in Egypt, but contracted fever there and, being invalided home in September 1907, was obliged to resign his commission in 1908.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Vernon volunteered his services and was granted a captaincy in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on 15 September 1914. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of war from 10 July 1915, and was killed in action at Suvla Bay on 15 August 1915, whilst leading his company in their first action against the Turks. Although severely wounded, he came out from under cover to rescue his servant, and was killed in the attempt. Major Best, the adjutant of the 5th Battalion, wrote: 'Captain Vernon was the best companion on service one could possibly have; brave to a fault, and absolutely untiring. He is an officer who could least be spared in the battalion.' He is buried in Azmak Cemetery, Suvla, Turkey.

×232 Three: **Lieutenant O. T. Walton, South Lancashire Regiment and Royal Flying Corps, who was killed in action during aerial combat over Baralle, northern France, on 12 April 1917, when his F.E.2d collided with an Albatross D.III piloted by German Ace Lieutenant A. Schulte; both aircraft were destroyed, with both men claiming each other as their final victory**

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. O. T. Walton. S. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. O. T. Walton.) *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£300-£400

Oswald Thomas Walton was born Crofton-on-Tees, Yorkshire, the son of the Rev. John Walton, of Langton-on-Swale, Northallerton, Yorkshire, and was educated at Worksop College and Oxford University. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the South Lancashire Regiment on 22 April 1915 and served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 October 1915. He transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, and was killed in action during aerial combat over Baralle, northern France on 12 April 1917, whilst serving with 18 Squadron, when his F.E.2d collided with a German Albatross D.III, piloted by the German Ace Lieutenant Adolf Schulte - both men's planes were destroyed, with both claiming each other as their final victory. He is buried in the H.A.C. Cemetery at Ecoust St. Mein, France.

Sold with copied research.

233 Three: **Lance-Corporal J. Charlett, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was taken Prisoner of War at Kut-al-Amara and died on the march at Angora on 28 March 1917**

1914-15 Star (6162 Pte. J. Charlette. Oxf. & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (6162 Pte. J. Charlett. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (John Charlett); together with a 'Church War Cross', *extremely fine* (5)

£300-£400

John Charlett was born at Beckley, Oxfordshire, and enlisted into the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, in 1899. Discharged to Army Reserve in 1907, he was re-called for service in 1914 and served in the Asiatic theatre of war from 5 December 1914. Taken prisoner of War at Kut-al-Amara in April 1916, he died at Angora on 28 March 1917. He is buried in Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery, Iraq.

×234 Three: **Private H. G. Stephenson, Royal Berkshire Regiment**
1914-15 Star (14151 Pte. H. G. Stephenson. R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (14151 Pte. H. G. Stephenson. R. Berks. R.) *very fine*

Three: **Private T. E. Baggerly, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

1914-15 Star (R-10465 Pte. T. E. Baggerly. K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-10465 Pte. T. E. Baggerly. K.R. Rif. C.) *very fine* (6)

£70-£90



Six: Colonel the Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., British Red Cross Society, who served on the Society's War Committee, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches

1914-15 Star (Earl of Donoughmore); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Earl of Donoughmore); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold, Military Division, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, French motto, with rosette on riband, mounted as worn, generally very fine (6)

£1,400-£1,800

Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, 6th Earl of Donoughmore, was born on 2 March 1875, the son of the 5th Earl of Donoughmore, and was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. He succeeded to the Earldom in 1900, and then served briefly as a Captain in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment. Taking his set in the House of Lords, he served as Under-Secretary of State for War from 1903 to 1905, and in 1913 was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

During the Great War Lord Donoughmore served on the British Red Cross Society War Committee, and often visited the Western Front in this capacity, qualifying for the 1914-15 Star. He took a more active role in 1916 and 1917, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917 and 24 December 1917). He was also part of the Mesopotamia Commission of Inquiry. He was created a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick in 1916, and appointed to the Privy Council in 1918. He died on 19 October 1948, and was succeeded to the earldom by his son.

Sold with copied research.

236 Three: Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Johnston, 67th Punjabis, Indian Army

1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. H. W. Johnston. 67/Punjabis.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. H. W. Johnston.) nearly extremely fine (3)

£100-£140

H. W. Johnston, 67th Punjabis, Indian Army, was the author of 'The History of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Punjab Regiment, late 67th Punjabis, and Originally the 7th Madras Infantry, 1761-1928.'

x237 Pair: Private D. Johnston, 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry, who was taken prisoner of war at Ypres, 22 April 1915, and died of disease whilst in captivity in Germany, 2 November 1917

1914-15 Star (24368 Pte D. Johnston. 13/Can. Inf.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (24368 Pte. D. Johnston. 13-Can. Inf.) very fine (2)

£50-£70

Duncan Johnston was born in Burke, New York, U.S.A. in December 1882. He served during the Great War with the 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry in the French theatre of war. Johnston was listed as 'Missing', later confirmed as prisoner of war, at Ypres, 24 April 1915. He was interned at Giessen, Germany, and died of disease whilst in captivity, 2 November 1917. Private Johnston is buried in the Niederzwehren Cemetery, Kassel, Germany.

Sold with copied service papers.

238 *Three:* **Private J. Torrance, 14th Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of Vimy Ridge on 9 April 1917**

1914-15 Star (457319 Pte. J. Torrance. 14/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (457319 Pte. J. Torrance. 14-Can. Inf.) *good very fine* (3) £240-£280.

John Torrance was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on 18 June 1894 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force in Montreal. He served with the 14th Battalion (Quebec Regiment), Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of Vimy Ridge on 9 April 1917. He is buried in Nine Elms Military Cemetery, France.

x239 *Three:* **Second Lieutenant F. G. Oliver, 22nd (Service) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (3rd Tyneside Scottish), late Private Canadian Army Medical Corps, who was taken prisoner of war north of Bullecourt on the first day of the German Spring Offensive, 21 March 1918**

1914-15 Star (521139 Pte. F. G. Oliver C.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. F. G. Oliver) *generally good very fine* (3) £100-£140

Frederick George Oliver was born in Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland in July 1882. He was employed as an Architect prior to attesting for service with the Canadian Army Medical Corps at Esquimalt, British Columbia, Canada in June 1915. Oliver served in Salonika from December 1915, and was commissioned Temporary Lieutenant in the 22nd (Service) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (3rd Tyneside Scottish) in June 1917. He was taken prisoner of war whilst serving with the Battalion north of Bullecourt, during the first day of the German Spring Offensive, 21 March 1918.

Oliver's statement regarding the circumstance which led to his capture gives the following detail:

'On 21st March 1918, I was in command of "B" Coy, 22nd Northumberland Fusiliers... Our battalion was the extreme right of the 34th Division and joined up with the 59th Division - the communication trench (Pelican Avenue) being the divisional boundary line - on our left was the 23rd N. F.

Starting at 4am we were subjected to a heavy bombardment lasting the entire day without intermission - by 6am all telephone communication was cut and it being impossible, owing to the heavy mist, to use the visual lamp - the only means of communication was by runner - an extremely difficult undertaking under the circumstances.

At 9am it was reported to me that the enemy had broken through at Bullecourt on our right and I then manned Pelican Avenue to form defensive flank. After repeated attempts to get messages through to battalion headquarters I was finally reinforced by 2 platoons...

At 5pm the enemy in overwhelming numbers broke through the flank and in danger of being entirely cut off, I made an attempt to get back to battalion headquarters but, owing to the shattered state of trench, I was overtaken and captured in the first wave of enemy storming troops.'

Sold with copied service papers.

240 *Three:* **Private G. H. Smith, 8th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was killed in action at Gallipoli on the First Day of the Landings, 25 April 1915**

1914-15 Star (932 Pte. G. H. Smith. 8-Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (932 Pte. G. H. Smith. 8-Bn. A.I.F.); Memorial Plaque (George Horace Smith) *good very fine* (4) £500-£700

George Horace Smith was born in London in 1894 and having emigrated to Australia attested for the Australian Imperial Force at Melbourne on 21 August 1914. He served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War and was killed in action on the first day of the Gallipoli Landings, 25 April 1915. He is buried in Shell Green Cemetery, Turkey.

Note: Various other sources, including the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour, give his date of death as between 25 and 27 April 1915; however, his online service papers clearly show his date of death as being 25 April 1915.

241 *Three:* **Second Lieutenant J. M. Donn, New Zealand Expeditionary Force, who served with the 12th Regiment at Gallipoli from 25 April 1915, and was wounded on 11 May 1915, details which he records in his diary; he subsequently served on the Western Front and was killed in action on 2 October 1916**

1914-15 Star (6/1053 2/Lieut. J. M. Donn. N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (6/1053 2/Lt. J. M. Donn. N.Z.E.F.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £300-£400

John Murray Donn was born in Addington on 21 May 1886 and served with the 12th Regiment, New Zealand Expeditionary Force at Gallipoli from 25 April 1915.

Donn's diary survived the war, and a full transcript is available online. His extract from 25 April 1915 states: 'Church parade. Issued with ammunition and iron ration. Left Lemnos and lying off coast saw all the warships firing. Landed from Bulldog 6pm. Marched all over the place. Carted water and ammunition till 2. Heaps of wounded all over the place. Up 4 and carted water and ammunition. Ship firing. Aeroplanes flying. Rifle and machine guns hard at it. Lay on beach in morning, afternoon supported 11th platoon. Evening up on hill on left with A platoon found us our second hill in support. Carried water, dug road and trenches. On outpost with Couch. Terrible gun fire during day. A bit quieter at night. Plenty of spent bullet flying.'

Donn was wounded at Gallipoli on 11 May: 'When coming down from firing line on Tuesday night got struck in back of knee by bullet but managed to keep going. We got lost and slept in open. Raining heavily, one overcoat between Don Rees and I. On arrival at grounds next morning got wound dressed and found bullet inside underpants. Keeping bullet as memento.'

Evacuated from Gallipoli at the end of June suffering from dysentery, Donn subsequently served on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 2 October 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Caterpillar Valley (New Zealand) Memorial, France.

x242

Three: **Private J. A. Smith, 2nd Regiment, South African Infantry, who was wounded in action on the Somme, 17 July 1916, and taken prisoner of war on the Western Front, 12 April 1918**

1914-15 Star (Pte J. A. Smith 7th Infantry); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte J. A. Smith 2nd S.A.I.) very fine (3)

£50-£70

John Alexander Smith resided in Beaconsfield, Kimberley, South Africa, and attested for service during the Great War 6 October 1914. He served in the Egyptian theatre of war prior to serving with the 2nd Regiment, South African Infantry in France from 23 May 1916. Smith was wounded in action on the Somme, 17 July 1916, and taken prisoner of war, 12 April 1918.

Sold with copied service papers.

x243

Pair: **Second Lieutenant T. W. Whittaker, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force**

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. T. W. Whittaker. R.A.F.) edge of VM prepared for naming, good very fine (2) £100-£140

Travis William Whittaker was born on 8 August 1898 and served with both the Royal Naval Air Service and, from 1 April 1918, the Royal Air Force during the Great War. Flying DH4-A8022 with 217 Squadron, he dropped 2 x 230lb bombs on a U-boat 2 miles off Ostend Piers on 27 June 1918, and the following day crashed on landing (but was unhurt). He transferred to the Unemployed List on 15 January 1920.

Sold with copied research.

244



An unusual campaign group of eight awarded to Captain, later Flight Lieutenant, S. Hooper, 1st Welsh (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (T.F.), Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force Volunteer, who was awarded the Royal Humane Society Medal in bronze for saving the life of his observer when their aircraft came down into the sea off Folkestone, 26 February 1917. He was mentioned in despatches during the Second World War, and died aged 62 whilst still in service in December 1945

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. S. Hooper. R.A.F.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (Capt. S. Hooper. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Flt. Lt. S. Hooper. R.A.F.V.R.) mounted on card for display, generally good very fine or better (8) £360-£440

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1943.

Royal Humane Society Case no. 43942 (bronze, successful):

'On 26 February 1917 at sea off Folkestone at 1pm - An aeroplane with the two men (Sgt G. C. Powell, RFC and Hooper) came down in the sea about half a mile from shore: both had heavy clothing on. Sgt. Powell became exhausted and Captain Hooper swam with him nearly to land when a boat reached them.'

Stanley Hooper was born in Upton Park, London in July 1883. He served as a Trooper with the 1st City of London Yeomanry prior to being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Welsh (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force) in June 1913. Hooper advanced to Lieutenant in August 1914, and to Temporary Captain in May 1915. He served in the French theatre of war from June 1915 (he tried to claim a 1914-15 Star, but his MIC correctly gives him as 'Ineligible', and he was awarded the TWFM in June 1922). Hooper advanced to Captain in June the following year, and transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in October 1916.

Hooper initially trained as a pilot, and was stationed at the Auxiliary School of Aerial Gunnery when his aircraft came down into the sea off Folkestone, 26 February 1917. He lost his aircrew medical category, 24 April 1918, and was classified as 'fit for general service ground duties only.' Hooper was reclassified as a Technical Officer for the remainder of the war, and it was in this specialisation that he went out to the Middle East and India in August 1918.

Hooper left the R.A.F. in June 1919, and joined the R.A.F.V.R. as a Pilot Officer on probation in May 1939 (aged 56). He advanced to Flight Lieutenant, and died aged 62 whilst still in service, at Harrow Hospital, Middlesex in December 1945. Flight Lieutenant Hooper's Air Efficiency Award was issued to his next of kin in January 1950. He is buried in Harrow Cemetery, Middlesex.

Sold with copied research.

245



Six: Warrant Officer Class II A. E. Piper, Hampshire Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers

British War and Victory Medals (352001 W.O. Cl. 2 A. E. Piper. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (352001 W.O. Cl. 2. A. E. Piper. R.A.); Coronation 1902, bronze, unnamed as issued; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (1170 C.S. Mjr. A. Piper. 1/Hants: R.G.A.V.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (352001 W.O. Cl.II. A. E. Piper. R.G.A.) *light contact marks, the CO2 somewhat polished and worn, therefore fine, the rest good very fine and better (6)* £400-£500

Arthur E. Piper was awarded the 1902 Coronation Medal by virtue of being the senior N.C.O. of the 1st Hampshire Volunteer Artillery, and was awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal per Army Order 100 of May 1907; and the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 507 of November 1920.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient c.1905; and copied medal roll extracts.

246



Four: Second Lieutenant M. P. S. Spencer, Norfolk Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. M. P. S. Spencer.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine*

Pair: Private C. J. Robson, Seaforth Highlanders

British War and Victory Medals (20090. Pte. C. J. Robson. Sea. Highrs.) both in named card boxes of issue, with outer OHMS transmission envelopes addressed to 'Mr. C. J. Robson, 107 Dunning Road, East Grinstead, Sussex', *extremely fine (6)* £70-£90

Maurice Percy Suckling Spencer was born in Plumstead, Kent, on 20 May 1898 and served with the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 September 1916. He died in Worthing, Sussex, in March 1970.

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

247

Three: Private S. M. Riches, Norfolk Regiment and Machine Gun Corps

British War and Victory Medals (964 Pte. S. M. Riches. Norf. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (964. Pte. S. M. Riches. Norf. R.) *generally very fine (3)* £300-£400

Approximately 187 other ranks Territorial Force War Medals awarded to the Norfolk Regiment.

Sidney Maurice Riches was born at Kirstead, Norfolk, on 5 January 1894, and attested for the 6th (Cyclist) Battalion, Norfolk Regiment (Territorial Force) on 6 March 1913. He served with the British Expeditionary Force during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 July 1916, and was posted to the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment on 12 August of that year. He transferred to the 15th Company, Machine Gun Corps on 30 November 1916, and was discharged on 12 November 1919, being awarded a Silver War Badge no. 520,275. He died in April 1974.

Sold with copied research.

248

Three: Captain R. L. Vernon, Gloucestershire Regiment, attached Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. L. Vernon.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Ralph L. Vernon.) together with unrelated Italy Star, Defence and War Medals, all unnamed, *extremely fine (6)* £40-£50

Ralph Lawrence Vernon served in France from May 1916 with the Gloucestershire Regiment and was latterly attached to the Royal Air Force. Sold with copied Medal Index Card.

249 Three: Captain R. F. Courtier, Hampshire Regiment, who was wounded and taken Prisoner of War at Cambrai in November 1917

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. F. Courtier.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Capt. R. F. Courtier.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £200-£240

Reginald Frederick Courtier enlisted in the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps on 18 October 1915, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Hampshire Regiment on 22 November 1916. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1917, and 'took part in many engagements, including those of the Somme, Messines, Ypres, and Cambrai, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was held in captivity for almost twelve months, during which time he suffered many hardships. After the cessation of hostilities he was released and returned home.' (*National Roll of the Great War* refers). Advanced Captain, he saw further service in Iraq.

Sold with Buckingham Palace returned P.O.W. letter; and copied medal index card, medal roll extracts, and other research.

250 Five: Sergeant P. S. Papps, Hampshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (280272 Sgt. P. S. Papps. Hamps. R.) *rank officially corrected on both*; Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1397 Cpl. P. S. Papps. Hamps. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (280272 Sgt. P. S. Papps, Hamps. R.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (280272 Sgt. P. S. Papps. 6-Hamps. R.) mounted court-style, *good very fine (5)* £300-£400

Percy S. Papps was awarded his Territorial Efficiency Medal per Army Order 177 of May 1924.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and medal roll extract.

×251 Pair: Private J. J. Partridge, Rifle Brigade

British War and Victory Medals (26945 Pte. J. J. Partridge. Rif. Brig.) *extremely fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**William Bartlett; Ernest S. Davis**); Victory Medal 1914019 (**69209 Pte. S. Roberts. R. W. Fus.**) *good very fine*

Case of issue: The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type, lady's shoulder badge, by *Royal Mint*, with original lady's bow riband on pin within, *good condition (6)* £80-£100

252 Pair: Private Sir Richard A. Manktelow, K.B.E., C.B., Machine Gun Corps, later Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries, and Food, who is credited with the 'Dig for Victory' message during the Second World War

British War and Victory Medals (136566 Pte. A. R. Manktelow. M.G.C.) *extremely fine (2)* £140-£180

K.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1957: Arthur Richard Manktelow, Esq., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food.

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1948: Arthur Richard Manktelow, Esq., Under Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Arthur Richard Manktelow was born in Hastings, Sussex, on 8 April 1899, and joined the Civil Service as a Temporary Boy Clerk on 24 August 1914. He saw active service with the Machine Gun Corps during the final year of the Great War, and having been discharged Class 'Z' Army Reserve on 7 February 1919 returned to the Civil Service. Serving at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (later Agriculture, Fishers, and Food), he is credited with the 'Dig for Victory' message and poster campaign during the Second World War. In addition to his K.B.E. and C.B., he was awarded the Norwegian Order of St. Olav, 5th Class, for his services in helping Norway rebuild their farming industry following their liberation from German occupation. He retired in 1960, and died in Dorking, Surrey, on 14 January 1977.

Sold with copied research including various photographic images of the recipient.

253 Four: Observer R. A. Foster, Royal Observer Corps, late 1st Battalion, London Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (228693 Pte .R. A. Foster. 1-Lond. R.) *rank on BWM officially corrected*; Defence Medal; Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 1st issue (Observer R. A. Foster.) *light contact marks good very fine and better (4)* £140-£180

254 Pair: Private G. W. Vokes, 10th Battalion, London Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 8 August 1918

British War and Victory Medals (424368 Pte. G. W. Vokes. 10-Lond. R.) *surname partially officially corrected on both*; Memorial Plaque (George William Vokes) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £80-£100

Provenance: Peter Wardrop Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2000.

George William Vokes was born in Deptford and attested there for the 10th Battalion, London Regiment, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1917. He was killed in action on 8 August 1918, when the 58th Division attacked the village of Saily-Laurette, with the Battalion suffering total casualties of 3 officers and 17 other ranks killed, and 4 officers and 74 other ranks wounded. He is buried in the Heath Cemetery, Harbonnières, France.

255 Three: **Lieutenant W. White, Royal Army Service Corps, late Military Foot Police**

British War and Victory Medals (P-1990 A. Sjt. W. White. M.F.P.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Lieut. W. White.) *good very fine* (3) £100-£140

Walter White was born at Windmill, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, on 8 November 1878 and served with the Shrewsbury Borough Police. He attested for the Military Foot Police for the period of the War on 13 August 1915 and served overseas in Salonika from 2 January 1916. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps on 22 June 1918, and was promoted Lieutenant on 22 December 1919, seeing active service in Iraq. He was demobilised on 3 June 1924 and resumed his civilian employment as a Chief Inspector of Police.

Sold with copied research.

256 Pair: **Nurse Dorothy Morris, First Aid Nursing Yeomanry**

British War and Victory Medals (D. Morris. F.A.N.Y.C.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £240-£280

Miss Dorothy Morris, an original member of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry with Regimental number 11, served with the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from December 1914.

x257 Pair: **Captain W. R. B. Annesley, Royal Air Force, late Royal Engineers**

British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. W. R. B. Annesley. R.A.F.) *very fine* (2) £100-£140

William Robert Bathurst Annesley was born in Bideford, Devon, in 1892 and was educated at Cheltenham College and St. Andrew's University. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers (Territorial Force) on 24 September 1914, and served with the Royal Engineers during the Great War in Gallipoli from September 1915 (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star), and was later seconded to the Royal Flying Corps as an Observer Flying Officer in October 1915. He completed pilot training in Egypt and was granted his Royal Aero Club Aviators Certificate in January 1917.

Annesley was posted to 34 Squadron, 14th Wing, in March 1918, a bomber/ reconnaissance/ artillery spotting unit stationed at San Luca. During his time he was involved in various duties including photo reconnaissance, night flying and solo bombing. For his services in Italy he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 5 June 1919). He later joined 31 Squadron, 1st India Wing, as a pilot flying Bristol Fighters in India; this unit was commanded at the time by Squadron Leader A. T. Harris, the future Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief of Bomber Command.

Annesley was attached to the Royal Canadian Air Force on Special Duties in February 1927, and died in Toronto, Canada whilst still assigned on 16 August 1927.

Sold with a large file of copied research.

x258 Pair: **Captain G. B. Carr, Royal Air Force**

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. B. Carr. R.A.F.) *good very fine* (2) £80-£100

Guy Beresford Carr was born in Kirkby, Yorkshire, on 5 November 1889 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Pincher Creek on 1 February 1915. He transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service on 19 February 1916, and served with No. 3 Kite Balloon Section, H.M.S. *Canning*, based at Liverpool, from 9 December 1916. He was posted to the Grand Fleet on 24 September 1918, and served in H.M.S. *Resolution*.

Sold with copied research.

259 Pair: **Captain T. P. Whitcomb, Royal Air Force**

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. T. P. Whitcomb. R.A.F.) both in *slightly damaged* named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine* (2) £120-£160

Thomas Philip Whitcomb is shown on his R.A.F. service papers as an expert Motor Engineer and was appointed an Equipment Officer, presumably looking after transport. He was also an Associate Member of the Institute of Automobile Engineers.

x260 Pair: **Second Lieutenant H. S. Matthews, Royal Air Force**

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. H. S. Matthews. R.A.F.) both in named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine* (2) £100-£140

Harold Stanley Matthews was born on 24 July 1898 and joined the Royal Naval Air Service on 4 November 1917, transferring to the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918. Serving with 217 Squadron, he was injured when his DH4 ran into a lorry on landing on 12 June 1918, and on 29 July 1918 his aircraft suffered engine failure on take off, and crashed into two aircraft. He transferred to the Unemployed List on 15 June 1919.

Sold with copied research.



The particularly fine 'Southern Desert, Iraq' and 'North West Frontier 1935' campaign group of eight awarded to Warrant Officer, later Flight Lieutenant, C. R. Marshall, Royal Air Force, whose combination of awards are unique to the Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (89800 A.C. 2. C. R. Marshall. R.A.F.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert, Iraq (89800 Sgt. C. R. Marshall. R.A.F.) *suspension claw slack, and clasp facing slightly buckled on righthand side*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (89800. F/Sgt. C. R. Marshall. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45 (F/Lt. C. R. Marshall R.A.F.) impressed 'Boots' style; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (89800. F/Sgt. C. R. Marshall. R.A.F.); **Iraq, Kingdom**, Active Service Medal, no clasp, mounted for wear, *contact marks overall, nearly very fine* £1,200-£1,600

Cyril Ransom Marshall was born in June 1900, and entered the Royal Flying Corps as a Boy in July 1917. *The RFC - Boy Service* (J. Ross) describes the kitting out and subsequent posting to North Russia of a group of boys on completing their 2 years training in July 1919, and in all probability Marshall was one of that contingent. His BWM and VM are named in the rank of A.C. 2, a rank not introduced into the Royal Air Force until 1 January 1919, confirming that prior to his probable service in North Russia that he had not served operationally during the Great War (this rank is rarely seen on Great War medals).

Marshall's combination of 'Southern Desert, Iraq' and 'North West Frontier' is unique to any other rank. Indeed only Wing Commander J. W. S. Grigson is additionally entitled to this combination. Marshall's additional combination of L.S. & G.C. and the Iraq Active Service Medal (for service in Iraq between 24 May 1924 - 30 September 1925) make this a unique group to the Royal Air Force. Marshall was awarded his L.S. & G.C. in 1936, and the unofficial R.A.F. Medal roll for the I.G.S. gives his entitlement to the I.G.S. with clasp 'N. W. Frontier 1936-37'. It states that he served with 60 Squadron, and that the medal was issued for this airman, but was returned to the *Mint* for scrapping.

Marshall was promoted Warrant Officer in September 1939, and commissioned Flying Officer in the Technical Branch in March 1941. He advanced to Temporary Flight Lieutenant in July 1943, and retired in July 1947.

Sold with copied research.

x262 Four: Skipper J. M. Smith, Royal Canadian Navy

British War and Victory Medals (J. M. Smith. Skpr. R.C.N.); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; together with the recipient's Canadian General Service lapel badge, the reverse officially numbered '335960', *good very fine*

Five: Driver F. F. Barron, Canadian Field Artillery, who was wounded at Ypres on 13 June 1916

British War and Victory Medals (J. M. Smith. Skpr. R.C.N.); Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with Overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, mounted as worn; together with a Barnardo's Homes Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, 51mm, silver, the reverse engraved 'Frank Barron', *edge bruising to last, nearly very fine* (11) £100-£140

Frank Frederick Barron was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire, on 11 January 1897 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Kingston, Ontario, on 1 November 1915. He served with the Canadian Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front, and was wounded by gun shot to the right hand at Ypres on 13 June 1916. He subsequently served with an anti-aircraft unit, and was discharged on 8 April 1919. He saw further service as a corporal with the Royal Canadian Artillery during the Second World War.

Sold with copied research.

x263 Pair: Engine Room Artificer 4th Class F. Kickbush, Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve

British War and Victory Medals (F. Kickbush. E.R.A. 4. 6397. R.N.C.V.R.) with three Masonic Medals, two of which for the Chilliwack Chapter, Canada, *generally very fine or better* (lot) £80-£100

Frank Kickbush was born in Chilliwack, British Columbia, Canada in June 1899.

x264 *Pair: Lance-Corporal J. Uprichard, M.M., 8th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was wounded by gun shot on 12 August 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (507 L.Cpl. J. Uprichard. 8-Can. Inf.) *very fine* (2)

£70-£90

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919.

John Uprichard, a steamfitter from Winnipeg, Manitoba, was born in Belfast, Ireland, on 27 December 1893 and attested for Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 23 September 1914. He served with the 8th Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 April 1915, and was appointed lance corporal on 15 October 1917. He was wounded by gun shot to the neck on 12 August 1918, and was invalided to England. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Military Medal. He was discharged in Winnipeg on 24 February 1919.

Sold with copied service papers.

x 265



Pair: Private J. H. Sargent, 10th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 2 September 1918

British War and Victory Medals (252869 Pte. J. H. Sargent. 10-Can. Inf.); Memorial Plaque (John Herbert Sargent); Memorial Scroll 'Pte. John Herbert Sargent, Canadian Infantry Bn.', *Scroll sometime mounted on card, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (4)

£120-£160

John Herbert Sargent was born in Tavistock, Devon, on 14 July 1881 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Eastend, Saskatchewan, on 26 April 1916. He served with the 10th Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front; was wounded on 19 June 1917; and was killed in action on 2 September 1918 - the official report on his death states: 'Whilst acting as a runner during an attack from Cherisy to West of Cagnicourt between 3 and 4 o'clock on the afternoon of 2 September 1918, he received orders to rejoin his officer on the opposite flank of the platoon. He was last seen by a comrade making in that direction and later his body was picked up.'

Sargent is buried in Upton Wood Cemetery, France.

Sold with a portrait of the recipient, mounted on card; and copied research.

x266 *Pair: Private A. Mann, 15th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*

British War and Victory Medals (193466 Pte. A. Mann. 15-Can. Inf.) *very fine*

Pair: Private W. D. Hall, 21st Battalion, Canadian Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (171108 Pte. W. D. Hall. 21-Can. Inf.) *very fine*

Pair: Acting Lance-Sergeant W. Sargent, 26th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (79139 A/L/Sgt. W. Sargent. 26th. Can. Inf.) *somewhat later issues, very fine*

Pair: Private A. Newman, New Zealand Expeditionary Force

British War and Victory Medals (36661 Pte. A. Newman. N.Z.E.F.) *very fine* (8)

£120-£160

Sold with copied service papers.

x267 *Pair: Corporal H. Tremblay, 22nd Battalion (French Canadian), Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action during the Battle of Amiens, 11 August 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (449094 Cpl. H. Tremblay. 22-Can. Inf.); Memorial Plaque (Henri Tremblay) in card envelope of issue, with Buckingham Palace enclosure, *with remnants of adhesive to reverse of plaque*; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (449094 Cpl. H. Tremblay.) *last lacking suspension ring, with small damaged portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, generally very fine or better unless otherwise stated* (lot)

£140-£180

Henri Tremblay was born in Notre Dame, Hull, Quebec, Canada in November 1886. A logger by trade, he served during the Great War with the 22nd Battalion (French Canadian), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Corporal Tremblay was killed in action during the Battle of Amiens, 11 August 1918, and is buried in Vrely Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.

x268 *Pair: Private H. J. Luton, 28th Battalion (Northwest), Canadian Infantry, taken prisoner of war on the Western Front between 2-6 June 1916*

British War and Victory Medals (73920 Pte. H. J. Luton. 28-Can. Inf.) *very fine* (2)

£40-£50

Henry James Luton was born in Monmouthshire, Wales in July 1890. His father William was employed at Llansantffraed Court, Monmouthshire. Luton served during the Great War with the 28th Battalion (Northwest), Canadian Infantry in the French theatre of war from 30 November 1915, and was taken prisoner of war between 2-6 June 1916. A finger on his left hand was crushed by a roller whilst interned in Engers, Germany in September 1916. Luton died in London, Ontario, Canada in July 1973.

Sold with copied service papers.

x269 Pair: **Lance-Corporal G. J. McCaw, 47th Canadian Infantry, who was wounded on the Western Front**

British War and Victory Medals (651849 L.Cpl. G. J. Mc Caw. 47-Can. Inf.) in *slightly damaged* named card box of issue, *extremely fine* (2) £70-£90

George James McCaw was born in North Brant, Ontario, on 6 June 1893 and attested for the 160th Battalion, Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Walkerton, Ontario, on 2 March 1916. He served with the 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and 'was wounded at Boulogne Wood' (newspaper cutting with lot refers). He died on Christmas Day 1965.

Sold with the recipient's original parchment Discharge Certificate; Dispersal Certificate; two Pay Books; and various photographs, newspaper cuttings, and other ephemera.

x270 Pair: **Sergeant D. M. Constable, M.M., Canadian Machine Gun Brigade, who was wounded by gun shot on 27 October 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (427430 Sgt. D. M. Constable. C.M.G. Bde.) *very fine* (2) £80-£100

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919.

David McFarlane Constable, a farmer from Weyburn, Saskatchewan, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, on 15 January 1890. He attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 16 July 1915 and was posted to the 46th Battalion, Canadian Infantry. Transferring to the 10th Brigade, Machine Gun Company on 1 June 1916, he served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 August 1916. He was wounded by gun shot to his left arm on 27 October 1917, and for his services during the Great War was awarded the Military Medal. He was demobilised in Canada on 6 July 1919.

Sold with copied service papers.

x271 Pair: **Acting Lance-Corporal E. O. U. Lundy, Canadian Machine Gun Brigade**

British War and Victory Medals (603177 A. L. Cpl. E. O. U. Lundy. C.M.G. Bde.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Private R. G. Clark, 52nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 August 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (234811 Pte. R. G. Clark. 52-Can. Inf.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Private W. Rae, 52nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry**

British War and Victory Medals (2378862 Pte. W. Rae. 52-Can.Inf.) *very fine* (6) £120-£160

Reginald George Clark, a farmer from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire on 22 November 1895. He attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 21 April 1916 for service with the 203rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, and served with the 52nd Battalion on the Western Front from 5 March 1917. He was reported missing on 27 August 1918 and later confirmed as being killed in action. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial, France.

Sold with copied service papers.

272 Four: **G. W. Kingham, Mesopotamian Railways**

British War and Victory Medals (15932 G. W. Kingham, Meso Rys.); War Medal 1939-45 (56894 Spr. Godfray Kingham, B.N. Ry. (D. of I.) Corps.); India Service Medal (56894 Spr. Godfray Kingham, B.N. Ry. (D. of I.) Corps.) *good very fine* £60-£80

273 Three: **Private P. O. Blyth, Royal Norfolk Regiment, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War with the British Expeditionary Force on 5 June 1940**

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5770160 Pte. P. O. Blyth. R. Norf. R.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine* (3) £200-£240

Percy Osborn Blyth was born at Woodton, Norfolk, on 15 May 1909 and attested for the Norfolk Regiment at Norwich on 4 February 1930. He served with the 1st Battalion in Waziristan from 5 May to 24 September 1937, and then with the 7th Battalion as part of the British Expeditionary Force during the Second World War in France from 13 January 1940. Attached to the 51st Highland Division, he was captured and taken prisoner of war on 5 June 1940, and was held in captivity for the rest of the war at Stalag IX C at Bad Sulza, Germany, finally being released on 18 April 1945; during his period in captivity he suffered a fractured wrist, apparently as a result whilst working in a salt mine. He was discharged on 19 October 1945, and died in Norwich on 26 January 1975.

Sold with copied research.

274 Eight: **Sergeant H. W. M. Smith, Royal Hampshire Regiment**

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5497570 Pte. W. [sic] Smith. Hamps. R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5497570 Pte. H. W. Smith. Hamps. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5497570 Sgt. H. W. M. Smith. R. Hamps.) mounted court-stye, *light contact marks, good very fine and better* (8) £260-£300

H. W. M. Smith was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 30 August 1952.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

275 Ten: Lance-Corporal A. L. L. Thompson, Hampshire Regiment, later Royal Army Service Corps

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5496806 Pte. A. Thompson. Hamps. R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5496806. Pte. A. L. Thompson. Hamps. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (S/5496806 Pte. A. Thompson. R.A.S.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style, *nearly extremely fine (10)* £400-£500

Sold with copied medal roll extracts that confirms the award of the Coronation Medal.

276 Three: Stoker First Class A. W. Neep, Royal Navy, who was killed in action/ died of wounds during the evacuation from Singapore on 13 February 1942

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. Frederick J. Neep, 1 Preston Crescent, Inverkeithing, Fife, Scotland', *extremely fine (3)* £120-£160

Adam William Neep served during the Second World War as a Stoker First Class, and was killed in action/ died of wounds during the evacuation of Singapore on 13 February 1942 whilst borne on the books of H.M.S. *Grasshopper*; however, other sources state that he was at the time of his death aboard H.M.S. *Scorpion*, which was sunk by the Japanese at 21:30 on 13 February. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial. His medals were sent to his father, Frederick Neep.

277 Four: Acting Leading Telegraphist H. J. R. Wilson, Royal Navy, who was killed when H.M.S. Saumarez was mined in the Corfu Channel off the Albanian coast on 22 October 1946

France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (D/JX 245788 H. J. R. Wilson. A/L. Tel. R.N.), with named Admiralty enclosure, *extremely fine and a scarce group with both wartime and peacetime named condolence slips (4)* £300-£400

Henry John Robert Trotter Wilson was killed in action during the Corfu Channel Incident when H.M.S. *Saumarez* struck an Albanian mine in the Corfu Channel on 22 October 1946; 26 of the crew of the *Saumarez* were killed in the explosion, including Wilson. The Channel was supposed to be mine free, and contemporary evidence suggests that the mines had been deliberately laid by the Albanians. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

278**Three: Sergeant R. H. Haynes, Royal Armoured Corps, a prisoner of war in Stalag IVB**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, all unnamed as issued, *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

Robert Henry Haynes was born at Southampton on 15 April 1918, and enlisted there on 18 May 1917 for 6 years with the colours and 6 years in the Reserve. He enlisted originally into the 10th Royal Hussars and later served with the 8th Royal Irish Hussars and Royal Armoured Corps. He is confirmed as a prisoner of war in Germany, presumably captured in North Africa.

Sold with soldier's service and pay book (5498204 Sgt. R. H. Haynes, R.A.C.), Soldier's Release Book Class "A" and various related documents, sergeant's cloth rank insignia (2) both with Desert Rats embroidered patch, two fibre identity discs (5498204 HAYNES), P.O.W. metal identity disc (Stalag IVB 229283), pair of metal shoulder scales, pair of '8. H' cloth shoulder titles, and 5 cap badges for R.A.C. (plastic and metal), 8th Hussars (2) and 10th Hussars, and a prayer book 'The gift of S.P.C.K. For use of Prisoners of War'.

x279 Five: Major J. I. A. Emerson, Royal Artillery, who was Mentioned in Despatches during the Second World War

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (Major. I. A. [sic] Emerson. R.A.) *good very fine and better (5)* £100-£140

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 August 1946:

'In gallant and distinguished services in the Far East.'

James Innes Adam Emerson was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 21 December 1940, and for his services during the Second World War was advanced temporary Major and was Mentioned in Despatches. Subsequently transferring to the Territorial Army, he was confirmed in the rank of major with seniority from 1 May 1947.

280



Five: Gunner S. C. Ford, Royal Artillery, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at the Fall of Hong Kong on Christmas Day 1941, and was died in captivity on 2 October 1942 after the Japanese cargo liner *Lisbon Maru* was torpedoed and sunk, along with over 1,800 other Prisoners of War

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue addressed to 'Mrs. J. Ford, 2, Rosia Ramp, Gibraltar'; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5488266 Gnr. S. C. Ford. R.A.) *extremely fine (5)* £300-£400

Sidney Charles Ford was born in Bitterne, Hampshire, on 31 August 1903 and joined the Hampshire Regiment in 1922, before transferring to the Royal Artillery. He moved and settled in Gibraltar and married Jane Lavagna in 1936 whilst still serving with the Royal Artillery. On the outbreak of the Second World War he was serving with 12 Coast Regiment, Royal Artillery, in Hong Kong. This Regiment was formed in December 1940 and was the aftermath of the 12 Heavy Regiment and had three Batteries 20, 24 and 35. These three batteries in the following year were renamed: 24 Battery, Hong Kong Singapore Royal Artillery (H.K.S.); 26 Battery, Hong Kong Singapore Royal Artillery (H.K.S.) and 965 Defence Battery, Hong Kong Singapore Royal Artillery (H.K.S.). He qualified for his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1940.

Ford was captured and taken Prisoner of War at the Fall of Hong Kong on Christmas Day 1941. By 26 September 1942 his Regiment was transferred from the Shamshuipo Camp, Hong Kong by the cargo ship the *Lisbon Maru*. U.S.S. *Grouper* torpedoed the *Lisbon Maru* on 1 October 1942 in the South China Sea as it was informed it was an armed Japanese ship. The ship had over 700 Japanese troops and over 1,800 prisoners of war but had no markings as to what it was carrying. The next day on 2 October the ship began sinking and most of the prisoners were trapped inside and some of the Artillery could be heard singing "It's a long way to Tipperary" during the disaster. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Sai Wan Memorial, Hong Kong. At the time of his capture he was living in Ednerville, Victoria, Australia, as Gibraltar had been evacuated.

Sold with a postcard photograph of the recipient; and copied research.

281 Four: Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant W. M. Beasley, Royal Army Ordnance Corps

War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22225452 Sgt. W. M. Beasley. R.A.O.C.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (22225452 Sgt. W. M. Beasley. R.A.O.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style in this order, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £160-£200

William M. Beasley was an ammunition technician, who served in the Korean War, twice in Aden, and in Northern Ireland for nearly 2 years from 1965 to 1967 in Ballykinlar and Kinnegar. By 1967 he had been advanced to Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant, and he was finally discharged in August 1970.

282 Six: Sergeant A. A. Webb, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14469600 Cfn. A. A. Webb. R.E.M.E.) *number partially officially corrected*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Arabian Peninsula, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (14469900 [sic] Sgt. A. A. Webb. R.E.M.E.) *note different service numbers, very fine and better (6)* £180-£220

The correct service number is 14469600; the number 14469900 belonged to Warrant Officer Class II Ronald Frederick Roff, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (who was later commissioned).

283 Four: Police Sergeant N. R. K. Kilham

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Sergt. Norman R. K. Kilham) *mounted as worn, good very fine (4)* £50-£70

×284 Five: Squadron Leader F. Schofield, Royal Air Force

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Sqn. Ldr. F. Schofield. R.A.F.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (348317. F/Sgt. F. Schofield. R.A.F.) *mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, edge bruise to last, otherwise good very fine (5)* £240-£280

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

Frederick Schofield was commissioned from the ranks to be Flying Officer in the Administrative and Special Duties Branch on 25 August 1941, and was promoted Flight Lieutenant on 1 September 1942, and Squadron Leader on 1 August 1947. He retired on 10 October 1953.

285 Six: **Chief Technician W. Fergus, Royal Air Force**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (1347850 Sgt. W. Fergus. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (1347850 Ch. Tech. W. Fergus. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (6) *£140-£180*

William Fergus was born on 10 July 1920 and joined the Royal Air Force on 16 April 1941, becoming a coppersmith by trade. He was discharged on 10 July 1975.

Sold with Certificate of Qualifications; and a R.A.F. cloth badge.

x 286



Four: **Warrant Officer W. H. C. Taylor, Royal Air Force**

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star, 1 *copy* clasp, Burma; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style, *nearly extremely fine* (4) *£200-£240*

William H. C. Taylor served during the Second World War as a Flight Engineer with 99 Squadron, based at Dhubalia, India, from September 1944, flying Liberators over South East Asia. His first operational sortie was an Air Sea Rescue Search on 8 October 1944; further operational sorties included bombing raids on Mandalay; the Burma-Siam Railway; Ramlee Island (21 January 1945 - Log Book entry reads 'War Operation No. 14. Ramlee Island. Beach Defences and Troops on Invasion of Island. Combine Operation. Navy, Army, R.A.F., USAAF. Fighter Escort. Bomb load 10,000 lbs. Fuel 1,600 gals.'). Rangoon; and Bangkok. Following the cessation of hostilities he transferred to 232 Squadron, Transport Command, based at Palam, India.

Sold with the recipient's Royal Air Force Flying Log Book and Air Forces in India Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book starting from 18 April 1944, both with good operational details recorded therein; the recipient's pocket diary for 1945 with records of flight details; various photographs and photographic images; various newspaper cuttings and other ephemera; and copied research.

287



Four: **Flight Sergeant W. S. Kelly, Royal Air Force**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (626679 F. Sgt. W. S. Kelly. R.A. F.) mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (4) *£100-£140*

Walter Stanley Kelly was born on 7 February 1908 and enlisted into the Royal Air Force on 15 November 1938. His trade whilst in the R.A.F. was clerk of accounts, and he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 November 1956. He was discharged on 14 November 1962.

Sold with the recipient's original Certificate of Service Blue Book; and a photograph of the recipient.

288 Three: **Leading Observer A. D. Russell, Royal Observer Corps**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award Bar (Leading Observer A. D. Russell) mounted as worn, with named card box of issue for the Second Award Bar, *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£160-£200*

Sold with a R.O.C. enamelled lapel badge; a pair of R.O.C. cap badges; shoulder titles; and buttons; and the recipient's riband bar.

289 Five: **Observer I. A. H. Croad, Royal Observer Corps**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award Bar (Obs I A H Croad) mounted as worn, *the last stamped 'R' for Replacement, good very fine* (5) *£100-£140*

290 Three: **Miss Krithia I. Staughton, Women's Royal Voluntary Service**

France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'K. I. Staughton Miss., Spinney Nook, Broadway, Letchworth Herts. '; Women's Voluntary Service Medal, unnamed as issued, in case of issue; together with the recipient's two card identity discs '2065561 Staughton CE', *extremely fine* (3) *£60-£80*

- x291 An unattributed Canadian group of four**
1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, mounted as worn, *the F&G clasp mis-struck, cleaned, very fine* (4) £200-£240
-
- 292 Pair: Warrant Officer Class II I. S. Huff, Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police**
General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula, G.V.I.R., *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (22524538 Pte. I. S. Huff. R.M.P.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22524538 S.Sgt. I. S. Huff. R.M.P.) *good very fine and an extremely rare combination to this unit* (2) £140-£180
- Ian Stanley Huff** was born in Croydon on 18 July 1933 and joined the Royal Military Police in 1951, serving initially in Malaya, before being promoted Corporal in 1953 and joining the Special Investigation Branch. This tiny unit is divided into numbered Sections, which are divided further into Detachments, and each of these is usually commanded by a Warrant Officer Class II, as Huff would end up.
- Huff was posted to Aden in 1960 serving with the Aden SIB DET. In 1962 he returned to the United Kingdom and joined SIB Southern Command and in 1965, having been promoted Staff-Sergeant, joined 72 Section in Germany. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 August 1968. In 1970 he went out to Hong Kong for a tour as the Detachment Commander with the Hong Kong DET SIB. He was promoted Warrant Officer Class 2 and retired in 1972. He died in Peterborough on 24 April 2019.
- Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient in Hong Kong.
-
- 293 Four: Sergeant H. Moore, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, later York and Lancaster Regiment**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (19044934 Fus. H. Moore. R.N.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (19044934 Sgt. H. Moore. Y. & L.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (19044934 Sgt. H. Moore. Y. & L.) *edge bruising and contact marks, generally very fine, third and fourth medals scarce to unit* (4) £300-£400
-
- 294 Pair: Fusilier A. Richards, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22525630 Fus. A. Richards. R.N.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruising to first, good very fine* (2) £140-£180
-
- x295 Four: Sergeant R. J. Bunting, Canadian Forces**
Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SB 154011 R. J. Bunting); Korea Volunteer Service Medal 1950-54, unnamed as issued; U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SB 154011 R. J. Bunting); Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R. (Sgt R. J. Bunting) mounted court-style as worn; together with the related miniature awards for the first (this a U.K. 1st issue example), third, and fourth, these similarly mounted, *the reverse of the medals affixed by strong adhesive to the court-mounting ribands, generally very fine* (4) £120-£160
-
- 296 Pair: Warrant Officer Class II H. Robinson, Royal Hampshire Regiment**
General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (6985809 Sgt. H. Robinson. R. Hamps); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (6985809 W.O. Cl.2. H. G. Robinson. R. Hamps.) *contact marks and minor edge bruising, good very fine* (2) £80-£100
- H. G. Robinson** was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 21 August 1961.
- Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.
-
- 297 Four: Sergeant A. Woolhouse, Royal Army Pay Corps**
General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (23221909 Sgt. A. Woolhouse. R.A.P.C.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (23221909 Sgt. A. Woolhouse. R.A.P.C.); **Rhodesia**, General Service Medal (727372 Sgt. A. Woolhouse); **Zimbabwe**, Independence Medal 1980 (14913), mounted court-style as worn, the Zimbabwe medal mounted first, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £160-£200
-
- 298 Pair: Able Seaman X. Mackay, Royal Navy**
Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (E/JX. 917113 X. Mackay. A.B. R.N.) *initial officially corrected*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX.917113 X. Mackay. A.B. H.M.S. St. Angelo.) *edge bruising to latter, good very fine* (2) £160-£200
- Xavier Mackay**, a locally enlisted Maltese recipient, was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 September 1967 whilst serving at H.M.S. St. Angelo, the R.N. Base at Malta.
-
- 299 Pair: Corporal R. Peckett, Royal Army Service Corps, later Royal Corps of Transport**
General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (T/23684555 Dvr. R. Peckett. R.A.S.C.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (23684555 Cpl. R. Peckett. R.C.T.) *edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-£140
- Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2017.

300 Pair: **Warrant Officer Class II J. O. Campbell, Royal Army Medical Corps**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (7264667 W.O. Cl.2. J. O. Campbell. R.A.M.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (7264667 S/Sgt. J. O. Campbell. R.A.M.C.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, very fine and an unusual combination to this unit (2)* £100-£140

James Otho Campbell was born in Aldershot on 5 July 1920, the son of James Wright Campbell who had served in the Great War with the Military Mounted Police and the Army Veterinary Corps. He qualified for his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 18 September 1956 which suggests some Second World War service. He died in Aldershot on 26 January 1986.

301 Pair: **Warrant Officer Class 2 P. D. Erwin, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (23228689 Sgt. P. D. Erwin. R.A.O.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23228689 W.O. Cl.2 P. D. Erwin RAOC.) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2014.

Peter Erwin took part in the Guard of Honour in 1956 as a Corporal whilst serving with the 3rd Infantry Division, and by late 1961 was with the 111th Guided Weapons Company, Royal Army Service Corps, in Germany. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 January 1973.

Sold with the named card box of issue for the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

302 Pair: **Flight Lieutenant P. R. Downton, Royal Air Force**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (Fg. Off. P. R. Downton. R.A.F.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (Flt. Lt. P. R. Downton. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £260-£300

Philip Rodney Downton was born in Edmonton, north London, on 18 March 1932 and was commissioned Pilot Officer from Corporal in the Royal Air Force Regiment on 6 September 1951. He was promoted Flying Officer on 6 September 1953, and Flight Lieutenant on 7 March 1962. He retired on 18 March 1970 and died at Highweek, Newton Abbott, Devon, on 31 August 1991.

x 303



Pair: **Gunner R. S. Bunston, Royal Artillery**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24431912 Gnr R S Bunston RA); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24431912 Gnr R S Bunston RA) *edge bruise to SA, lacquered, nearly extremely fine (2)* £400-£500

304 Pair: **Warrant Officer Class II R. Hickman, Royal Military Police**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23563081 SSgt R Hickman RMP); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23563081 WO2 R Hickman RMP) *about extremely fine (2)* £80-£100

Ron Hickman joined the 16th/5th Lancers for National Service in May 1958 and transferred to the Royal Military Police the following year. He served with the R.M.P. overseas in Cyprus, with the British Army of the Rhine, and in Northern Ireland, and was advanced Staff Sergeant in 1976 and Warrant Officer Class II in 1979. He retired on 22 May 1982.

Sold with various copied extracts from the R.M.P. Corps Gazette.



Six: **Corporal S. C. Smith, Duke of Lancaster's Regiment**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25053408 Pte S C Smith QLR); Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25053408 Cpl S C Smith Lancs); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (Cpl S C Smith Lancs 25053408); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, ISAF, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994, E.I.I.R. (25053408 Cpl S C Smith Lancs) *about extremely fine (6)* £500-£700



Stephen Christopher Smith attested for the Queen's Lancashire Regiment (later the Duke of Lancaster's Regiment) at Burnley, Lancashire, on 13 June 1996, and served on two tours of Northern Ireland in Iraq on Operation *Telic 11*; and in Afghanistan on Operation *Herrick*. He was discharged in September 2010 with the rank of Corporal.

Sold with the recipient's original Oath of Allegiance; identity discs; various photographic images of the recipient in theatre; and copied research.

A Collection of Medals Relating to the War of 1812

x 306



The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Major-General J. H. Stevens, Royal Marine Artillery, for his services at Algiers in 1816; he was earlier distinguished when embarked in a Rocket Ship in the Chesapeake river and engaged in the attack on Craney Island, at the capture of Hampton and Ocracoke under Sir George Cockburn; he afterwards commanded the Marine Artillery at the capture of Oswego (despatches) and took part in the campaign on the Niagara frontier and the siege of Fort Erie

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (John H. Stevens, 1st Lieut. R.M.A.) *good very fine*

£2,600-£3,000



John Harvey Stevens was born in 1790, youngest of three sons of Commander John Stevens, Royal Navy. His brothers Thomas and Cornelius served in the Royal Marines, both becoming captains, whilst Cornelius was killed in action during the battle of Navarino in 1827. John Harvey Stevens joined the Royal Marines as 2nd lieutenant on 28 September 1805; 1st lieutenant, 2 September 1809; captain, 14 April 1832; major, 9 November 1846; lieutenant-colonel, 17 August 1848; colonel, 28 November 1854; major-general, 20 June 1855.

Whilst Lieutenant Stevens served in H.M.S. *Fame*, he was employed in the Western Ocean, West Indies and Coast of America. He disembarked to join the Royal Marine Artillery and after pursuing mathematical studies and artillery instruction, embarked in the *Princess of Orange* and served during the whole of the Expedition to Walcheren in 1809, was disembarked in North Beveland, engaged in the flotilla and mortar brig *Gallant* with enemy's battery in Clough passage, and was much exposed and health suffered from the Walcheren Fever or Ague. Was under the command of Commodore Owen in the Scheldt service. During the period Lieutenant Stevens belonged to the mortar brig *Fearless*, October 1810 to November 1812, he served at the successful defence of Cadiz and of Tarifa in 1810 and 1811; and was engaged in several detached operations, particularly in one of a severe character on the river Guadalquivir. After the siege of Cadiz was raised Lieutenant Stevens returned to England, his health having again suffered from the nature of his two years service in a mortar vessel of only 180 tons.

In 1813, Lieutenant Stevens was selected for the Rocket Service and attached to a rocket company under Lieutenant Balchild and after receiving instruction in the Rocket Service (then a novel one) embarked in the *Mariner* rocket ship and joined the expedition under Sir J. B. Warren in the River Chesapeake; was engaged in the attack on Craney Island, at the capture of Hampton and Ocracoke under Sir George Cockburn, and taking of the *Anaconda* Brig and *Atlas* Schooner, at Hart Island &c. Disembarked at Quebec in October 1813 for service in Canada, then invaded by the Americans, was detached to the Upper Province in command of a part of the Rocket Detachment, served in a Winter Expedition on the ice to Four Corners. He commanded the marine artillery at the capture of Oswego and was mentioned in the public despatches of Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon Drummond published in the Gazette; employed in constructing a field work in the Bay of Quinte; during the attack and siege of the enemy's army in their fortified position on the Niagara Frontier, of which Fort Erie formed a part, Lieutenant Stevens was almost daily under fire at the batteries for six weeks; afterwards at the defensive position at Chippewa. Lieutenant Stevens was entrusted with the construction of a field work for the defence of the right of the position at Wishoun's point, in close presence and under occasional fire of the enemy; at the conclusion of the war Lieutenant Stevens returned to England in command of some men to be discharged. In the performance of arduous duties and trying exposures during the Niagara Campaign, Lieutenant Stevens' health once more suffered as a consequence from typhus or camp fever.

In July 1816 Lieutenant Stevens was again selected for service and was present at the battle of Algiers on the Books of the *Queen Charlotte* near the person of Lord Exmouth. Lieutenant Stevens was employed in firing 3pr rockets into the embrasures of the enemy's batteries and afterwards detached by Lord Exmouth to fire 8-inch carcasses at the hulls of several frigates laid up in the mole, some of which by these means were burnt. Captain Stevens possesses a document from Lord Exmouth in which His Lordship is pleased to express his sense of Lieutenant Stevens' humble exertions in the following sentence, "your indefatigable zeal on that day fell under my immediate observation and very deservedly excites my admiration and applause."

In 1824 Lieutenant Stevens was a third time selected for service, on this occasion to take charge of a new description of Sea 11.5 inch mortar in the *Infernal* bomb, invented by Sir William Congreve, destined for service at Algiers under Sir H. B. Neale; there was a demonstration before the city but no other military operations on this occasion.

In July 1835 he was appointed superintendent of the Marine Artillery Laboratory at Portsmouth, which establishment originated in his proposition and was organised by him. Stevens was, at various times over the course of the following ten years, employed on the Continent and directed to communicate with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, including visits to the Port of Brest, Vienna, Black Sea, Constantinople, Denmark, Sweden, Paris, and the principal military forts of France and Holland. These visits were conducted over short periods in order that he might not unnecessarily be absent from the laboratory too long at one period. Since Captain Stevens has been superintendent of the laboratory the instructions of the establishment have been extended to the whole of the officers and seamen gunners of the *Excellent*, as well as to other officers of the naval college, including captains, commanders and lieutenants.

Retiring, on promotion to lieutenant-colonel, from the direction of the laboratory, Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens received the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (*Vide* D.A.G's letter of 28 August 1848). He afterwards visited Schemforde in Schleswig to ascertain and report on the causes that led to the destruction of the Danish 84 gun ship *Christian VIII* and capture of the *Geffion* of 42 guns by the Holstein batteries manned by Russian artillery. Major-General Stevens died on 25 February 1866, aged 76, and is buried in Highland Road Cemetery, Portsmouth.

Sold with research including copied record of service.

x 307



The Military General Service Medal awarded to Sergeant Daniel Banfield, 8th Foot, who was 'wounded in action in Upper Canada' and 'served nine years in North America'

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Martinique (Danl. Banfield, Serjt. 8th Foot) *small edge bruise, otherwise very fine*

£1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Lord Cheylesmore Collection 1930; Collection of John Darwent, Dix Noonan Webb, April 2004.

Daniel Banfield was born in the Parish of St Finbar's, Cork, and enlisted at Cork into the 8th (King's) Regiment of Foot on 29 October 1804, aged 17, for unlimited service. He served a total of 11 years 164 days, of which 7 years 218 days as a private, 242 days as a corporal, and 3 years 69 days as a sergeant. He was discharged to Kilmainham Hospital at Cork on 11 April 1817 in consequence of 'general bad health and icterus (jaundice)', his conduct as a soldier noted as 'very good' and the he was 'wounded in action in Upper Canada'. After a period as an out-pensioner, he then enlisted into the 10th Royal Regiment of Veterans at Cork on 25 December 1819, aged 32, for unlimited service. He served 1 year 90 days before the battalion was disbanded and he was discharged on 24 March 1821. He next enlisted into the 3rd Veteran Battalion as a private on 25 December 1821, being promoted to corporal in June 1823 and to sergeant in October 1823. He was reduced to private and transferred to the 83rd Foot on 25 July 1825. Over the course of the next nearly eight years Banfield was tried by court martial on six occasions, frequently being imprisoned for one month at a time and the sentence often being accompanied by 'the loss of beer money for one year' or 'the loss of additional pay for two years'. He was finally discharged from the 83rd Foot on 10 May 1833, having served a total 24 years 362 days, including 'nine years in North America'. The Regimental Board held the opinion 'that his conduct has been that of an extremely bad and troublesome soldier during the last four years.'

Sold with copied discharge papers from his various units.

x 308



The Military General Service Medal awarded to Captain Thomas Cross, 8th Foot, who served at the capture of Martinique and afterwards saw service in North America where he was appointed Aide de Camp to Major-General Francis Baron de Rottenburg in April 1812

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Martinique (T. Crosse, Capt. 8th Foot) *cleaned, very fine*

£1,800-£2,200

Thomas Cross/Crosse was appointed ensign in the 8th Foot on 12 October 1804; lieutenant, 22 August 1805; captain, 5 August 1813; half-pay, 25 February 1816. The 8th Foot arrived in Canada in March 1810, and was actively engaged in the War of 1812 at Ogdensburg, York (27 April 1813), Sackett's Harbour, Stoney Creek, Black Rock, Buffalo, Chippawa, Lundy's Lane and the assault and sortie at Fort Erie. Captain Crosse was appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Francis Baron de Rottenburg on 25 April 1812. The regiment left Canada again in June 1815.

x 309



The Military General Service Medal awarded to Private Samuel Murless, 82nd Foot, whose regiment fought at the assault of Fort Erie and other engagements on the Niagara frontier

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Talavera (Saml. Murless, 82nd Foot.) *minor edge bruising, otherwise toned, nearly extremely fine* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: J. B. Hayward & Son, March 1973.

The only Other Rank from this regiment to receive this single clasp. He missed the action of Vimiera being on board ship at the time.

Samuel Murless was born in the Parish of Staple Fitzpain, Somerset, and enlisted into the 82nd Foot at Taunton on 20 February 1799. He served 16 years 11 months including service in Spain, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Gibraltar, France, Canada and North America. He was discharged as a sergeant on 24 January 1816, and admitted to an out-pension at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on the same day. He was later residing at Kidderminster, Worcestershire, where he died on 5 May 1851, aged 77.

Sold with full muster details and copied entries from Chelsea pension registers.

x 310



The Military General Service Medal for Fort Detroit awarded to Private Richard Killings, Niagara Light Dragoons, Militia of Upper Canada

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Fort Detroit (R. Killings, Canadn. Militia.) *nearly extremely fine* £4,000-£5,000

Only 4 medals for Fort Detroit to members of the Niagara Light Dragoons.

The 1st Troop, Niagara Light Dragoons was raised in June 1812, by enrolment of volunteers from the militia. It was engaged on the expedition to Detroit, and in the cutting out of the *Caledonia* and *Detroit*, for which it was thanked in General Orders. After serving 8 months it was disbanded on 25 February 1813.

x 311



The Military General Service Medal for Fort Detroit awarded to Captain Henry Metcalfe, 2nd Norfolk Militia of Upper Canada, who was a Sergeant and acting Quartermaster on Detroit expedition, and was promoted to Captain for his 'loyalty, gallantry and indefatigable zeal' when in command of the party which captured an American post at McCrae's House, in Raleigh Township, in December 1813

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Fort Detroit (H. Metcalfe, Capt. Candn. Militia.) *cleaned, otherwise very fine and better* £6,000-£8,000

A total of 31 M.G.S. medals with 'Fort Detroit' clasp issued to officers of Canadian units.

Henry Metcalfe, a Sergeant in the 2nd Norfolk Militia, acted as quartermaster on the Detroit Expedition in August 1812 (Medal and Clasp). He commanded the party which captured the American post at McCrae's House, in Raleigh Township on 15 December 1813, and was promoted to captain for his 'loyalty, gallantry and indefatigable zeal' (G.O. 25 January 1814). He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on 19 May 1840.

x 312



The Military General Service Medal for Chateauguy awarded to Corporal Pierre St Marie, Beauharnois Militia of Lower Canada

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Chateauguy (P. St. Marie, Canadn. Militia.) *cleaned, very fine* £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

Only 4 medals for Chateauguy to members of the Beauharnois Militia of Lower Canada.

Pierre St Marie is confirmed on the roll with the rank of corporal.

x 313



The Military General Service Medal for Chateauguy awarded to Sergeant Jacques Drolet, 2nd Battalion, Select Embodied Militia of Lower Canada

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Chateauguy (J. Drolet, Canadn. Militia.) *cleaned, overall contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £3,600-£4,400

Jacques Drolet is confirmed on the roll of the 2nd Select Embodied Militia with the rank of sergeant.

x 314



The Military General Service Medal for Chrystler's Farm awarded to Private Marcel Morentz, Canadian Voltigeurs, Militia of Lower Canada

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Chrystler's Farm (M. Morentz, Canadn. Militia.) *naming officially re-impressed, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £2,000-£3,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 1996 and September 2006.

Rolls confirm as Private Marcel Morency, Canadian Voltigeurs, Militia of Lower Canada.

x 315



The Military General Service Medal awarded to Corporal Patrick Connors, 4th Foot, who lost his right eye from a gun shot wound received in the action at New Orleans on 8 January 1815

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Nive (Patrick Connors, Corporal. 4th Foot, 1st Batt.) *cleaned, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Patrick Connors was born in the Parish of St John's, in the City of Limerick, and enlisted into the 4th Foot on 28 March 1807, aged 21, a shoemaker by trade. Promoted to corporal in May 1809, he served in the Peninsula at the battle of Nive in December 1813, and went with the regiment to North America in May 1814 where they were engaged at Bladensburg and Washington. The following year the 4th Foot took part in the disastrous attack on New Orleans, losing about half their number in killed and wounded, including Corporal Patrick Connors who lost an eye. He served nine years and twenty-eight days in the regiment and was discharged on 24 April 1816, in consequence of 'the loss of the right eye by a gun shot wound received in action at New Orleans , 8 January 1815.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x 316



The Military General Service Medal awarded to Lieutenant George Carter, 6th Foot, whose regiment served in Canada from July 1814 and took part in the sortie at Fort Erie

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees (George Carter, Lieut. 6th Foot.) *minor nicks, otherwise good very fine* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Elson Collection, Glendining's, February 1963; Dix Noonan Webb, June 2005.

George Carter was appointed ensign in the 2nd Royal Lancashire Regiment of Militia in July 1798, becoming lieutenant in March 1799. He transferred on full pay to the 7th Garrison Battalion in September 1807, and to the 6th Regiment of Foot in March 1810. He served with the 6th Foot in the Peninsula, including the battle of Vittoria and actions in the Pyrenees, after which, from July 1814, the regiment served in Canada and was present in the sortie at Fort Erie. Carter was placed on half pay in March 1816 due to ill-health. According to his statement of services, he was unmarried and generally resident in Carmarthenshire.

x 317



The Military General Service Medal awarded to Private Jonathan Henshaw, 39th Foot, whose regiment arrived in Canada in August 1814 and took part in the expedition to Plattsburg

Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Toulouse (Jonathan Henshaw, 39th Foot) *edge bruising and polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Glandining's, May 1936.

Jonathan Henshaw was born in the Parish of Macclesfield, Chester, and enlisted into the 39th Foot at Mallow, County Cork, on 17 May 1806, aged 23, for unlimited service. He served 15 years 94 days and was discharged at Dublin on 18 August 1821, in consequence of 'Reduction and infirm constitution'. His conduct as a soldier was described as 'Good. He is recommended for Pension'. He was admitted to the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, as an out-pensioner on 29 August 1821.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x 318



The Military General Service Medal awarded to Private George Harrison, 85th Foot, who was wounded in the left knee during the First siege of Badajos on 7 June 1811; the regiment later fought at Bladensburg, Washington and New Orleans

Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive (George Harrison, 85th Foot.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Glendining's, October 1938 and May 1965.

George Harrison was born in the Parish of Leeds, Yorkshire, and enlisted for the 85th Foot at Harwich, Essex, on 3 April 1809, aged 18, for unlimited service, a flax dresser by trade. He served 16 years 108 days, including 2 years 301 days as a corporal, but was discharged at Malta in the rank of private on 13 June 1825, and received his final discharge in London on 19 July 1825, in consequence of 'extensive ulceration of the Right Foot and stiffness of the joint contracted in Malta the 7th of February 1823.' His conduct was described as 'very good' and that he was 'wounded in the left knee at Badajos on the 7th June 1811.' He was admitted to an out-pension at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on 24 August 1825.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x 319



The Military General Service Medal awarded to Private George Riley, 6th Foot, who was severely wounded in the head at the battle of Orthes in February 1814 and was discharged from the regiment at Chippawa, Upper Canada, in February 1815

Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes (George Riley, 6th Foot) together with damaged lid (named) of card box of issue, *good very fine* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Sotheby, September 1989; Collection of John Darwent, Dix Noonan Webb, April 2004.

George Riley was born at Rossendale, near Rochdale, circa 1783, and enlisted into the 6th Foot on 31 October 1806, aged 23 years, a weaver by trade. He was discharged at Chippawa, Upper Canada, on 24 February 1815, in consequence of 'the expiration of his period of service and a severe wound of the right temple'. A testimonial from the commanding officer of the 6th Foot, given in July 1818 in support of Riley's application for a pension, states that 'his conduct was uniformly good and soldierlike. I also certify that he was severely wounded in the forehead in action with the French at the Battle of Orthes on the 27th Feby. 1814. He was discharged from the regiment in Upper Canada on the 24th Feby. 1815 at which period his wound was not quite healed.' Riley received his final discharge in London on 28 July 1818, and was granted a pension from 5 August 1818, this increased from 6d to 9d per diem on 22 June 1852.

Sold with copies of this testimonial and discharge papers.

x 320



The Military General Service Medal awarded to Private George McGorgan, 27th Foot, whose regiment served in the expedition to Lake Champlain; he was afterwards a pensioner residing at Adjala, near Toronto where he claimed his pension

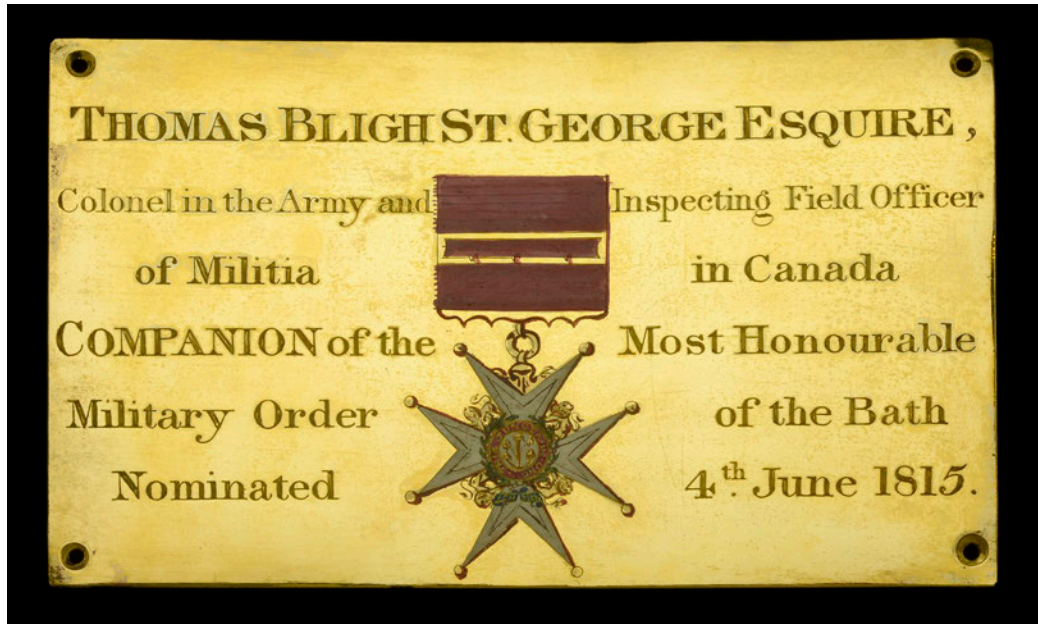
Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Albuhera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse (George McGorgan, 27th Foot) *neat repairs to carriage and rivets, otherwise good very fine* £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Glendining's, December 1990 (when missing Salamanca clasp face); Collection of John Darwent, Dix Noonan Webb, April 2004.

Only one company of the regiment present at Albuhera.

George McGorgan was born in 1790 at Tullysaren, near Armagh, Ireland, and enlisted into the 27th Foot at Armagh on 25 December 1806, aged 17 years. He served 22 years 269 days and was discharged on 22 July 1829, from Barbados, in consequence of a chronic ulcer on his left leg and an exhausted constitution. The regiment served in North America and was present in the expedition to Lake Champlain. He collected his pension in the Toronto District of Canada where he was residing in the town of Adjala where he was still living in 1850.

Sold with copied discharge and pension papers.



The Order of the Bath Chapel Stall Plate top Colonel T. B. St George, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Canada, recipient of the Gold Medal for Fort Detroit

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 'Thomas Bligh St. George Esquire, Colonel in the Army and Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Canada Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 4th June 1815.', 191mm x 115mm, corners pierced for attachment, with original inscribed paper wrapping, *nearly extremely fine* £1,200-£1,600

Thomas Bligh St George was appointed to an ensigncy in the 27th Foot, from which he was removed to the 11th Foot 17 September 1789, and in 1790 obtained a lieutenancy in the latter corps. From 1783 to 1790 he served in Gibraltar, with the exception of eighteen months' leave of absence. In April 1795, he embarked with the troops for Toulon, and was present in all the actions that occurred, till the evacuation of that place in December following. He served in 1794 at the reduction of St. Fiorenza, Bastia and Calvi, in Corsica; and on the coast of France in 1795. On 29 November 1794, he was appointed to a company in the 90th Foot. He served on the staff in Portugal from the latter end of 1796 to 1798; from 1799 to 1802 in the Mediterranean; and from 1803 to 1805 on the staff in England and Ireland. In 1804 he was appointed major in the 90th Foot; and on 14 March 1803, lieutenant-colonel in the 63rd Foot. In March 1809, he embarked for Canada, being appointed an inspecting field officer of militia in that country, and where he continued to serve some years. On 4 June 1813, he obtained the brevet of colonel in the army. He was present at the capture of Fort Detroit in August 1812, and for which he has the honour of wearing a gold medal. On 18 August 1819, he received the rank of major-general. He is a Companion of the Order of the Bath (*Royal Military Calendar* refers). He was made K.C.H. in 1835 and died the following year.



The rare Naval General Service medal awarded to Commander William R. B. Sellon, R.N., who was First-Lieutenant of the *Castor* at the capture of the French 74-gun ship-of-the-line *D'Hautpoult* in April 1809, and later distinguished himself when commanding a gallant boat action that elicited the high praise of Sir Edward Pellew

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, *Castor* 17 June 1809 [6] (W. R. B. Sellon, Lieut. R.N.) engraved correction to second initial, probably official, *some minor edge bruising and nicks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £14,000-£18,000

Provenance: Glendining's, November 1956; Spink N.C., February 1957; The Armoury, December 1987; The John Goddard Collection of Important Naval Medals, Dix Noonan Webb, November 2015.

Castor 17 June 1809 [real date of action 17 April] - 6 clasps issued: William Andrews, Boy 2 Class (National Maritime Museum; another medal to the same name in the Patiala Collection, Sheesh Mahal Museum, India); James T. T. Dixon, Midshipman (Known); John Forbes, Surgeon (Honeyman Collection, Huntington Library, U.S.A.); Joseph McCarogher, Surgeon (Known); John Ross, Pte. R.M. (Honeyman Collection, Huntington Library, U.S.A.); W. R. B. Sellon, Lieutenant, R.N. (Initials 'W. B. B.' in Admiralty Claimants' list with second 'B' clearly corrected to an 'R' which strongly suggests that the correction to the medal was official).

William Richard Baker Sellon (formerly Smith) was the son of Thomas Smith, Esq., of the Chapter House of the Cathedral Church of St Paul, London, Receiver-General to the Dean and Chapter, by Sarah, daughter of the Rev William Sellon. He assumed, in January 1847, the surname and arms of Sellon on inheriting the property of his maternal aunt, Sophia Sellon.

This officer entered the Navy in March 1801, as a First Class Volunteer on board the *Centaur* 74, commanded by his relative Captain Bendall Robert Littlehales, at first in the Channel and next in the West Indies. He assisted, as Midshipman, at the reduction of St Lucia, where he served in the boats at the landing of the troops under a fire from the enemy's batteries; and returned to England in 1803 in the *Morne Fortunée*, with Captain Littlehales, who carried despatches announcing the conquest. On 11 July 1805, having been employed nearly two years in the Downs and North Sea in the *Orestes* 14, Captain Thomas Brown, and had been in action with the Boulogne flotilla, he was wrecked, under a heavy fire from the enemy, on the Splinter Sand, in Dunkerque Road.

He then joined the *Virginie* 38, on the Irish station; and on 22 December 1807, having for six months there acted as Lieutenant in the *Helena* 18, he was confirmed in that rank. His next appointments were, 25 February 1808 to the *Alexandria* 32, in the North Sea, and on 28 December following to the *Castor* 32, Captain William Roberts. In the *Castor*, of which frigate he became First-Lieutenant, he contributed to the capture in April 1809 of the French 74-gun ship *D'Hautpoult*.

Capture of the French 74 ship-of-the-line *D'Hautpoult*

Early in February 1809, the French dispatched a force under the command of Commodore Amable-Gilles Trude, on a mission to resupply the garrison at Martinique. His force comprised the 74-gun ships of the line *Courageux*, *Polonais*, and *D'Hautpoult*. These ships were escorting the en-flute frigates *Felicité* and *Furieuse*. The term en-flute meant a warship with some of its armament removed to make room for cargo. Trude's force arrived in the Leeward Islands on 29 March and found that Martinique had already fallen. He anchored his small force off the Iles des Saintes, off Guadeloupe, where they were spotted by patrolling British warships. Admiral Cochrane, on learning of this, ordered that men and heavy guns be landed on the islands to drive the French out to sea, where they could be pursued and brought to action. Operations on the islands commenced on 14 April 1809 and by 8 p.m. that day, fire from the guns landed by the British had the desired effect and Trude ordered his ships to weigh anchor and put to sea. This had been seen by the *Hazard* 18 and reported to the blockading squadron which comprised of the flagship *Neptune* with *York*, *Pompee*, *Polyphemus* and *Recruit*. By 10 p.m., *Pompee* and *Recruit* had caught up with the rearmost French ship, the 74 gun ship-of-the-line *D'Hautpoult*. *Pompee* fired two broadsides into *D'Hautpoult* without effect and the French ship continued on without returning fire. At 8.15 p.m., Commander Napier managed to manoeuvre his vessel under the stern of the *D'Hautpoult* and opened fire. Napier was displaying a level of courage bordering on the insane. The *D'Hautpoult* was, after all, almost six times the size of his vessel and was several orders of magnitude more powerful. At 30 minutes past midnight, *Neptune* got close enough to open fire and her broadside killed one and wounded four of *D'Hautpoult*'s men. At 4 a.m., *Recruit* got close enough to fire another broadside into the French ship. *Pompee* opened fire from long range with her bow-chasers and throughout the night, *Recruit* continued to harass the French ship. At 10.45 a.m., the French ship's commander decided to do something about *Recruit*'s fire, so he briefly turned his ship into the wind and fired a full broadside at the relatively small British vessel. This damaged *Recruit*'s rigging on the port side, but did no significant damage and caused no casualties.

Napier was not intimidated by this and as soon as *D'Haultpoult* had resumed her course, he continued with his attacks, pulling up to the Frenchman's stern and letting them have two broadsides through the stern. This continued throughout the day, with *Pompee* joining in the running battle while she was able to. By daybreak on the 16 April, *Recruit* had been forced to drop astern of *D'Haultpoult* as a result of the damage to her rigging. In the meantime, the chase had been joined by *Latona*, an 18-pdr armed 38-gun frigate and the *Castor*, a 12-pdr armed 32-gun frigate. *Castor* took *Recruit's* place off *D'Haultpoult's* stern and continued to harass the larger French ship until *Pompee* closed the range sufficiently to bring her to action properly. The harassing from *Recruit* and then *Castor* had slowed the French ship enough for *Pompee* to come alongside and batter her into surrender.

On 12 June 1809, Sellon joined the *Intrepid* 64, and on 23 October, the *Horatio* 38, Captain George Scott, in which vessel he was present on 21 February 1810, at the surrender, after a long chase and a running fight of one hour, of *La Nécessité*, pierced for 40 guns but not mounting more than 28, with a complement on board of 186 men, laden with naval stores and provisions, from Brest bound for the Isle of France. While attached to the *Swiftsure* he distinguished himself in numerous boat affairs, and on one occasion in particular, on 26 November 1813, when with four boats containing 58 men, he boarded and carried, off Cape Rouse, in the island of Corsica, *Le Charlemagne* privateer, of 8 guns, pierced for 16, and 93 men, a vessel whose fierce resistance occasioned a loss to the British, out of 58 men, of 5 killed and 15 wounded. Referring to this exploit, Sir Edward Pellew, the Commander-in-Chief, thus expressed himself in a letter to Captain Littlehales: "I am happy to inform you that your friend Mr. Smith [Sellon] has signalled himself in boarding a privateer, in a manner much above the common practice. His captain and those that were with him gave him the loudest praise. Indeed it was a gallant and great achievement, and, what was far more honourable in him, he interceded for mercy with his companions, who were irritated at their loss and the obstinate resistance they had met with. I shall send my mite of praise with Captain Dickson's to their Lordships, and earnestly hope it will lead to his promotion." This, however, it did not do, nor did Lieutenant Smith receive any other reward for his gallantry than an assurance of their Lordships' approbation and an expression of their sincere concern at the loss experienced on the occasion. He resigned command of the *Swan* on account of family affairs, 27 June 1817, and saw no further service afloat. On 24 July 1844, he accepted the rank of Commander on the Retired List and died at Bournemouth, Dorset, on 2 May 1860.

323



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Salamanca (**A. F. Paxton, Lieut. 11th Dgns.**) *edge bruising and light traces to rim at 6 o'clock of the medal previously having been held in a mount, otherwise good very fine* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Dix & Webb, March 1996.

Archibald Frederick Paxton was born in 1793, the son of Sir William Paxton, of Middleton Hall, co. Carmarthen, and was educated at Harrow. He was commissioned cornet in the 11th Dragoons on 26 June 1811, and was promoted to lieutenant on 19 December 1811. He served with his regiment in the Peninsula and was present at the Battle of Salamanca on 22 July 1812; he is also recorded as being present at the skirmish at Morisco on 20-22 June 1812 and the affair at Castrejon on 18 July 1812. He retired on reserved half-pay on 23 July 1817, and was later a magistrate for Wiltshire, residing at Cholderton, near Salisbury. He died in London on 11 April 1875.

Sold with copied research.



A very rare 'Seetabuldee & Nagpore' clasp Army of India Medal awarded to Lieutenant, later Major-General, L. W. Watson, 24th Native Infantry, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his gallantry during the heroic defence of Seetabuldee in November 1817, and was additional severely wounded by a sabre during the hand to hand fighting at the storming of the fortresses of Chandah, being again Mentioned here and at the taking of Mundelah in 1818. He subsequently commanded the troops in Penang, Singapore, and Malacca

Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Seetabuldee & Nagpore (Lieut. L. W. Watson, 24th N.I.) long hyphen reverse, impressed naming, *very fine* £5,000-£7,000

Provenance: Fred Rockwood Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, October 2014.

Only 19 clasps for Seetabuldee & Nagpore were issued to European recipients. Another medal is known named to this recipient but with the short hyphen reverse (last sold by Dix Noonan Webb in June 2013). Both Long and Short hyphen medals are as issued.

Lewis Wentworth Watson, the son of Thomas Watson, M.D., was born in the Parish of Burwash, Sussex, on 30 November 1790. He was nominated a Cadet on the Madras Establishment by Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart., and granted a commission in the 24th Madras Native Infantry on 3 July 1807. Ten years later, Watson would play an important role in what would be one of the most celebrated actions against overwhelming odds of the era.

The Defence of the Residency at Seetabuldee

At sunset on 26 November 1817 Watson was present as a Lieutenant in the 1/24th Madras N.I. on the slopes of the Seetabuldee hills, the crowns of which stood some 400 yards apart. At the foot of these hills was the British Residency for Nagpore to which a small force of troops had been sent to defend under Lieutenant Colonel Scott of the 1/24th.

The total defending force consisted of two much reduced Battalions of 1/20th and 1/24th Madras native infantry (amounting to less than one full Battalion in total due to sickness!), three troops of Bengal Native Cavalry, four six-pounder guns manned by Europeans of the Madras artillery, Resident Escorts of two companies of volunteers of native infantry from Barrackpore, a reduced battalion of the Nagpore subsidiary force (mainly unarmed!) and other small detachments. Total fighting strength of between 1200 and 1315 all ranks. The Marathas forces consisted of around 18,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 36 pieces of artillery.

The larger hill of Badi Tekri was occupied by the 1/20th, half the escorts, a company of the 1/24th, elements of the Nagpore force and half of the escorts, under Lieutenant Colonel Scott. About 300 men of the 24th Regiment and two guns under Captain Saddle were posted on the smaller hill of Choti Tekri with one 6-pounder gun. The cavalry were posted around the residency, the bulk of the mostly unarmed Nagpore troops and other smaller detachments. On the other side of the hills to the Residency, the village suburbs gave cover to the Maratha troops, especially the Arabs, who throughout the day on 26 November were gathering in large numbers.

The Arabs began the battle in the evening by opening fire on Choti Tekri. The engagement lasted until the early hours of the morning, when it slackened somewhat. Several times during the night the Arabs tried to capture the hill. Although they were repulsed, they inflicted heavy casualties and Captain Saddle was shot and killed. As the ranks of 24th Regiment were thinned, reinforcements were sent down from the 20th Regiment, who were occupying the upper hill. At dawn on 27 November, the British troops were still holding on in an isolated position. At 5:00 am, the few remaining men of the 24th Regiment, being utterly exhausted, were withdrawn. Their place was taken by the Residents Escorts, with orders to confine their defence to the summit of the lower hill. The fight continued until 9:00 the next morning, when the Arabs charged and captured the hill. They turned the captured gun against the higher hill position inflicting numerous casualties.

The Maratha Cavalry and Infantry closed in from all sides and prepared for a general assault. The Arabs broke into the huts of the British troops, ransacking them and some Maratha cavalry entered the residency compound. Captain Fitzgerald, in command of three troops of Bengal Cavalry and some horsemen of the resident escorts, had been requesting permission to charge, but his request was repeatedly turned down. Seeing the impending destruction, he made a last request. "Tell him to charge at his peril," Colonel Scott replied. "At my peril be it," said Captain Fitzgerald. He and his troops then charged some of the enemy cavalry, killed some of their supporting infantry, and captured their two guns. When the infantry posted on the hill witnessed this exploit, they became freshly animated. Just then an explosion of ammunition took place amongst the Arabs on the lower hill and Colonel Scott ordered a counter-attack on the smaller hill. After a word of encouragement from the British Resident, Mr Richard Jenkins, Captain William Lloyd led a headlong bayonet charge led by the 1/24th, and the Resident's Escort.

The British troops took two of their guns, and returned to their position. The Arabs rallied with the intention of attempting to recover the lost ground. As they were getting ready to come up, a troop of cavalry charged around the base of the hill, attacked the Arabs in the flank, and dispersed them. The British troops now advanced from the hill, drove the infantry from the adjoining hills, and by noon the conflict was over.

In what would be by far the most costly battle of the Third Maratha War with regards to numbers involved, the British lost 367 killed and wounded, including 16 officers. Watson, whose battalion suffered 149 casualties in the battle, was afterwards noticed in Scott's report dated 'Camp, Nagpore, 30 November 1817' as one of the officers conspicuous in the counter-attack (*London Gazette* 7 August 1819). Lieutenant Watson was the only Officer of the 1/24th to receive a clasp for Seetabuldee for his Army of India medal.

Single Campaign Medals

For their gallantry at Seetabuldee, the 1/24th Madras were restored their title of the 1/1st Madras infantry, senior regiment in the Madras Army. They had lost this title in 1806 for their participation in the Vellore Mutiny of that year and had been renamed the 24th. Years later they were renamed the 61st Pioneers and were one of just two regiments to bear the battle honour of Seetabuldee on their colours.

Except for the flank companies, the 1/24th were on baggage duty during the battle of Nagpore on the 16 December 1817 and therefore did not participate in battle itself. However, they did take part in the siege and assault of Nagpore itself between 19 and 24 December 1817 for which Watson shared in the Nagpore Prize. It is not clear if Watson was in one of the flank companies or with the main body of the battalion.

A brief service as Assistant Adjutant General saw him at the taking of the fort at Mundelah in March 1818, after which he was duly 'extolled' for his services in General Orders by the Governor-General:

'The able and zealous services of Captain Watson, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, are entitled to the Major-General's warmest acknowledgement, not only on the present occasion but during the whole of the time he has conducted the details of the division.'

In May 1818, having been appointed Adjutant of the newly renamed 1/1st Madras Native Infantry (ex 1/24th), he took part in and was wounded in the shoulder by a sabre during the assault on the fortress City of Chandah. Here the 1/1st N.I. formed part of the left column storming the breach and according to one of the despatches:

'The resistance offered by the enemy was as your first correspondent justly observes, "at one time formidable" but from the account your second correspondent gives, it might be supposed that immediately after the columns separated to right and left to oppose the enemy, 800 of them flanked the breach and that here several of our officers were opposed hand to hand and it was at this time Capt Charlesworth (another hero of Seetabuldee) and Watson received severe sabre wounds...'

Including the above, Watson was again Mentioned in the despatches for Chandah a number of times, as published in the *London Gazette*:

'... nor can he omit noticing the strenuous bravery with which Captain Charlesworth, Lieutenant Casement, and Lieutenant Watson (all wounded on the occasion), contributed to the fortune of the day.'

Watson advanced to the rank of Captain in 1824 and transferred to the 17th Madras N.I., which, in 1836-7, he commanded on field service during hostilities in the Ganjam District. In January 1841, Watson transferred as Lieutenant-Colonel to the 43rd Madras N.I. and in 1845 was appointed to the command of the troops serving in Penang, Singapore and Malacca. Watson was appointed as Lt Colonel Commandant of the 13th Madras N.I. on 16th December 1848. Promoted to Major-General in November 1854, and as Colonel of the 17th Madras N.I. in 1859. Major-General Watson, who was twice married, died without issue on 5 May 1859.

Sold with copied research.

325



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (**J. Bryant, 41st Foot.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *light traces of mount at 3 and 9 o'clock, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £600-£800

Provenance: Sotheby, July 1898, in pair with Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842; Sotheby, June 1904, single medal; Glendining's, December 1904 and March 1905; Needes Collection 1939.

Jacob Bryant was born in the Parish of Broughton, Wiltshire, and was attested for the 41st Foot on 19 April 1819, aged nineteen. He served abroad in the East Indies, Burmah, Scinde, and Afghanistan, 19 years and seven months. 'He has served through the Burmese War. He is entitled to a Medal for his services in Afghanistan - was present in action with the enemy on 28th April, 30th August, 5th & 29th September 1842, besides several minor affairs between the Bolan & Kyber Passes. He is entitled to wear one distinguishing mark for good conduct.' Jacob Bryant was discharged at Canterbury on 26 September 1843.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

326



Army of India 1799-1826, 2 clasps, Maheidpoor, Ava (**H. Blair, 1st. Foot.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *contact marks and some slight damage to right hand rose on Ava clasp, good fine, scarce* £2,000-£2,400

One of only 38 Maheidpoor clasps awarded to the 1st Foot, of which 21 are in combination with the Ava clasp.

Hugh Blair was a native of Newtownards, Co. Down, Ireland, and served with the 2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment of Foot in India.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.



Army of India 1799-1826, 5 clasps, Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Laswarree, Battle of Deig, Capture of Deig (**Cornet Patk. Dunbar, 3rd Lt. Cavy.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *some light contact marks, edge bruises and nicks, otherwise good very fine and extremely rare* £12,000-£16,000

Provenance: Dr A. A. Payne Collection 1911, Glendining's 1918; M. J. Kennard Collection, Sotheby, June 1924; G. Hamilton Smith Collection, Glendining's, July 1927; Elson Collection, Glendining's, February 1963.

Only 9 Army of India medals issued with 5 clasps, 8 of which with this combination, including 3 officers all in the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry. The 5-clasp medal to William Eleanor, 76th Foot, sold in these rooms in September 2004 (£13,000).

Patrick Dunbar was born at Auldearn, Nairn, on 6 September 1777, 5th and youngest son of Captain Alexander Dunbar, of Boath, co. Nairn, and Jean his wife, 4th daughter of George Burnett, of Kemnay.

In 1798, Dunbar was appointed a Cavalry Cadet on the Bengal establishment, and in 1799 commenced his military career, by joining a battalion of the 15th Native Infantry, with which corps he continued until June 1800, when the 5th and 6th regiments of cavalry were ordered to be raised at Ghazeepeer, and he was directed to join and do duty with the latter corps. He continued with it until the adjustment of rank of the cadets of 1798, when he was permanently posted to the 3rd Light Cavalry, as Cornet, and joined, in August 1801, at Cawnpore.

At this station the corps remained until the beginning of 1802, when it was ordered to form part of the escort selected to attend the Marquess Wellesley, on his visit to the late Newaub of Oude. The regiment proceeded to Lucknow, and afterwards escorted his Lordship down the country, as far as the zillah of Juanpore, where the services of the corps were dispensed with, and it was ordered to Rohilcund. It was stationed at Barreilly until the disturbances with Bauguan Sing, and other chiefs in the Dooaub, in the end of 1802, occasioned a force to be assembled for their subjection and the reduction of their forts. The 3rd cavalry was one of the corps employed on the service and Dunbar was present at the sieges of Sasnee, Catchoura, &c.

In 1803, the war broke out with the Mahrattas: "the grand army under the Commander-in-Chief, the Lord Lake, took the field, and the 3rd Light Cavalry was one of the first corps that joined it. Cornet Dunbar was present at General Perron's defeat near Coel, 29 August 1803; at the capture of Allyghur, 4 September; at the battle near Delhi, 11 September; at the siege and fall of Agra, 18 October; and at the hard-fought battle of Laswarree, 1 November. He was also at the capture of Tonk Rampoor; at the battle and siege of Deig; at two of the storms of Bhurtpeer; and with General Smith's division, in pursuit of Ameer Khan, when that chieftain invaded Rohilcund.

At the termination of the latter campaign, the 3rd Light Cavalry was cantoned at Muttra, and after having remained for some time at that station, this officer was detached with his troop to Bundelcund, and employed under various commanders in that troublesome province, and particularly with Colonel Arnold above the Ghauts. On leaving Bundelcund, he was sent into the province of Oude, where he was employed at the reduction of many of the mud forts. He was with the army under General Marshall, at the bombardment and capture of the fort of Hattrass, in the Dodaub; with the grand army assembled under the personal command of the Marquess of Hastings, and subsequently detached from his Lordship's camp, and proceeded with Major-General Sir Thomas Brown's light division, towards the south, and was present at the attacks made on the fortified towns of Rampoor and Jawud; he was afterwards sent to join the Neemuch field force, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow, C.B.

Major Dunbar had the honour of commanding his regiment for a short time, when Lieutenant; he held the command of it a second time, when captain; and got the command a third time, when major. He joined in 1801, and continued with the corps till September 1821, when he returned to his native country.

On 11 March 1805, he obtained the rank of lieutenant; he was promoted to brevet-captain, 5 January 1816, and regimentally, 1 September 1818; and to Major, 8 May 1821; late hon. lieutenant-colonel. He retired on 26 April 1824 and returned to England. Lieutenant-Colonel Dunbar died at Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, on 18 July 1864, aged 86.



The Waterloo Medal to General Sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B., G.C.H., K.T.S., who raised the 2nd Light Battalion, K.G.L., commanded the 5th British Infantry Brigade at Waterloo, where he received four severe wounds, and was later Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey and Commander-in-Chief at Bombay

Waterloo 1815 (Major-General Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B.) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *some light edge bruises and contact marks, otherwise good very fine and an important medal to a senior commander at Waterloo* £6,000-£8,000

Provenance: Glendining's, June 1981 (Waterloo medal only, and a related family group elsewhere in the same sale); An Important Collection of Medals to The King's German Legion, Dix Noonan Webb, April 2003.

Halkett's Gold Cross and Small Gold medal with 2 clasps, together with various of his orders, were in the famous Whitaker Collection, later sold by Spink in the 1950s. This group is accompanied by a second Waterloo medal named to this officer.

Colin Halkett was born at Venlo on 7 September 1774, son of Major-General Frederick Godar Halkett, then a Major in the regiment of Gordon of the Scots Brigade. The Halketts were a Scottish family of very ancient descent with a long history of service in both Scots regiments and in those of the Dutch service. In March 1792, having previously served seven months as a regimental cadet, Colin Halkett was nominated Ensign with the rank of Lieutenant in Lieutenant-General Van Aerssens van Royeren van Vorhol's company of the 2nd Battalion Dutch Foot Guards. He became effective Ensign in Lieutenant-Colonel Pagniet's company on 14 July 1792, and subsequently Lieutenant with the rank of Captain in General-Major Schmid's company 1st Battalion of Dutch Foot Guards. He was permitted to retire at his own request in April 1795.

In January 1799, Halkett was appointed Ensign in the 3rd Buffs, which he never joined, resigning his commission in February 1800, when the Dutch levies, which had been serving on the continent under the Prince of Orange, were taken into British pay. He became Captain in the 2nd Dutch Light Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel T. Sprecher van Bernegg, and quartered in Guernsey. Stationed in the Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands until the Peace of Amiens, they were sent to certain towns in Holland to be disbanded, Halkett and the other officers receiving special gratuities on discharge. In August 1803, on the dissolution of the Hanoverian army after the convention of Lauenburg, when many discharged soldiers were looking to England for employment, Halkett, described as a Major in the Dutch service, was authorised by the English Government to raise a battalion of Light Infantry in Hannover, to consist of 489 men. Halkett was to have rank as Major-Commandant, with the promise of a Lieutenant-Colonelcy when the numbers reached 800 men. German recruits offering in England in great numbers, the formation of a German Legion, under command of the Duke of Cambridge, was decided on soon after. Recruiting for the independent levies of Baron von der Decken and Major Halkett in Germany then ceased, and these two corps became respectively the 1st and 2nd Light Battalions of the new King's German Legion. Halkett was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel on 17 November 1803.

At the head of the 2nd Light Battalion K.G.L., Halkett served under Lord Cathcart in the north of Germany in 1806-6, and in Ireland in 1806. He was shipwrecked with part of the battalion in the Northumberland transport on Rundle Stone rock off the Land's End in May 1807, all persons being successfully transferred to an adjacent transport before the ship went down, taking with her the baggage and arms of Halkett's detachment. He was afterwards at the Isle of Rugen and in the Copenhagen expedition of the same year. He was in Sweden and Portugal in 1808; in Moore's retreat through Spain, when the German light battalions were among the troops that retired on Vigo; and in the Walcheren expedition, where these battalions repeatedly distinguished themselves. In command of his battalion in the German light brigade of Charles Alten, Halkett joined Beresford's army before Badajoz, in April 1811, a few days before the fall of Olivença, and commanded the brigade at the battle of Albuhera. He became brevet Colonel on 1 January 1812, was with his battalion at Salamanca and in the operations against Burgos; and commanded the German light brigade with the 7th Division in the Burgos retreat, where he won the special approbation of Lord Wellington; in the affair at Venta del Pozo, where the 2nd Light Battalion was commanded by his younger brother, Hugh Halkett; and at the bridge of Simancas. He commanded the German light brigade during the succeeding campaigns, including the battle of Vittoria, occupation of Tolosa, passage of the Bidassoa, and the battles on the Nive and at Toulouse. He was promoted to Major-General on 4 June 1814.

In the Waterloo campaign, Halkett had command of a British brigade composed of the 30th, 33rd, 69th and 73rd regiments, in the 3rd Infantry Division, which was very hotly engaged at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where Halkett himself received four severe wounds. The Duke of Wellington referred to him in a despatch as 'a very gallant and deserving officer'. On the occasion of receiving his fourth wound during the battle, Halkett's brigade was in an advanced position, particularly since he had pushed forward his two right regiments in support of the charge by Maitland's brigade of guards; 'and so great was the pressure upon it, in this exposed situation, that it fell into some confusion. The Duke observing this, said to some of his staff, "See what's wrong there." Major Dawson Kelly, of the Quarter-Master-General's department, immediately rode up to the brigade, and while addressing himself to Sir Colin Halkett, the latter, at the instant, received a wound in the face, a ball passing through his mouth, and he was consequently obliged to retire to the rear.'

Halkett remained in the British service and was later appointed Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, and commander-in-chief at Bombay from 1831 to 1832. He became General in 1841, and was appointed Colonel in succession of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, 31st and 45th regiments. He was a G.C.B. and G.C.H., Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, Knight Commander of the Bavarian Order of Maximilian Joseph, Commander of the Military Order of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, and held the Gold Cross for Albuhera, Salamanca, Vittoria and Nive, in addition to the Waterloo Medal. He died on 24 September 1856, as Governor-General of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, where he is buried.

x 329



Waterloo 1815 (**Thomas Firby, 2nd Reg. Life Guards.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *clip a little loose, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than good fine* £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Sotheby, April 1978.

Thomas Firby was born at Snape Bidall, Yorkshire, and was a farmer by trade. He served with the 2nd Life Guards for 24 years 9 months, including 2 years allowance for Waterloo, and was admitted to an out-pension at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, due to 'rupture' on 20 July 1825, aged 42.

x 330



Waterloo 1815 (**Robert Smallie 2nd or R.N. Brit. Reg. Drag.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *small edge bruise and very light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and scarce thus* £3,600-£4,400

Provenance: Buckland, Dix & Wood, May 1993.

Robert Smallie (also variously spelt Smellie and Smillie) was born in the Parish of Old Monkland, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, in 1787. He enlisted into the Scots Greys on 20 June 1806, aged 19, a weaver by trade, and served 12 years 116 days, including 2 years for Waterloo, at which battle he served in Captain James Poole's No. 4 Troop. He was discharged at Canterbury on 13 October 1816, in consequence of 'first finger of his right hand being anchylosed from the kick of a horse' and was noted to be 'a steady good soldier'. He was admitted to an out-pension of 6d per diem on 30 October 1816.

Sold with copied discharge papers.



The Waterloo medal awarded to Lieutenant Frederick Wood, 11th Light Dragoons, who was severely wounded on 18 June 1815, and whose earlier misfortune was by tradition the cause behind the regimental nickname 'The Cherry Pickers', after he was captured by the French with his 10-man patrol in a cherry orchard at San Martin de Trevejo, a most remote village in Spain, in August 1811; he was a prisoner at Verdun for the remainder of the war

Waterloo 1815 (Lieut. Fred. Wood, 11th Reg. Light Dragoons.) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *minor marks, otherwise good very fine* *£6,000-£8,000*

Frederick Wood was born on 25 May 1784, and was first commissioned as Cornet in the 11th Light Dragoons on 28 April 1804, and promoted to Lieutenant on 14 June 1805. He served with the 11th Light Dragoons in the Peninsula from June 1811, but, when in command of a patrol of ten men on 15 August 1811, he was surprised and captured by the French in a cherry orchard at San Martin de Trevejo, a most remote village in Spain near the border with Portugal. Tradition has it that this incident brought about the regiment's nickname 'The Cherry Pickers'. Lieutenant Wood was imprisoned at Verdun until the end of the war in April 1814. He served with the regiment in the Waterloo campaign and was severely wounded on 18 June 1815.

Lieutenant Wood was court-martialled in September 1816 for 'using reproachful and provoking language to Lieutenant-Colonel Sleight [his commanding officer] tending to upbraid him with having refused a challenge, and to excite him to fight a duel with him.' Found guilty and sentenced by the Court to be cashiered, an intervention by H.R.H. the Prince Regent, on account of his previous good service, caused his sentence to be mitigated by his being placed on Half-pay, which duly took place on 25 March 1817. Frederick Wood died on 4 July 1861.



The important Waterloo medal awarded to Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel The Hon. Robert Moore, who commanded the Light Company of the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards at Hougoumont, and was severely wounded during Macdonell's first counter-attack on the French, 18 June 1815

Waterloo 1815 (Capt. Hon. R. Moore 2nd Batt. Coldstream Gds.) fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension, *some light edge bruises and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £6,000-£8,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2002.

The Honourable Robert Moore was born on 11 July 1793, second son of Stephen, 2nd Earl of Mountcashel, by Margaret, eldest daughter of the 2nd Earl of Kingston. He was appointed Ensign in the 2nd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards on 21 March 1811, and was promoted to Lieutenant and Captain on 2 June 1814. He served in the Peninsula and was present at the battle of Vittoria, crossing of the Bidassoa, battles of Nivelles and Nive, crossing of the Adour and the investment of Bayonne. He does not, however, appear to have either claimed or received the M. G.S. medal.

At Waterloo he commanded the Light Company of the 2nd Coldstream Guards which was so highly distinguished in the defence of the chateau of Hougoumont. Still only a young lad of 18 years, Moore was severely wounded during the battle on 18th June. The Light Company had only one other officer, Ensign Henry Gooch; the senior captain, William Lovelace Walton, being elsewhere engaged as Acting Adjutant of the Battalion. At the battle they served in Major-General Sir John Byng's 2nd British Brigade, as part of Cooke's 1st British Infantry (Guards) Division.

Waterloo 1815 by John Franklin offers further detail on Moore's service during the battle:

'The two Light Companies of the 2nd Guards Brigade commanded by Sir John Byng were sent down to Hougoumont on the evening of the 17th, and remained vigilant throughout the night. On the morning of the 18th, following an inspection by the Duke of Wellington, they were deployed in the kitchen garden to the west of the chateau and farm complex. The officers and men of the 3rd Foot Guards stood at the northern end of the small path, close to the entrance which faced the Allied line. The two companies were led by Lieutenant-Colonel James Macdonell of the Coldstream Guards, as they had been at Quatre Bras. At the outset of the campaign the two Light Companies had numbered over 270 officers and men. They had incurred only seven wounded (all from the 3rd Foot Guards) during the fighting at the crossroads and demonstrated the élan associated with Household troops. Consequently, they were prepared for the initial assault upon Hougoumont, which was undertaken by the three battalions of 1er Régiment Léger... The battalions totalled almost 1,500 officers and men. The French advanced behind a cloud of tirailleurs and the 2nd and 3rd Battalions drove the Brunswick and Nassau-Usingen skirmishers from the wood. They moved rapidly towards the buildings, but the fire from behind the wall surrounding the formal garden and the windows of the property halted their progress. Macdonell instantly ordered the left sub-division of the

Coldstream Guards and the right sub-division of the 3rd Foot Guards, to drive their opponents back into the wood. The resolute sortie was crowned with success. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dashwood and Captains George Evelyn and John Elrington of the 3rd Foot Guards advanced at the head of their men. They were supported by the Coldstream Guards under Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Wyndham and Captain the Hon. Robert Moore. However, upon reaching the edge of the wood they were subjected to close-range fire from the enemy. Dashwood and Moore were wounded as the fighting intensified, yet the gallant band maintained their ground in the face of the French onslaught until being taken in the flank. At this moment they were compelled to retire in a state of confusion. The Guards fell back amidst a hail of musketry towards their reserves, and the open gates at the end of the lane.'

Moore was promoted to Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 April 1824, and on the same date went on Half-pay. He died unmarried on 2 November 1856.

333



Waterloo 1815 (**Philip Fowler, Driver, Royal Horse Artillery.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *light marks, otherwise good very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Glendining's, July 1965.

Philip Fowler served at Waterloo in Captain Edward C. Whinyates's Rocket Troop, Royal Horse Artillery.

334



Waterloo 1815 (**Charles Giles, 28th Regiment Foot.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *light marks, otherwise good very fine* £2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Sotheby, February 1879 and March 1888; Henry Gaskell Collection 1905; Glendining's, December 1909; T. K. Mackenzie Collection 1910, acquired by E. E. Needs.

Charles Giles was born in the Parish of Broadclyst, near Exeter, Devon, and joined the Royal Army of Reserve on 6 August 1803. He enlisted into the 28th Foot at Fermoy, County Cork, on 26 March 1805, aged 23, for life, a mason by trade. He served 23 years 77 days, including 2 years for Waterloo, and was discharged at Corfu on 2 November 1823, in consequence of 'being worn out'. His conduct was stated to have been 'good and that he was wounded slightly in the left hip at Bayonne on the 18 December 1818.' His discharge was confirmed on 23 October 1824.

Sold with copied discharge papers.



A rare Indian Navy Officer's China 1842 Medal awarded to Lieutenant, later Commander, A. M. Grieve, who during his service was reputed to be one of the ablest surveyors in the Indian Navy

China 1842 (A. J. Grieve, Lieut. H.E.I.C. S. Sesostris) edge bruising, otherwise very fine or better

£1,400-£1,800

Of the 577 medals issued to European crew of H.E.I.C. Ships, just 37 were recorded as known giving a survival rate of around 6%. As such medals to H.E.I.C. ships are very rare. Of these medals, just 7 medals were recorded as known to Officers ranked Lieutenant or above.

Albany Moore Grieve was born on 21 June 1817 at Llanfair Kilgedin, Monmouthshire and joined the Indian Navy as a Midshipman on 20 May 1831, and served aboard *Elphinstone* (1833-35), *Coot* (1835), *Palinurus* (1837), and *Shannon* (1838-39). A memorial signed by twenty four officers, including Midshipman Grieve, was sent in February 1838, stating that they agreed to abide by certain changes to service conditions, namely the conversion of the Indian Navy from sailing to steam vessels, and that they would stay in the service despite the stagnation in promotion prospects. Grieve was promoted to Lieutenant in 1841 (seniority date of 11 October 1841) and served in the First China War 1841-2, when it seems he initially served aboard the 6-gun paddle-steamer sloop, *Atalanta* in 1841. *Atalanta* was attached, and was mentioned in despatches for his part in the storming of the French fort and line of the batteries in front of Canton on the 26th of May 1841. *Atalanta* returned to Bombay in August 1841 and it seems likely that Grieve joined the 4-gun steam *Sesostris* at some point between June and August 1841 as *Sesostris* on arrived on Station in shortly before *Atalanta* left. At the capture of Amoy, on the 26th of August 1841, the *Sesostris* and *Queen* steamed up to the long battery, consisting of seventy-six guns, on the right of the harbour; these allowed them to come very near without firing. The first shot was fired at the *Sesostris* and was followed by eleven others before she returned the compliment; she then, however, kept up a good fire from three of her guns, passed along the whole length of the battery (more than half a mile) till she came opposite the white semicircular battery, behind which the suburbs of the town on this side of the hill commence; here she remained all alone for more than half-an-hour, firing shot and shell at the battery and into the town in right good style, when she was relieved by the *Wellesley* and *Blenheim*. More details of *Atalanta* and *Sesostris* service can be found in the books included with this medal.

In late 1845 he did important work when employed as an assistant surveyor on the Arabian Coast whilst aboard *Palinurus* (1844-50), also producing an unpublished survey, a large scale plan of Masireh Island and Straits in 1846 and in 1848, Grieve was employed in surveying the Somali coast in Africa. Reputed to be one of the ablest surveyors in the Indian Navy, he served in command of *Euphrates* from 1853 until promoted to Commander on 3 July 1856. Grieve commanded the sailing Sloop-of-War *Clive* during the Persian War, and was closely involved in the bombardment of Mohammerah on 26 March 1857, when the firing of simultaneous broadsides with Falkland into the opposing batteries 'drew forth expressions of admiration from nautical spectators aboard the on-looking transports'. It was later reported that 'this eminent surveyor and smart officer died suddenly on 17 January 1858'.

Sold with copied research.

Note: Grieve's India General Service Medal with clasp Persia was sold in these rooms in March 2020.

336 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**Thos. Porter. 32nd Foot.**) *suspension claw re-affixed, otherwise very fine*
£300-£400

337 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *suspension claw loose, minor edge nicks, very fine*
£100-£140

x338 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *with replacement suspension and traces of sometime having been held in a mount, therefore very fine*
£60-£80

339



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**Lt. Col: H. E. D. Bayley 30th Madras Infy.**) *nearly very fine*
£240-£280

Henry Elliott Dashwood Bayley was born on 27 May 1840, at Jaulnah, India. He joined the Madras Infantry from which he retired in the rank of colonel in June 1892. He died at Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire on 1 July 1916.

For the China Medal awarded to the recipient's son, see Lot 393.

340 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**1371 Pte. P. Connelly 2d Bn. North'd Fus.**) *minor official correction to surname, and latter part of unit officially corrected as usual, nearly extremely fine*
£120-£160

Note: Virtually all India General Service Medals with clasp Hazara 1888 awarded to members of the Northumberland Fusiliers have the 'Fus' part of the unit officially corrected- presumably the medals were all originally named 'North'd R.' prior to this error being spotted.

341 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Lieut. E. R. B. Barnes, 37th. Regt.**) *suspension claw re-affixed, edge bruising, therefore good fine*
£300-£400

Edward Robert Bigsby Barnes was born in Presteigne, Radnorshire, Wales, on 28 May 1834 and 'volunteered on the outbreak of the Kaffir War in 1850, and was appointed a Lieutenant in a native corps, and served under Sit Harry Smith and Sir George Cathcart from January 1851 until March 1853. He accompanied the first patrol that left King William's Town on 30 January 1851, and was present at the engagements of the 17th February, 6th March, and 16th April 1851; the passage of the Kei on 4 December 1851; and many other minor encounters with the enemy during the War (Medal).'

Barnes was commissioned Ensign in the 37th Regiment of Foot, by purchase, on 24 June 1853. He was promoted Lieutenant, by purchase, on 10 August 1855, and saw action during the Great Sepoy Mutiny near Benares. Promoted Captain on 6 May 1859, he subsequently exchanged into the 35th Regiment of Foot on 25 November 1860, and was appointed Brevet Major on 5 July 1872. He saw further action during the Zulu War (Medal).

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.



An Indian Mutiny medal to Surgeon-Major G. M. Ogilvie, Bombay Medical Service, awarded the C.B. for his services as officiating Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Jails during the siege of Lucknow

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (G. M. Ogilvie, M.D.) *extremely fine*

£2,000-£2,400

Note: A second medal is known to this officer and was sold in these rooms as part of the Brian Ritchie Collection, September 2004. Issued off the rolls of the Bombay Medical Department it has an additional clasp for Lucknow and is named 'Surgn. G. M. Ogilvie, Supt. of Jails'. The medal now offered appears to have been issued off the Civilian rolls, a not uncommon instance of a double issuance.

George Mathieson Ogilvie, the son of Major Ogilvie of the Madras Infantry, was born at Secunderabad on 28 December 1818, and studied medicine at Edinburgh. Having 'applied himself with great diligence to the Study of and Practice of Surgery', as required by the H.E.I.Co., he was nominated an Assistant Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment by Captain John Shepherd, Esq., on the recommendation of Captain Stevens. Ogilvie was appointed Assistant Surgeon on 9 March 1841, and was attached to the European Hospital on arrival at Bombay in July of that year.

In January 1842, he was directed to join the Scinde Field Force and take medical charge of the left wing of the 15th Bombay N.I. The following year he was placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy and was directed to conduct the duties of Port Surgeon, presumably at Bombay. After home leave in 1847, he was appointed to the 13th Bombay N.I. and following another period of leave to Europe, he was appointed Garrison Surgeon at Bombay. Promoted Surgeon in 1855, he was next appointed, in 1856, to the charge of 'jails and Dispensaries in the province of Oude', a post which brought him to Lucknow.

On 2 July 1857, the second full day of the siege of the Lucknow Residency, Dr Ogilvie, who had been appointed Garrison Sanitary Commissioner, was summoned to Dr Fayrer's house. Sir Henry Lawrence had been severely wounded in the Residency building while talking to the Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Thomas Wilson. Wilson and others moved him to Fayrer's house as the Residency was still under heavy fire, and there Ogilvie and his colleagues foregathered. 'There was nothing to be done for the dying man beyond checking what little haemorrhage was present, supporting the injured limb with bandages and pillows, and giving stimulants to counteract shock. When the pain became excessive Dr Fayrer gave him chloroform. He consulted Dr Partridge and Dr Ogilvie on the question of operating, but they both agreed that it would be hopeless. They were satisfied, after a further examination under anaesthetic, that the pelvis was fractured, and that it would therefore be useless to amputate at the hip joint. Even if the thigh bone alone had been broken, it was doubtful whether the patient could have stood the shock of amputation.'

Lawrence's nephew, George, 'was constantly beside him. Dr Ogilvie keeping him company, while Mrs Harris, Mrs Dashwood, and Mrs Clarke helped to nurse him. He seemed to Mrs Harris to be suffering the utmost agony, but Dr Fayrer did not believe that the pain was intolerable. During the 3rd July Lawrence was gradually sinking, and took nothing but a little arrowroot and champagne. At eight o'clock on the morning of the fourth he died, so quietly that his nephew, who had just been shot through the shoulder and was sitting at his feet, did not know he was dead until Dr Ogilvie told him.' His dying words, 'I forgive everyone - I forgive my brother John', referred to a disagreement he had had with his younger brother and colleague on the Punjab Board of Administration, which had resulted in his appointment at Lucknow.

In his capacity as Sanitary Commissioner, Ogilvie had managed reasonably well before Chinhut but afterwards, with the Indian sweepers deserting daily, and the troops being otherwise employed, his department struggled to allay the constant reek of carrion and ordure. With the temperature averaging 110° and with torrential monsoon downpours, the health of the garrison soon began to suffer. Child mortality increased and there were several cases of cholera. Painful boils appeared on the faces of many Europeans, and 'not in a single case had the amputation of a limb saved the patient's life'. On 15 September Mrs Soppitt, whose small son had died of cholera at the beginning of the siege, made an entry in her journal concerning Ogilvie's wife and reflecting the scarcity of food: 'Bought a bullock's heart at a fabulous price, 10/-. Mrs O., wife of a doctor, who was a personal friend of Outram, gave me a sheep's head.'

As Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock fought their way towards the Residency with the First Relief Force on 25 September, Ogilvie was ordered to find out how many carts would be needed to evacuate the non-combatants, though the so-called Relief Force turned out to be no more than a reinforcement. Rashly, the 'garrison had concluded that at last there was no need to stint. At the Brigade Mess, where several dozen of champagne had been hoarded against the relief, every man was free to eat and drink his fill. The officers of the relieving force were astonished to find the men they had relieved living, as they thought, in such style, having looked to find them eating horse flesh or even rat.'

The arrival of the First Relief Force, however, gave Ogilvie the necessary labour to overhaul the sanitary arrangements, clear away the accumulated filth and the carcasses of dead animals from the neighbourhood of the Residency and the extended perimeter around the palace area.

Both Doctor and Mrs Ogilvie survived the siege and were evacuated from the Residency by Sir Colin Campbell's relief force in November. Ogilvie was thanked for his services in Brigadier Inglis' despatch (*London Gazette* 16 January 1858), and subsequently received the thanks of the Government of India. On being withdrawn, Ogilvie was instructed to 'continue in charge of the families of the Lucknow Garrison while in progress from Cawnpore to Allahabad'. His name further appeared on Outram's 'Recommendatory List' - 'Surgeon G. M. Ogilvie officiated as Sanitary Commissioner throughout the siege. To his very efficient performance of his important duties, with inadequate means, is to be attributed our comparative immunity from sickness, both before and after General Havelock's junction.' In July 1858 the Ogilvies left India on home leave for eighteen months, and in January 1859, the Doctor received tangible recognition of his efforts at Lucknow, when he received from the Queen the insignia of a Companion of the Bath which had been announced in the *London Gazette* of 16 November 1858. In 1860 he became a M.R.C.P. and early the following year he was promoted Surgeon Major. He died soon afterwards at Suez on 26 October 1861.

x343 China 1857-60, no clasp (**Wang Ti Ting Civn. Interpreter M.S.**) engraved naming; together with a silver Army Ordnance Corps Chinese Service badge, *good very fine, rare* £400-£500

344 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**66. Pte. H. Carter 1/25th. Rgt.**) impressed naming, *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £240-£280

x345 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Pte. C. H. Winslow, Millbrook I. Co.**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £260-£300

Approximately 23 Medals all with clasp Fenian Raid 1866 awarded to the Millbrook Infantry Company.

x346 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Pte. J. R. Creed, N.S. Militia.**) *good very fine* £240-£280
J. R. Creed served with the Nova Scotia Militia.

x347 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (**Cpl. R. Bryant, 14th. P.W.O.R.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £260-£300

348 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**J. Bartlett. Pte. R.M. H.M.S. Active. 73-74.**) *minor correction made to 'RM' during the original naming process, good very fine* £140-£180

349



The Zulu War medal awarded to Drummer J. Flannagan, 58th Foot, who was killed in action at the battle of Majuba Hill, 27 February 1881

South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (29/582. Drumr. J. Flannagan. 58th Foot.) *dark toned, extremely fine and scarce* £1,200-£1,600

Drummer J. Flannagan was killed in action at the battle of Majuba Hil on 27 February 1881. Out of the 405 British troops on the hill, 85 were killed, including Major-General Sir George Colley, with 119 wounded and 35 captured, a total of 239 casualties, or 59 percent of the entire force.



The intriguing South Africa Medal awarded to Corporal James Graham, 90th Light Infantry, the only soldier of his Regiment who was present during the defence of Rorke's Drift

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (1123 Corpl. J. Graham. 90th Foot) mostly renamed in an attractive contemporary style not seen on issued South Africa 1877-79 medals, suggesting it was renamed for the recipient, *nearly very fine* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2010.

The intriguing case of Daniel Sheehan, 6th Foot, alias James Graham, 90th Light Infantry, and his presence at Rorke's Drift has been the subject of two articles in the OMRS Journal (Autumn 1988 and Spring 1989).

Daniel Sheehan was born near Cork in July 1851, and enlisted for the 6th Foot in December 1870. By early 1876 he had been promoted to Sergeant but, later that same year, he went absent for a week and was sentenced to be reduced in the ranks to Private. In December 1876 he passed into the Reserve for a further six years service in the Liverpool District but, for reasons unknown, he went to Ireland and re-enlisted at Birr into the 90th Foot, changing his name to James Graham. Army Records caught up with him inside the month and, after two months in confinement, he was convicted of fraudulent enlistment and put in Military Prison until June 1877.

Sheehan's later service is picked up in the *'The Regimental Journal of the Cameronians'*:

'On release, Private 1123 James Graham returned to the 90th and with the regiment proceeded to South Africa where in January of 1878 the regiment saw service against the Gaiikas and Galekas in the Eastern Cape Frontier. Graham, despite his previous transgressions, had been promoted to Lance-Corporal on 7 January 1878. He was not with the 90th when the regiment marched to Helpmekaara year later in January of 1879 on its way to Dundee and Bemba's Kop as part of No. 4 Column commanded by Sir Evelyn Wood V.C. Lance Corporal Graham was transferred to the "Payment of the General Depot" on 1 November 1878, his years of rapid promotion in both the 6th and 90th Regiments were indicative of a soldier working in orderly rooms where promotion was always accelerated. His transfer also meant he became part of the Central or No. 3 Column. The column commanded by Lord Chelmsford. The logistics of transporting a British army in Africa, complete with its Artillery train, provisions for men and beasts, tents, ammunition etc. must have been a monumental task in 1879. The selection of well qualified clerks from all available units would have been made to facilitate the paperwork required to keep supplies rolling to units in the field.

At the commencement of the campaign against the Zulu nation, Lord Chelmsford and his staff decided a three-prong thrust into Zulu-land would be the best initial tactic to find and destroy the bulk of the enemy. The Central or No. 3 Column crossed the Buffalo river at Rorke's Drift. The site was chosen as a supply depot and hospital as the existing buildings were ideal for the purpose, the location was near a ford which the Royal Engineers would bridge over to further the speed of supplies to the army. L/Cpl. Graham was stationed at Rorke's Drift with Sergeant Milne of the 3rd (Bufs) also transferred to the "Payment of the General Depot" here with Staff Sergeant Mabin of the General Staff and members of the Army Service Corps, all under the command of Commissaries Lieutenant Dunne and Lieutenant Dalton. The service of Graham as a clerk in the supply depot is important, as most published histories wrongly show him on the sick list. His service documents do not reveal any medical problems at this time. During the battle of Rorke's Drift Lance-Corporal Graham would have given a good account of himself. He was a qualified Musketry Instructor from his service with the 6th Regiment. Using the Martini-Henry rifle he was more than capable of knocking down the enemy at any distance the rifle could reach. After the battle Graham and Sergeant Milne were kept at their duties with the supply depot until 1 September 1879. This meant he was not with the 90th during the battles of Holbane, Khambula and Ulundi. Returning to the 90th, Graham found the Regiment was being sent to India in October of 1879. While serving in India Graham was promoted to Lance-Sergeant in December of 1879 and further promoted to Sergeant in May 1880.

In 1881 the 90th L.I. had, with the Cardwell reforms become the 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles. Graham would have been fully involved in the evolution of the regiment into a Rifle Battalion. Shortly after this Graham was given a restoration of 6 years and 29 days Good Conduct towards pension. Further promotion to Colour-Sergeant followed on 19 March 1887. In February 1885 he married Mary Ann Daly at Bareilly in India. He had also reverted to his original name prior to his marriage. He was posted to the permanent staff of the 1st Lanark Rifle Volunteers on December 1888, and sailed for home on 25 January 1889. He was finally discharged in Scotland on 15 December 1891.'

Graham's presence at Rorke's Drift is confirmed by Lieutenant Chard and by Colour-Sergeant Bourne on his amended roll. Furthermore, his service papers state 'Present at the defence of Rorke's Drift 22.1.79'.

Sold with a quantity of additional research including service papers and both aforementioned OMRS articles.

x 351



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (**1678. Pte. J. Mullis. 90th. Foot.**) *minor official correction to surname, minor edge bruise, very fine* £400-£500

J. Mullis attested for the 90th Light Infantry in 1877 and served with the Regiment in South Africa, where he was engaged against the Gaikas, Galikas, and other Kaffir tribes in 1877-78; and against the Zulus in 1879.

Sold with copied research.

352 Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (**1933 Private C. Wallace 92. Highlanders**) the obverse partially privately enamelled, 'High' of 'Highlanders' re-engraved, good very fine £500-£700

C. Wallace was killed in action at Majuba Hill, 27 February 1881.

353 Khedive's Star, dated 1884, unnamed as issued; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, the four Second War awards in a Register General of Shipping and Seamen card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. S. A. Hill, 184 Manningside Road, Liverpool'; **Oman, Sultanate**, Peace Medal, bronze; 15th Anniversary Medal, bronze, both unnamed as issued and both in card boxes of issue, *the Khedive's Star very fine, the rest extremely fine* (7) £70-£90

354 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**2587 Pte. G. Phillips. 1st. Bn. Hants: Regt.**) *light scratch to obverse field, good very fine and extremely rare to unit* £300-£400

George Phillips was born in Winchester in 1869 and attested there for the Hampshire Regiment on 3 June 1888. He served on secondment to the Medical Department on the Punjab Frontier 1897-98, at No. 12 British Field Hospital, and was discharged on 30 November 1901, after 13 years and 182 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

355 India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**4983. Pte. H. Johnstone 2d Bn. K.O. Sco: Bord:**) *old repair to carriage of first clasp, otherwise very fine* £80-£100

Not entitled to Relief of Chitral clasp.

356 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (**6561 Pte. A. James. Gren. Gds.**) impressed naming, *fine* £50-£70

357 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**R. E. Bell, Blk. Mte. H.M.S. Niobe.**) *very fine* £140-£180

Richard Ernest Bell was born on 1 November 1872, at Dartmouth, Devon, and joined the Royal Navy as a blacksmith's mate on 30 April 1894. He joined H.M.S. *Niobe* on 6 December 1898 and served in her until 8 February 1901, earning the Queen's South Africa medal without clasp. After subsequent service in *Vivid II*, *Pearl*, *Simoom*, *Vivid II* again, and then in *Indus*, Bell joined H.M.S. *Cambridge* on 16 April 1905. He tragically met his death on 26 August 1905, in circumstances reported thus in a local newspaper:

'The Warship Tragedy. At Devonport on Monday an inquest was held touching the death of Richard Ernest Bell, blacksmith, of H.M.S. *Cambridge*, gunnery ship, who was killed on the 26th inst. during an affray with a carpenter named Thomas Collins. The medical evidence showed that death was the result of a blow behind the ear, and a verdict of manslaughter against Collins was accordingly returned, he being committed for trial.'

At the subsequent trial for manslaughter, Collins was found to be not guilty by the jury at assizes. However, the judge in summing up stated that he considered Collins was technically guilty of manslaughter. Collins subsequently drowned as a result of the sinking of a ship's cutter in a blizzard on 28 March 1916.

Sold with further research including copied record of service for both men, each carrying notification of these events.

- 358** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**76 Tpr: C. A. Jackson. Tasmanian I.B.**) retaining rod re-affixed, good very fine
£400-£500

Approximately 253 medals awarded to the 4/2 Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen. Jackson was entitled to the clasps Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, and South Africa 1901.

359



- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Rhodesia (**4693 Tpr: J. Bloomfield, 50th. Coy. 17th. Imp: Yeo**) minor edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine
£260-£300

John Bloomfield was born in Acton, Middlesex, in 1873 and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry in Winchester on 9 January 1900. He served with the 50th (Hampshire) Company, 17th Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 7 April 1900, and died of disease at Marendellas on 12 June 1900.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

- 360** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Rhodesia (**469 Sapr. M. J. Jennings. S. Rhod: Vols**) nearly extremely fine
£300-£400

- 361** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**5251 Pte. R. Bibby, Manchester Regt.**) minor edge bruise, good very fine
£200-£240

R. Bibby attested for the Manchester Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. He was killed in action at Ladysmith on 6 January 1900.

- 362** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**6002 Cpl. J. Wisdom, RI. Dublin Fus**) nearly extremely fine
£240-£280

J. Wisdom attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. He was killed in action at Colenso on 15 December 1899.

- 363** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**Ord: J. Combe, Scottish Hos**) edge bruising and contact marks, nearly every fine
£200-£240

J. Combe served as an Orderly with the Scottish Hospital in South Africa during the Boer War; the Hospital was organised in the first instance by the St Andrew's Association and was funded by voluntary donations. The organisation of the hospital commenced in January 1900, the personnel eventually consisting of an officer in charge, 18 civil medical officers, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Warrant Officer, 2 secretaries, 35 nursing sisters of the Army Nursing Service Reserve, 45 first-class orderlies, all of whom were medical students, and 57 second-class orderlies, making a total of 160.

The first section arrived at Cape Town on 13 May 1900, and the hospital was opened for patients on 4 June, at Kroonstadt. Previous to that time, however, the hospital staff had been employed on duty in the military hospitals at Bloemfontein and Kroonstadt. It remained during the whole period at Kroonstadt, and its equipment was handed over to the Government, when it ceased to exist as a private hospital, on 14 October 1900.

- 364** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking (**Tpr: W. H. Butcher. S. Rhod: R.F.**) scratch to obverse field, good very fine
£360-£440

- 365** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**Tpr: J. C. Nurden. Murray's Scouts**) good very fine, rare to unit
£160-£200

Approximately 43 medals in total awarded to Murray's Scouts, of which 26 were with two clasps.

- 366** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**315 Pte. W. C. Lawrence. Vol: Coy. Hants: Regt.**) *retaining rod possibly replaced, otherwise good very fine* £80-£100
- William Charles Lawrence** was born in Portsea, Hampshire, in 1881 and attested for the Hampshire Regiment at Portsmouth for the duration of hostilities on 11 February 1902, having previously served in the Regiment's 3rd Volunteer Battalion. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the latter stages of the Boer War from 8 March to 31 July 1902, and was discharged on 30 August 1902, after 201 days' service.
- Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.
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- x367** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**7896 Pte. H. Batchelor. K.R.R.C.**); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**5809 Pte. W. Barrett. E. Kent Regt.**) *edge bruising to latter, generally very fine and better (2)* £100-£140
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- x368** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**9604 Pte. H. Waring, 45th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) *good very fine* £180-£220
- Holt Waring** served with the 45th (Dublin Hunt) Company, 13th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War and was taken Prisoner of War at Lindley on 31 May 1900.
-
- x369** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (**2/Lieut: C. C. A. Cooper. R. Dub: Fus:**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £300-£400
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 1998.
- Cecil Charles Arthur Cooper**, the son of Major-General C. D. Cooper, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 28 January 1903.
- For the recipient's father's medals, see Lot 102.
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- 370** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal (**92 Tpr: J. Fleming. Rhodesia Regt.**) *extremely fine* £400-£500
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- x371** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**4021 Pte. F. Aldred. L.N. Lanc: Regt.**) *light file marks to obverse of suspension claw, good very fine* £100-£140
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- x372** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**77471 Dvr: J. Thompson, 73rd. Bty: R.F.A.**) *minor edge bruise, about extremely fine* £100-£140
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- x373** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**4046 Pte. P. Campbell, Rl. Irish Fus:**) *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
-
- 374** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**Major J. H. Greenway. R.A.M.C.**) *engraved naming, about extremely fine* £240-£280
- John Henry Greenway** trained at Guy's Hospital and joined the Army Medical Service in August 1885. He was advanced major, Royal Army Medical Corps, on 30 May 1897 and served for six years in India and eight years in South Africa. At the outbreak of the Boer War he was attached to the Berkshire Regiment at Naaupoort, and then went to the Orange River in charge of a field hospital under Lord Methuen. In the fighting march to Bloemfontein he was in command of the 19th Brigade Bearer Company with Smith-Dorrien's Column, and was thus present at the engagements at Jacobadal, Paardeberg, and Driefontein. Arriving at Bloemfontien, he was placed in charge of the Convent Hospital, and remained in this position until invalided home in 1901. He was sent out to South Africa at the beginning of 1904, and died in the military hospital at Wynberg, on 8 August 1904.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- x375** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *last clasp loose on riband, as issued* (**7995 Sgt. W. Matthews. 40th. Coy. 10th. Impl: Yeo:**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-£100
- William Ernest Matthews** served with the 40th (Oxfordshire) Company, 10th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.
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- 376** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**1804 Gr. G. Newman, Hants: & I. of W. R.G.A.**) *pawnbroker's mark to obverse field, replacement rod replaced, very fine* £100-£140
- G. Newman** served with the Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia) in South Africa during the Boer War, and was invalided on 25 September 1901.

- 377** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**24 Cpl. W. Wallis, 2nd. Hampshire Regt.**) *rank officially corrected, edge bruising, good very fine* £70-£90
- William Wallis** was born in Southampton in 1874 and attested there for the Hampshire Regiment for the duration of hostilities, having previously served with the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Hampshire Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 11 February 1900 to 3 July 1901, and was advanced Lance-Corporal. He was discharged on 4 July 1901, after 1 year and 171 days' service.
- Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.
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- 378** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**121 Pte. A. V. Broackes, 2nd. Hampshire Regt.**) *very fine* £80-£100
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
-
- x379** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**9752 Sgt. R. Shaw. Kitchener's Horse**) *rank officially corrected, nearly very fine* £80-£100
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- x380** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (**3247. Corpl. Sh. Sth. J. H. Capper. 6/Drngs.**) *engraved naming, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £100-£140
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- 381** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901 (**68 Pte. W. J. Bates, 2nd. Hampshire Regt.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- William John Bates** attested for the Hampshire Regiment for the cessation of hostilities on 16 January 1900 and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. He was discharged on 15 June 1901. He re-enlisted in the Hampshire Regiment on 11 May 1915, and served as a Lance-Sergeant with the 16th Battalion during the Great War. He was discharged due to sickness on 5 July 1916, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, no. 1718.
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
-
- 382** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps* (**4589 Tpr: E. C. Charrington. 41st. Coy. 12th Imp: Yeo:**) *light contact marks, therefore nearly very fine, the reverse better* £120-£160
- Ernest Charles Charrington** was born in Kingston Vale, Surrey, in 1877 and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Winchester on 9 January 1900, whilst currently serving with the Hampshire Carabiniers. He served with the 41st (Hampshire) Company, 12th Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 31 January 1900 to 24 May 1901, and was discharged on 23 June 1901, after 1 year and 166 days' service. A man of this name served as a Lieutenant with the Army Service Corps during the Great War.
- Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.
-
- x383** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**4067 Pte. T. Drummond, Scottish Rifles**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £100-£140
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- x384** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**1598 Pte. J. Fanning, RI. Irish Fus:**) *edge bruising, good very fine* £200-£240
- J. Fanning** was severely wounded at Machadodorp on 8 January 1901, and died of his wounds two days later.
-
- x385** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4141 Pte. F. Hebden. 2nd Dragoon Gds:**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- x386** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**10294 S. Sth. B. Rooney. R.H.A.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-£100
-
- 387** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**2239 Gr. F. Chessell. Hants: & I. of W. R.G.A.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- Frank Chessell** was born in Ryde, Isle of Wight, in 1878 and attested for the Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Royal Garrison Artillery at Sandown on 13 March 1901. He was embodied for service during the Boer War on 1 May 1901, and transferred to the Special Reserve on 24 May 1908.
- Sold with copied service papers.

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- 388** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (161 Corpl: G. Linnington. Hampshire Regt.) nearly extremely fine £100-£140*
Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
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- x389** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**2977 Pte. F. Bird, RI. Warwick: Regt.**) *very fine £100-£140*
-
- 390** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *date clasp block loose on riband (1604 Trpr: J. H. Anderson, New Zealand M.R.) minor edge bruise, very fine £300-£400*
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- 391** Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (**4234 Pte. N. Morrison. Seaforth Highrs:**) *edge nicks, very fine £240-£280*
Norman Morrison was born at Barras, Stornoway, in 1880 and attested there for the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, on 26 November 1898. Embodied on 3 February 1900, he served with the 3rd Battalion in Egypt from 14 February 1900 to 10 June 1901, and was disembodied on 11 June 1901. He was discharged, time expired, on 25 November 1904.
Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extract.
-
- 392** Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, China 1900 (**T. Johnston, In Command.**) *nearly extremely fine £700-£900*
T. Johnston served in command of the British India (Steam Lines) Company's S.S. *Zibenghla*.
-
- 393** China 1900, no clasp (**Lieutt. W. A. Bayley. 27th Baluch. Lt. Infy.**) *official correction to rank, very fine £240-£280*
William Arthur Bayley was born in 1878, the son of Colonel H. E. D. Bayley. He joined the Indian Army from the Royal Military College as second lieutenant on 22 January 1898, and was promoted to lieutenant on 22 April 1900. He saw service in China 1900 with the 27th Baluchistan Light Infantry (Medal). Lieutenant Bayley died at Chaman on 23 September 1903, aged 25, and is buried in Quetta New Cemetery.
For the India General Service Medal awarded to the recipient's father, see Lot 339.
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- x394** Africa General Service 1902-56, E.VII.R., without clasp (**596 Pte. Kuda. 1/K.A.R.**); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (**P.C. R. Summerfield. K. Div.**) *the first worn, therefore fair to fine; the second with minor edge nick, otherwise good very fine (2) £60-£80*
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- 395** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1918 (**351471 Sgt. C. I. Richards. R. Fus.**) *good very fine, rare to unit £600-£800*
Charles I. Richards attested for the London Regiment and served initially with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 October 1915. Transferring to the Royal Fusiliers, he subsequently served attached to the 2nd Battalion, Nigeria Regiment during the Egba Expedition, June to July 1918.
Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.
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- 396** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**P-12752 L-Cpl. C. Clements, M.F.P.**) *suspension claw re-riveted, minor edge bruising, very fine £60-£80*
Approximately only 26 India General Service Medals 1908-35 awarded to the Military Foot Police, all with the single clasp Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919.
C. Clements is shown on the Medal Roll as being entitled to the single clasp Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, not Waziristan 1921-24.

397 1914-15 Star (**Lt. Commr G. B. Villiers. R.N.**) *good very fine* £50-£70

Gerald Berkeley Villiers was born into the aristocratic Villiers family at St. Paul's Vicarage, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, on 14 June 1885, the son of the Reverend Henry Montague Villiers, Vicar of St. Paul's Knightsbridge, and Charlotte Louisa Emily Cadogan, and entered the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet at H.M.S. *Britannia* on 15 January 1900. Appointed Midshipman on 15 June 1901, he was commissioned Sub-Lieutenant on 15 August 1904, and was promoted Lieutenant on 31 December 1906, and Lieutenant-Commander on 31 December 1914. He served during the Great War predominately on the Staff, and was promoted Commander on 30 June 1918.

For his 'valuable services as Flag Lieutenant-Commander to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward E. Bradford, K.C.B., C.V.O., Commanding 3rd Battle Squadron' during the Great War Villiers was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (*London Gazette* 10 July 1919), Bradford's own memorandum stating: 'Performed his duties as Flag Lieutenant Commander and Signal Officer in an exceptionally capable and efficient manner, built up and exercised a most efficient organisation of signalling in the ships under my orders - carried out numerous experiments in seaplanes to develop an efficient means of communications between ships and aircraft and has at all times a great assistance to me.' He was invested with his O.B.E. at Buckingham Palace on 26 November 1919. He was also appointed an Officer of the Italian Order of the Crown (*London Gazette* 17 October 1919), and a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour (*London Gazette* 12 December 1919). Furthermore, in a memorandum dated 11 September 1919 Captain R. J. Nicholson stated: 'I most strongly urged that his original work in connection with visual communication maybe suitably recognised'; and Vice Admiral Fremantle later recommended him for the C.B.E. on 24 November 1919.

Villiers transferred to the Retired List on 1 November 1922, and was promoted Captain (Retired) on 14 June 1930. He saw further service during the Second World War with the newly formed Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships (DEMS), including overseas service that would earn him the Africa Star; and then with the Control Commission in German from 1945 to 1947. He died at Court Lodge, Lamberhurst, on 21 February 1959.

Sold with copied research.

x398 1914-15 Star (5), (**Asst. Clk. C. G. Cook. R.N.; 5783 Pte. C. Snelling. The Queen's R.; G-5433 Pte. H. Aveling, R. W. Kent R.; F-695 L-Cpl. G. W. Clarke. Middx. R.; 3428 Pte. W. G. Riches, Suff. Yeo.**) *generally very fine (5)* £60-£80

x399 1914-15 Star (7) (**852. Dvr. C. C. Cooper, R.F.A.; 56255. Pte. M. Park. R.A.M.C.; 1319 Pte. E. Simpson. R.A.M.C.; SS-8920 Pte. T. L. Fisher. A.S.C.; 01093 L. Cpl. T. O'Sullivan. A.O.C.; No. 4634 Spr. Nur Ahmad, 3/S. & M.; No. 1389 Dvr. Ghera, 29/Mule Corps.**) *nearly very fine or better (7)* £60-£80

400 1914-15 Star (3) (**6855. Pte. J. Kane. North'd. Fus.; 24532 Pte. E. J. Hayward. R.W. Fus.; M2-073567 Pte. G. Pow. A.S.C.**) *nearly very fine and better (3)* £50-£70

John Kane attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 September 1915. He was discharged Class 'Z' on 29 January 1919.

James Hayward was born at Dawley, Shropshire, and attested for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Hedgesford, Shropshire. He served with the 8th Battalion in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 9 July 1915, and died in Mesopotamia on 24 December 1917. He is buried in Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery, Iraq.

Gilbert Pow attested for the Army Service Corps and served with the 17th Division Motor Transport Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 April 1915. He died on 30 November 1918 and is buried in Caudry British Cemetery, France.

401 1914-15 Star (3) (**9099 Pte. H. T. Day. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.; 121 Pte. J. Lacey. Manch. R.; No. 1467 Sepoy Zain Khan, 76/Punjabis.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**2371 Sepoy Ajaib Singh, 1-66. Pjbis.**); Memorial Plaque (**Arthur Ernest Cooper**) *the VM polished and worn, therefore poor; the Stars and Plaque better (5)* £120-£160

Harry Thomas Day was born in Newtown, Berkshire, and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry at Reading. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War in Mesopotamia, and was taken Prisoner of War at Kut. He died in captivity on 3 May 1916 and is buried in Kut War Cemetery, Iraq.

John Henry Lacey, an employee of the East Indian Railway at Allahabad, attested for the Manchester Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War in Mesopotamia. Posted on attachment to the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, he was taken Prisoner of War at Kut. He died in captivity on 16 September 1916 and is buried in Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery, Iraq.

Zain Khan attested for the 76th Punjabis and served with them during the Great War in Mesopotamia. Taken Prisoner of War at Kut, he died in captivity in March 1918 and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

Ajaib Singh (also recorded as 2371 Sepoy Ajaib Khan) attested for the 66th Punjabis and served with them during the Great War in Mesopotamia. He died at Kut on 20 December 1915 and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

There are at least two men with the name Arthur Ernest Cooper recorded on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.

x402 British War Medal 1914-20 (**N. Sister H. Bernhard.**) *good very fine* £60-£80

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 August 1919.

Hermine Bernhard was born Montreal, Quebec, Canada. She had been a professional nurse for seven years prior to the Great War, and served as a Nursing Sister with the Army Canadian Army Medical Corps (M.I.D. for services with No. 6 Overseas Stationary Hospital, Laval, France). She died at St. Anne's Hospital, Montreal in September 1970.

Sold with copied service papers.

- x403** British War Medal 1914-20 (11) (**349002 Gnr. W. R. Croft. C.F.A.; 328934 Dvr. G. H. Duncan. C.F.A.; 304181 A. Sjt. W. R. Edgar. C.F.A.; 532158 A. Sjt. T. Forrester. C.F.A.; 2044053 Gnr. P. N. Guy. C.F.A.; 307626 Gnr. T. Hill. C. F.A.; 327959 Dvr. J. McQueen. C.F.A.; 2045097 Gnr. J. Sproat C.F.A.; 1250524 A. Sjt. R. R. Thomas. C.F.A.; 91100 Gnr. R. Thomson. C.F.A.; 304080 Gnr. J. E. Thornton. C.F.A.**) *generally very fine (11)* £120-£160
- William Robert Edgar** from Kingston, Ontario, was born on 2 September 1896. He attested on 6 December 1915 for service with the Canadian Field Artillery during the Great War. He embarked for France on 13 July 1916, and was wounded by gun shot to his left arm on 6 July 1917. After recovery, he was killed in action on 2 September 1918, and is buried in Windmill British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.
- Sold with copied service papers.
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- x404** British War Medal 1914-20 (6) (**3233586 A. Sjt. D. E. Jones. C.F.A.; 310911 Gnr. J. R. Fergusson. C.F.A.; 42524 Dvr. J. G. Lye. C.F.A.; 512543 Sjt. V. J. Draper. C.R.T.; 2497712 Spr. H. Merrow. C.R.T.; 174029 Pte. W. Denton. C. M.G. Bde.**) *minor edge bruising, generally very fine (6)* £60-£80
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- x405** British War Medal 1914-20 (6) (**755198 Spr. N. Charrette. C.E.; 3289821 Spr. D. H. Holmes. C.E.; 536106 Pte. J. Eyles. C.A.M.C.; 166779 L.Cpl R. F. Hains. Can. Pnr. Bn.; 402001 Spr. E. G. Tufts. C.E.**) *last accompanied by a named enamel veteran's badge, edge bruising and contact marks, generally very fine (5)* £60-£80
- Sold with copied service papers.
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- x406** British War Medal 1914-20 (7) (**320060 Pte. J. Kearns. 4-Can. Inf.; 3311805 Pte. P. J. Colestock. C.O.R.; 3232219 Pte. E. Rowe. C.O.R.; 666523 Pte. E. J. Landry. N.B.R.; 297089 A. Sjt. E. A. McCandlish. C.F.C.; 1054362 A. Cpl. A. A. McLeod. C.F.C.; 229478 Sjt. H. M. Mowatt. C.F.C.**) *first medal planchet only, edge bruising and contact marks, generally nearly very fine and better (7)* £80-£100
- Hector McDougall Mowatt** was born at sea on 7 August 1890, the son of Captain Harry Howatt of Port Haney, British Columbia, and attested for service during the Great War with the Canadian Forestry Corps in London, England, on 6 February 1917. He served on the Western Front from 25 August 1917 and was appointed acting sergeant in the field on 10 October 1917. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (*London Gazette* 18 January 1919). He was discharged on 31 March 1919.
- Sold with copied service records.
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- x407** British War Medal 1914-20 (**345242 Pte. C. N. Shipman. Can. Tank Corps.**) *good very fine, scarce to unit* £80-£100
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- x408** British War Medal 1914-20 (5) (**1771 T-CQMS. L. Stevens. 29 Bn. A.I.F.; H. E. D. H. T. Thibou. Australia. 726.; 22709 Rflm. F. Collins. N.Z.E.F.; 60006 Pte. R. R. Turner. N.Z.E.F.; 34959 Pte. G. A. Walker. N.Z.E.F.**); Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45 (**W. J. Folbigg. R.A.N.V.R.**); India Service Medal; **New Zealand**, Operational Service Medal, unnamed as issued before 2009, *generally very fine and better (9)* £80-£100
- Walter Justus Folbigg** was born on 15 December 1898 and commissioned into the Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve for service during the Second World War. He died on 29 October 1966.
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- x409** British War Medal 1914-20 (8) (**1/C.W.O. E. M. Bannister. 1st S.A.I.; Pte. J. B. Davies. 1st S.A.I.; Sjt. W. P. Lance. 1st S.A.I.; Pte. J. H. Nicol. 1st S.A.I.; Pte. J. E. Roller. 1st S.A.I.; Sjt. I. E. Gilpin. 1st S.A.R.; Pte. D. C. De Wit. 2nd. S.A.R.; S.M. H. Thompson. 3rd. S.A.I.**) *contact marks and edge bruising, generally very fine or better (8)* £100-£140
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- x410** British War Medal 1914-20 (8) (**Cpl. R. Egling. 2nd S.A.I.; Pte. H. M. Webber. 2nd S.A.I.; Pte. A. E. Brambley. 3rd S. A.I. Bgde.; Pte. L. Klopper. 3rd S.A.I.; Pte. H. E. P. Van Zyl. 3rd S.A.I.; Pte. A. E. Primmer. 5th S.A.I.; Pte. J. H. Oelofse. 3rd. S.A.I.; Pte. J. A. Rabie. 2nd S.A. Rifles.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, generally very fine (8)* £100-£140
- Jacob Andries Rabie** died on 15 November 1916 whilst serving with the 2nd South African Infantry. He is buried in Iringa Cemetery, Tanzania.
- J. H. Oelofse** died on 11 May 1917 whilst serving with the 3rd South African Infantry. He is buried in Jansenville Cemetery, Eastern Cape, South Africa.
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- x411** British War Medal 1914-20 (10) (**Pte J. M. Wood. 4th S.A.I.; Pte. T. B. Hedderick. 4th S.A.I.; Sjt. J. MacKenzie. 4th S.A.I.; Pte. W. F. Roberts. 7th S.A.I.; Burg. R. A. Craill. 9de. Infanterie.; Pte. C. W. Curry. 9th Infantry.; Pte. E. K. Koevort. 9th Infantry.; Rfn. J. J. Steyn. 4th S.A.M.R.; Pte. H. L. Bradbury. 9th S.A.H.; Pte. E. Easterway. 10th S.A.H.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, generally very fine or better (10)* £100-£140
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- x412** British War Medal 1914-20 (9) (**M. Jacobs. 1st. C.C.; Pte. A. D. Joshua. 1st. C.C.; Pte. M. Kleinboot. 1st. C.C.; Pte. M. Paris. 1st. C.C.; Spr. A. B. Govey. C.F.E.; 863 Pte. A. Felix. 1. Cape C.L.R.; 601 Pte. I. Manns. 1. Cape C.L.R.; Pte. J. Hallington. C.P.G. Rgt.; Dvr. H. Davids. C.A.H.T.C.**) *contact marks and edge bruising, generally nearly very fine (9)* £100-£140

- x413 British War Medal 1914-20 (9) (**Burg. P. Mostert. 1ste B.S.; Cpl. J. Jansen. 5th D.MR.; Pte. S. W. Gouws, 20th M.R.; Pte G. P. Mitchell. Rand Rfls.; Sjt. D. Battle. S.A.V.R.; Pte. J. N. Russouw. S.A. Veteran Regt.; Sjt. F. Andrews. S.A.R.O.D.S.; Burg. P.J. Van Vuuren. 5de Z.A.R.; Burg. P. S. J. Swart. Z.A.M.K.)** generally very fine or better (9)
£100-£140

- x414 British War Medal 1914-20 (9) (**Pte. G. Gray. D.S.C.; Cpl. W. A. Baker. Depot Batt.; Cpl. E. A. Nye. S.A.H.A.; Sjt. W. Haig. S.A.F.A.; Gnr. A. G. Geddie. S.A.H.A.; A/Cpl J. C. Barnes. S.A.C.S.C.R.E.; S/Sjt J. S. Attwood. S.A.S.C.; 2nd C/W.O. W. E. Raeburn. S.A.S.C.)** edge bruising and contact marks, generally very fine and better (8)
£100-£140

- x415 British War Medal 1914-20 (9) (**Pte. M. C. Clark. S.A.M.C.; S/Sjt. H. W. Foot. S.A.M.C.; Pte. W. J. Hayward. S.A.M. C.; Pte. W. D. Petty. S.A.M.C.; Sjt. D. A. Robertson. S.A.M.C.; Pte. E. Smith. S.A.M.C.; Pte. G. J. Van Driel. S.A. M.C.; A/1st C/W.O. T. Sheehan. S.A.P.B.; Pte. L. Case. S.A.V.C.)** generally very fine or better (9)
£100-£140

Thomas Sheehan was born in Ireland and enlisted in Johannesburg, aged 44, on 26 March 1917 for service during the Great War with the South African Pioneer Corps, stating previous military service of 10 years with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He served in East Africa from 17 October 1917 and was appointed acting regimental sergeant major on 1 February 1918. He contracted malaria and was returned to South Africa on 28 August 1918 and was discharged permanently unfit for General War Service on 12 November 1918.

- x416 British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (**Lieut. C. B. Barry.; Capt. H. M. Burrough.; Lieut. B. J. C. Evens.; N/Sister C. Hooker.)** generally very fine (4)
£80-£100

- x417 Victory Medal 1914-19 (9) (**Ply-19137 Pte. C. G. Newland. R.M.L.I.; 606 Pte. R. A. Andrews. A.I. Force.; 54 Pte. W. Carroll. 42. Bn. A.I.F.; 24572 Dvr. L. Claudius. 3 D.A.C. A.I.F.; 10330 Dvr. M. Coghlan. 2 F.A.B. A.I.F.; 431 Pte. F. E. Cox. 44 Bn. A.I.F.; 3341 Pte. L. O. Fletcher. 1. Pnr. Bn. A.I.F.; 38477 Pte. E. G. Anderson. N.Z.E.F.; 15987 Rflm. H. T. Smith. N.Z.E.F.)** generally very fine (9)
£80-£100

- 418 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (**200623 Cpl. D. Groves. Hamps. R.)** suspension slightly loose, good very fine and rare to unit
£300-£400

One of only 16 'S. Persia' clasps awarded to the Hampshire Regiment.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 3 February 1920:

'For valuable services rendered with the Bushire Force in Persia during the period from 1 April 1918 to 31 March 1919.'

Daniel Groves attested for the Hampshire Regiment and served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War and in the Third Afghan War; and also on attachment to the 34th Sanitation Section, Royal Army Medical Corps in Persia, for which services he was Mentioned in Despatches.

- x419 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert Iraq (**355591. L.A.C. G. P. Stockwell. R.A.F.)**; together with the related miniature award, nearly extremely fine
£500-£700

Gerald Patrick Stockwell was born in Peckham, London, on 8 January 1905 and joined the Royal Air Force on 5 September 1923. He was discharged on 4 September 1935, after 12 years' service, but was recalled for service during the Second World War, and was promoted temporary Sergeant on 1 February 1943.

Sold with copied record of service.

- x420 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Palestine (**3311687 Pte. A. Paton. H.L.I.)**; Malaya, E.II.R. (**23482926 Pte. R. Longdon. Foresters.)** edge bruising, very fine (2)
£80-£100

- 421 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**14838753 Pte. E. G. Brice. Buffs.)** retaining rod re-affixed, good very fine
£60-£80

Approximately 16 Officers and 125 other ranks from the Buffs awarded the S.E. Asia clasp; given the fact that the retaining rod has been re-affixed it is possible that this medal was originally issued with a more common clasp.

- 422 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**23042554 Pte. K. Holmes. Northampton.)** good very fine, scarce to unit
£70-£90

- 423 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**Lt. M. C. E. Taylor. Q.A.R.A.N.C.)** mounted as worn; together with the related miniature award, this similarly mounted, extremely fine
£120-£160

Mariam Catherine Edith Taylor was commissioned lieutenant in Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps on 14 October 1951, and was promoted captain on 14 October 1957, and major on 14 October 1963. She retired on 31 October 1969.

424 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23134491 Tpr. J. Sweeney. Royals.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

Only 1 Squadron of the unit present in the Arabian Peninsula.

J. Sweeney served with the 1st Dragoons from 8 April 1955 to 30 November 1972, and died 18 September 2010. 'C' Squadron, Royals were in Sharjah, Aden from November 1959; this Squadron was not present in Malaya the following year, and by 1961 the Royals became the Royal Dragoons (1st Dragoons)

425 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**Capt. G. W. Adams. R.E.**) *good very fine, scarce to unit* £160-£200

George Wynne Adams was born in Bristol on 30 May 1916, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant into the Movement Control, Indian Army, on 3 October 1943. He was promoted War Substantive Lieutenant on 3 April 1944, and Acting Captain on 18 April 1944, and by October 1945 was serving with the 19th Hyderabad Regiment. He transferred to the Movement Control Section, Royal Engineers with a rank of Second Lieutenant on 1 October 1946, and was advanced Captain on 3 October 1949. He relinquished his commission on 22 June 1963, and was granted the honorary rank of Major. He died in Alveston on 9 June 1982.

426 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**22952876 Spr. R. A. Thomas, R.E.**) *nearly extremely fine, scarce to unit* £80-£100

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2014.

427 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**22803578 Pte. D. J. Irving. Buffs.**) *edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

The First Battalion was spilt into detachments separated by great distances in conditions where both peacetime and active service procedures existed. Soon after the unit was amalgamated to form the Queen's Own Buffs, The Royal Kent Regiment in 1961.

428 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23533017 Pte. J. J. Brophy. R. Warwick.**) *very fine, scarce to unit* £80-£100

429 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23494781 Fus V. Males. RF.**) mounted as worn, with *slightly damaged* named card box of issue, *extremely fine, rare to unit* £100-£140

Approximately 35 'Arabian Peninsula' clasps issued to the Royal Fusiliers.

Victor Males was born in Feltham, Middlesex, on 8 November 1932 and initially joined the Royal Air Force before transferring to the Royal Fusiliers. He died in Hanworth, Middlesex, on 6 May 1992.

430 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23533906 Pte. D. Rooney. P.W.O.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, very fine* £80-£100

431 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23546816 Pte. L. Thwaites. P.W.O.**) *edge nicks, very fine* £80-£100

432 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23533965 Pte. H. Young. P.W.O.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

433 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23510479 Fus. F. L. Stevenson R.H.F.**) mounted on card with H.L.I. metal insignia, *partially officially corrected, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £70-£90

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2016.

The Royal Highland Fusiliers was formed in January 1957 through the amalgamation of the Royal Scots Fusiliers and the Highland Light Infantry.

434 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23612087 Pte. A. Goodman. Northamptons.**) *contact marks, very fine* £80-£100

435 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23503742 Pte. P. Moore. Northamptons.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £80-£100

436 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23527899 Pte. W. Armstrong. Kings Own.**) *edge bruise, good very fine, rare to unit* £80-£100

- 437** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**2/Lt. C. Rainbow. Y. & L.**) *good very fine, scarce to unit* £260-£300
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2014.
Christopher Rainbow was born at Sidcup, Kent, on 27 January 1938 and was educated at King's School, Taunton, and Wadham College, Oxford. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the York and Lancaster Regiment on 1 June 1957, and served in the Arabian Peninsula from April 1958, in Nukeiras, Aden Town and Am Nuam. He was promoted Lieutenant on 25 January 1959. This was the last campaign medal awarded to the unit before it was disbanded on 7 December 1968.
Sold with copied research including numerous copied pages from *The Tiger & Rose* regimental journal.
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- 438** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**22774487 Pte. J. S. Graham, Camerons**) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, February 2016.
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- 439** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (2) (**S/22264925 Cpl. A. R. J. Dennington. R.A.S.C.; 22995492 Cpl. A. Moore RASC.**) *minor official correction to unit on first, very fine and better (2)* £100-£140
Albert Robert Dennington was born in Wandsworth, London, on 5 October 1924 and joined the Royal Artillery in 1939, transferring to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps 29 November 1941. He later transferred to the Royal Army Service Corps and in 1949 he was in the 641 Motor Transport Company in Scotland where he was in the winning football team in the Scottish Command Cup. He died in Nottingham on 12 November 1982.
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- 440** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23515451 Pte. A. G. Foster. R.A.M.C.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £70-£90
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2017.
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- 441** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23462419 Cfn B A U Mead REME**); together with the related miniature award, *a somewhat later issue, extremely fine* £50-£70
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- 442** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**Capt. S. C. Toye. R.A.D.C.**) *about extremely fine, rare to unit* £260-£300
Sidney Charles Toye was commissioned Lieutenant, Royal Army Dental Corps, on 13 April 1959, and was promoted Captain on 1 September 1959. He transferred to the Reserve of Officers on 1 September 1967.
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- 443** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**2525 Gundi. A. M. Kazimi. F.G.**) *edge nicks, good very fine* £80-£100
A. M. Kazimi served as a Private (Gundi) in the Federal Guard.
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- 444** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**2177 Jundi. Salih Abdulla Al'Rubaki. M.R.A.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £70-£90
Salih Abdulla Al'Rubaki served as a Private (Jundi) in the Mukalla Regular Army, who were based in the Eastern Aden Protectorate.
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- 445** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**9247 Pte. Ali Ahmed Aulqi. A.P.L.**) mounted on card with A.P.L. Cap Badge and Shoulder Titles, *small dig to obverse, very fine, scarce* £80-100
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2016.
Ali Ahmed Aulqi served with the Aden Protectorate Levies.
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- 446** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**10160 Pte. Alkader Abdurrabo Maisari. A.P.L.**) *heavy edge bruising and backstrap of clasp slightly bent, nearly very fine* £60-£80
Alkader Abdurrabo Maisari served with the Aden Protectorate Levies, who in 1958 saw action in repulsing Yemeni Forces in the Jebel Jihaf area, with support from the British Army and the Royal Air Force. Later this unit would become the Federal Regular Army.
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- 447** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**830 Pte. Blal. Muhammad. T.O.S.**) *first part of name officially corrected, otherwise extremely fine* £50-£70
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2016.
Blal Muhammad served with the Trucial Oman Scouts, his service number being one of the earlier enlistments.
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- 448** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**2432 Pte. Nasib Fadhil. T.O.S.**) *extremely fine* £70-£90
Nasib Fadhil served with the newly named Trucial Oman Scouts, previously being called the Trucial Oman Levies, who by 1956 had four Rifle Squadrons. They were involved with the final defeat of the rebels that took place in January 1959 in an Special Air Service action in which they gave support with various diversions, offensive patrols and diversionary attacks in the Tanuf and Izki areas, and even false intelligence was fed to the rebels.

- 449** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula, E.I.R., *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**588275 Cpl. M. F. A. A. Silver, R.A.F.**) *very fine* £100-£140
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, March 2013.
- Michael Frankford Arthur Alan Silver** was born in Bethnal Green in 1937 and enlisted as an Aircraft Apprentice in the Royal Air Force.
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- 450** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Arabian Peninsula, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**22966292 Gnr. D. G. Vine. R.A.**) *minor official correction to surname, nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
- Dennis George Vine** was born in Steyning, Sussex, on 2 March 1929 and enlisted into the Royal Artillery from the General Service Corps with service number 19158857 on 10 April 1947. He served with 30th Light Anti-Aircraft from 22 May 1947, 30th Heavy Anti-Aircraft from 1 September 1948, and 34th Light Anti-Aircraft (Territorial) from 23 September 1948. He transferred to the Royal Electrical Mechanical Engineers on 1 October 1951 and then back to the Royal Artillery where he was given an 8-digit service number and served in both the Cyprus and Arabian Peninsula campaigns. He died on April 2018
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- 451** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Arabian Peninsula, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**23297504 Pte. A. T. Donaldson. RAPC**) *nearly extremely fine and a scarce combination of clasps to the unit* £80-£100
-
- 452** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Near East, Arabian Peninsula, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**23256093 Pte. T. Thrumble. Y. & L.**) *extremely fine, second clasp scarce to unit* £100-£140
-
- 453** India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**2979067 Pte. R. Grierson. A. & S.H.**) *minor official correction to unit, about extremely fine* £180-£220
- R. Grierson** attested for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and served with the 2nd Battalion on the North West Frontier of India. He died of wounds received in the action near Passal Camp whilst withdrawing a route picket, 27-28 May 1937 (Regimental History refers).
-
- 454** 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45 (3), one in Air Ministry card box of issue addressed to 'Miss T. G. E. Buttle, 10 Addison Road, Wanstead, London, E.11', with Air Council enclosure; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; together with two groups of miniature awards, the first group comprising the 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; and Coronation Medal 1953; the second group comprising the above six medals and additionally the Australia Service Medal, *good very fine and better (lot)* £60-£80
- Sold with a Royal Air Force cloth satchel; various sergeant's stripes; and two National Registration Identity Cards, the first to Theresia G. K. Buttle, and the second to Emily A Mills, both of 10 Addison Road, Wanstead, E.11; together with two 'Egyptian' designed leather wallets.
-
- 455** **The Defence Medal awarded to L. Fennell, Gloucestershire Home Guard**
- Defence Medal, with Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. L. Fennell, 15 Priory Road, Shirehampton, Bristol', *extremely fine* £30-£40
- Sold with the recipient's Home Guard Certificate of Service, named to 'Leslie Fennell', and dated 14 June 1940 to 31 December 1944, mounted in a glazed display frame; and a Gloucestershire T.A. and A.F. Association letter.
-
- 456** War Medal 1939-45 (20), all unnamed as issued, *generally very fine (20)* £60-£80
-
- 457** War Medal 1939-45 (20), all unnamed as issued, *generally very fine (20)* £60-£80
-
- 458** War Medal 1939-45 (20), all unnamed as issued, *generally very fine (20)* £60-£80
-
- 459** War Medal 1939-45 (20), all unnamed as issued, *generally very fine (20)* £60-£80
-
- 460** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24005922 Pte. J. Wilson LI.**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £50-£70
- J. Wilson** attested, probably for the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, in 1964, and served with the 3rd Battalion, the Light Infantry (as the K.S.L.I. had become) in Northern Ireland.
-
- 461** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24031992 SSgt T K Duffy RMP**) *minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £60-£80
-
- x462** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**Stwd P Doonan RFA Brambleleaf**) *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

- 463 Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (**24195364 Cpl M G Darlow R Signals**); together with **Saudi Arabia, Kingdom**, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, with riband bar, in case of issue; **Kuwait, Emirate**, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, 4th Grade, with riband bar, in case of issue, *extremely fine* (3) £140-£180

464



The First Gulf War medal awarded to ITN Cameraman Nigel Thomson, O.B.E., who in an eventful career covering conflicts all over the world was kidnapped in Beirut in 1982; was bombed by MIG fighters in Ethiopia; was wounded by shrapnel during the Siege of Dubrovnik in 1991; and was injured by mortar fire in Kabul in 1992

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (N Thomson ITN); together with **Saudi Arabia, Kingdom**, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, with riband bar; **Kuwait, Emirate**, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, 4th Grade, with riband bar, *extremely fine* (3) £1,000-£1,400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1993: Nigel Thomson, Cameraman, Independent Television News

Nigel Thomson joined Independent Television News as a sound recordist in 1976 and became a cameraman in 1982. Over the course of an award-winning career he covered numerous assignments all over the world, including conflicts in Beirut, Ethiopia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Northern Ireland, The Gulf, Yugoslavia, and Afghanistan. In 1982, whilst covering the hostilities in Beirut, he was kidnapped along with ITN reporter Des Hamill, but fortunately both were released unharmed. Later, whilst trekking through the Ethiopian desert to cover the civil war there, he survived being bombed by MIG fighter planes. In 1984 he was awarded the Royal Television Society Cameraman of the Year Award for his coverage of the Brighton Bombing and the Belfast Riots.

In 1990-91 Thomson spent six months with ITN reporter Paul Davies covering the events leading up to the First Gulf War, and the then the War itself, during which they were on the front line with the Fourth Armoured Brigade, for which both men received the Gulf Medal. Later that year Thomson and Davies spent several weeks in Dubrovnik covering the Yugoslav civil war: they were the only television crew to remain in the beleaguered city during the week-long onslaught by shells, missiles, and snipers, and Thomson was hit by shrapnel during the bombardment. For his camera work that year he was awarded the Royal Television Society Cameraman of the Year Award.

In 1992 Thomson travelled twice to Afghanistan, again with Davies, to cover the battle for Kabul being fought between the Mujahideen and the Government forces, and on his second trip he was injured by mortar fire whilst filming an attack on Kabul Airport. For their front-line footage from war zones both he and Davies were awarded the O.B.E. in the 1993 New Year's Honours' List.

Sold with copied research including a photograph of the recipient with his then wife, the ITN newsreader Carol Barnes, after he had been presented with his O.B.E.

Coronation, Jubilee and Long Service Medals

- x465** Imperial Service Medal (5), G.V.R., circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (4) (**Mary Louisa Abraham; Jane Maclean Black; William Hughes; William Murphy**) first in case of issue; G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (**John Joseph Cottam Kitto**); Coronation 1953 (3), all unnamed as issued, *the last with a small replacement suspension ring, generally very fine* (8) £80-£100

Mary Louisa Abraham Assistant Supervisor, Class II, Home Civil Service, Exeter. I.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1921.

Jane Maclean Black Telegraphist, Central Telegraph Office. I.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 September 1930.

William Hughes possibly Postman, Warrington. I.S.M. *London Gazette* 12 March 1929.

John Joseph Cottam Kitto Skilled Labourer, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham. I.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 June 1951.

Sold together with silver unmarked Skinner & Co. cased Buchanan School Medal named 'Jane M. Black 1899'; a Coronation 1902 silver commemorative medallion; and copied research.

- 466** *Pair: Gunner E. C. Snelgar, Hampshire Royal Garrison Artillery*

Coronation 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (168 Gnr: E. C. Snelgar. Hants. R.G.A.) *minor edge bruise to C11, otherwise nearly extremely fine; severe edge bruising and contact marks to TFEM, with number partially double-stuck, therefore good fine* (2) £80-£100

Ernest Charles Snelgar enlisted in the Hampshire Royal Garrison Artillery on 4 May 1908 and was part of the unit's four man detachment (comprising Colonel J. H. Harrison-Hogge; Major J. E. Dawe; Quartermaster Sergeant F. W. Drew; and Gunner Snelgar) that was present at the Coronation of H.M. King George V. He was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 120 of April 1913, and saw service during the Great War (entitled to British War and Victory Medals). He was discharged on 10 July 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge no. 415,972.

Sold with copied research.

- 467** *Pair: Company Sergeant Major H. C. Newton, Hampshire (Fortress) Royal Engineers*

Coronation 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R., with Second Award Bar (41 C.S. Mjr: H. C. Newton. Hants: (Ftrs.) R.E.) *edge nicks, good very fine* (2) £120-£160

Henry C. Newton enlisted in the Hampshire (Fortress) Royal Engineers and was part of the unit's five man detachment (comprising Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Bevis; Major E. North; Quartermaster W. Pearce; Company Sergeant Major Newton; and Sapper J. J. Dumper) that was present at the Coronation of H.M. King George V. He was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 7 of January 1909, and was awarded a Second Award Bar per Army Order 507 of November 1920. He saw service during the Great War with the rank of Warrant Officer Class II (entitled to British War and Victory Medals and Territorial Force War Medal).

Sold with copied research.

- 468** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**48. Sgt. J. Black. Hampshire Mila.**) *minor official correction to latter part of unit, edge nicks, good very fine and rare to unit* £100-£140

John Joseph Black was born in Inniskilling, Ireland, in 1811 and attested for the Grenadier Guards in London on 19 November 1834. Promoted Corporal on 29 February 1852, he transferred to the Hampshire Militia as Band Master 23 October 1855, and died in Winchester on 19 July 1864.

Sold with copied research.

- 469** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**340462 E. F. Barrett, Armourer, H.M.S. Hampshire.**) *light scratches to obverse field, good very fine* £50-£70

Ernest Frederick Barrett was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire, on 14 June 1874 and joined the Royal Navy as Armourer's Crew on 30 November 1894. Advanced Armourer on 28 February 1904, he served in H.M.S. *Hampshire* from 10 August 1909 to 3 April 1911, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 6 December 1909. He served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was finally shore demobilised on 19 March 1919.

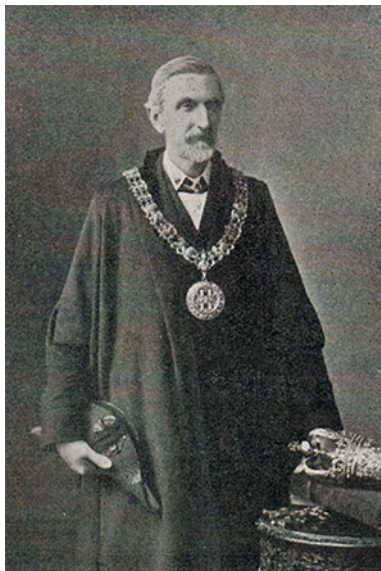
Sold with copied record of service.

- x470** Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**C18299 F/O W. J. Bassett**); together with the recipient's silver identity bracelet 'W. J. Bassett, R87503', the reverse engraved "'Good Luck" P.M.O's, Jan. 1942', *edge bruising to reverse rim, otherwise about extremely fine* £50-£70

William John Bassett was born in Redruth, Cornwall, on 6 December 1906 and having emigrated to Canada attested for Lord Strathcona's Horse at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on 4 June 1927. Discharged by purchase on 4 June 1928, he next attested for the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps at Winnipeg on 5 June 1929, and having been advanced Staff Sergeant on 15 April 1939 transferred to the Royal Canadian Air Force on 15 November 1940. He served overseas with the R.C.A.F. Medical Service from 1942 to 1944, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 30 August 1946. He retired on 1949.

Sold with copied research.

471



Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**1st. Vol. Battn. Hants Regt. + 28- Battn. Qr. Mr. Sergt. W. H. Jacob + 1859-**) engraved naming, edge bruise, good very fine £100-£140

William Henry Jacob was born in Winchester on 2 October 1829 and volunteered for the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, on 28 September 1859, one of the very first Volunteers in the county. He was advanced Quartermaster Sergeant in 1866, and retired on 1 November 1897, after 38 years' service to the Battalion, of which the last 31 years were as Quartermaster Sergeant. He was Mayor of Winchester in 1890.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient wearing his mayoral chain of Office.

x472

Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Major. G. Smith. 2/V.B. RI W. Kent. R.**) engraved naming, *planchet only*, edge bruise, otherwise nearly very fine £50-£70

473

Pair: **Lieutenant A. Mackay, 5th (The Sutherland and Caithness Highland) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, late 1st Caithness Volunteer Artillery**

Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (2nd. Lieut. A. McKay [sic]. 1/Caithness. V.A.) engraved naming; Territorial Decoration, E.VII.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1909, the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Lieut. Andrew Mackay, 5th. Suth & Caithness Highland Batt. Seaforth High's (Rosshire Buffs)', with integral top riband bar, *extremely fine* (2) £200-£240

Andrew Mackay (also recorded as McKay and MacKay) was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Caithness Volunteer Artillery on 16 November 1898 and was awarded his Volunteer Force Long Service Medal in October 1901. He transferred as a Lieutenant to the 5th (The Sutherland and Caithness Highland) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's) on the formation of the Territorial Force on 1 April 1908, and was awarded his Territorial Decoration in January 1910 (*London Gazette* 4 January 1910). He resigned his commission on 27 April 1912.

Sold with copied research.

474

Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (**1397 Serjt: K. Grigor. 1st. V.B. Seaforth Hdrs.**) impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* £50-£70

475

Pair: **Sergeant W. J. Doswell, Hampshire Regiment**

Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (5 Sjt: W. J. Doswell. 4/Hants: Regt.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18 (William J. Doswell) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-£140

William J. Doswell was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 7 of January 1909.

476

Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**81 L. Sjt: J. Mitchener. Hants: Yeo:**) edge bruise, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

John Mitchener enlisted in the Hampshire Yeomanry on 27 April 1908 and was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 8 of January 1914. He served at home during the Great War and was discharged on account of age (52 years) on 4 October 1915, being awarded a Silver War Badge no. 238,689.

Sold with copied research.

477

Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India (**Subdr. & Hony. Lt. Abbas Khan, 11-1 Punjab R., I.T.F.**) *light contact marks and traces of old lacquer, nearly very fine* £40-£50

478

Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1922, mounted on pin brooch in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue, *extremely fine* £160-£200

479

Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (**JX.163623 R. Brabbins. Dev. B. 18824 P.O. R.F.R.**) *contact marks, very fine and the scarce 1st type only issued 1953-54* £50-£70

Ronald Brabbins was born in Liverpool on 26 February 1923, and died in Liverpool on 4 December 1986.

-
- 480** Rocket Apparatus Volunteer Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (**George Campbell**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, extremely fine £100-£140
-
- 481** Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.I.I.R., 1st issue (**Observer Officer H. L. Eley**) in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- H. L. Eley** served with both No. 20 Group and No. 23 Group, Royal Observer Corps, and qualified for a First Class Proficiency Certificate on 3 March 1968.
- Sold with the recipient's named First Class Proficiency Certificate, and accompanying letter.
-
- x482** Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (**Const. William G. Wingate.**); Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (**Fireman John K. Barlow**) in named 'City of Chester' box of issue; Plymouth City Constabulary Good Service Medal, silver, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (3) £70-£90
-
- x483** Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (7), G.V.R. (3), 1st issue (2), (**Edward J. Likeman; Ernest Brooks**) second with 'The Great War 1914-18' clasp; 2nd issue (**Thomas Snowden**); G.V.I.R., 1st issue (4) (**Edward J. R. Carpenter; John L. Warrington; Alexander S. Wilson; Insp. Harry W. Taylor**) last with 'Long Service 1945' clasp, *generally very fine* (7) £70-£90
-
- x484** Service Medal of the Order of St John (3) (**661 Pte. A. Williams Victoria Dist. Australia S.J.A.B.O. 1927; 2331B. A/Sis. H. Caisley. No. 6 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1941.**) *first medal planchet only*; with '5 Years Service' clasp (**2nd. Nursg. Offr. Aurelia E. Hume. July 1911**); Voluntary Medical Service Medal (3) (**L. R. Foster; Mrs. Helena A. M. Hendry; Miss J. Renton**); Women's Voluntary Service Medal (2), one in case of issue with 'Long Service' clasp, both unnamed as issued, *generally nearly very fine and better* (8) £60-£80

Life Saving Awards

- x485 Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, G.IV.R., silver, the outer silver rim engraved (**Henry Kennedy Esq., Voted Jan. 30. 1839.**) fitted with small ring and wide straight bar suspension, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £400-£500

Henry Kennedy, a yacht owner, was awarded the Royal National Institute for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck's Silver Medal for his gallantry on two separate occasions:

23 May 1838: A pilot boat was upset at night in a heavy squall in Belfast Lough, near Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, Ireland. Mr. Kennedy launched his boat and saved one man.

24 May 1838: Another boat was upset in Belfast Lough, and Mr. Kennedy saved a man although four others drowned.

486



- Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Sir William Hillary, silver (**Colin H. Bryant, Voted 18th. January 1940.**) with uniface 'double dolphin' suspension, on original investiture pin, in case of issue, *extremely fine* £800-£1,000

Colin H. Bryant was born in Farnham, Surrey, on 1 September 1890 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 20 March 1907. He served as Coxswain of the Dover Motor Lifeboat from 1930 to 1940, and was awarded the Royal National Lifeboat Institution's Silver Medal 'in recognition of his courage and seamanship when the lifeboat under his command rescued the crew of sixteen of H.M. Trawler *Blackburn Rovers*, which was in distress off Dover in a whole W.S.W. gale with a very heavy sea on 26 November 1939.'

'While H.M. Trawler *Blackburn Rovers*, with 16 men on board, was on an anti-submarine patrol near Dover, in rough seas and a south westerly gale, a wire fouled her propeller. The crew let go the anchor, but this failed to hold and the boat began drifting towards a mine field. The Dover lifeboat men were summoned and the 64 ft. 'Special' lifeboat *Sir William Hillary* left harbour at 10 a.m., taking with her Lieutenant Richard Walker, R.N.R., the Assistant King's Harbour Master, who had a chart showing the minefields in the area. In the heavy seas, it took nearly one and a quarter hours for the lifeboat to reach the disabled trawler, by which time she was right on the edge of a deep minefield. Although the boat herself could drift through this area without touching a mine, there was a grave danger that her anchor cable would come into contact with a mine. There was then the added problem that even if she passed through this particular minefield safely, the trawler would then enter a shallow minefield.

Coxswain Bryant took the lifeboat alongside, and Lieutenant Walker instructed the trawler's crew to collect all the ship's papers together and as much of her secret gear as they could and to pass them all over to the lifeboat and, before they abandoned ship, they were to scuttle the vessel. The trawler was rolling violently in the heavy seas, which by that time were breaking clean over her, and she offered no lee at all for the lifeboat. Coxswain Bryant had to use all his skill to hold the lifeboat in position while the papers and gear were transferred, and his two Mechanics had great difficulty in remaining at the engine controls, so violent was the motion of the lifeboat.

By that time, they were all well aware that they were right in the middle of the minefield, but still the work went on of transferring the gear. At any moment, the trawler's anchor cable could have fouled a mine blowing them up. It took over an hour to get all the gear on board the lifeboat before the crew of 16 were rescued. Coxswain Bryant turned the lifeboat round and set course for home. They then had to face the full fury of the storm and speed had to be reduced to 6 knots. Coxswain Bryant had only recently recovered from a very serious illness, consequently he handed over the wheel to the Second Coxswain during the journey back. Huge seas repeatedly crashed over the lifeboat and it took them 3 hours to reach Dover Harbour, arriving there at 3.30 p.m.' (*Lifeboat Gallantry*, by Barry Cox refers).

For this action Bryant was awarded the R.N.L.I. Silver Medal; and Lieutenant Richard Walker, R.N.R.; Second Coxswain Sidney Hills; Mechanic Wilfred Cook; and Second Mechanic Christian Stock, were all awarded the R.N.L.I. Bronze Medal.

Bryant died on 13 March 1941.

Sold with the recipient's R.N.L.I. Silver Medal Certificate, dated 18 January 1940; and R.N.L.I. Certificate of Service, dated 17 April 1941, these both mounted in glazed display frames; and copied research.

- 487 R.S.P.C.A. Life Saving Medal, silver (**Willis Dixon**), complete with 'For Humanity' brooch bar, in fitted case of issue, *good very fine* £140-£180

Miscellaneous

488



British North Borneo Company's Bravery Cross, bronze, unnamed, unissued residual stock, *good very fine*, scarce £400-£500

489



British North Borneo Company's Service Cross, bronze, unnamed, unissued residual stock, *good very fine*, rare £500-£700

x490 The Memorial Plaque to Lieutenant E. W. Ruse, 128th Field Company, Royal Engineers, who was killed during an accidental explosion, when eight charges went off at a stores depot which backed on to an Advanced Dressing Station, 31 December 1915. A number of casualties were suffered amongst the Sappers, the Field Ambulance Unit, and a nearby works party from the 8th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment

Memorial Plaque (Edward Wallace Ruse) in card envelope of issue, with Buckingham Palace enclosure; with National Rifle Association, Cadet Trophy Prize Medal, bronze, by G.G. Adams for *Elkington & Co*, ancient bowman and rifle volunteer standing side by side, rev. wreath, reverse engraved 'Sapper E. W. Ruse Elizabeth College Guernsey O.T.C. 1910', 57mm, in original blue fitted case, *extremely fine* (2) £100-£140

Edward Wallace Ruse was the son of Captain F. Ruse of 25 Wentworth Avenue, Bournemouth. He was educated at Elisabeth College, Guernsey, and served as a Lieutenant with the Royal Engineers during the Great War on the Western Front from August 1914. Lieutenant Ruse was accidentally killed by the explosion of gun cotton, 31 December 1915, whilst preparing material for the accompaniment to a raid. The circumstances surrounding his death are as follows:

'Lieut. Ruse, two N.C.O.s and seven Sappers were told off to accompany a raiding party into the German lines. The party was struck off all other duties and trained with the remainder of the troops, told off for the raid, in the duties which would be required of them.

The R.E. were required to take over explosives and destroy any machine gun emplacements, mine shafts and as much of the parapet as possible and also to block the two flanks of a certain portion of the enemy's line.

It was decided to make up and take over eight charges of gun cotton of 20lbs each. Three similar charges were fired against a parapet similar to that which it was intended to attack during the training of the detachment.

Lieut. Ruse selected one Corporal and three Sappers and specially trained them in making up of the charges. On the afternoon of 31.12.15 the charges were apparently made up by the above party and about 6pm they were working, apparently on the cases containing them in the advanced store of the 128th Field Coy. R.E. where the explosion occurred.

Lieut. Ruse, the Corporal and three Sappers were all killed and four Sappers who were loading stores in the yard as well as a number of Infantry and R.A.M.C. who were also in the yard were injured.

From the appearance of the locality I am of the opinion that the whole of the eight charges were fired. There is no direct evidence as to what the party was actually doing at the time.

Lieut. Ruse was a very efficient officer and had a knowledge of explosives and the handling of them much above the average. He was very cool headed and was not likely to have been nervous or excited.' (Report of Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Bremner, R.E., C.R.E. 23rd Division refers)

The above took place at the brasserie at Chappelle D'Armentiers, where the field company had a stores depot, and the building was shared with the 70th Field Ambulance Advanced Dressing Station. Ruse was killed along with Sappers R. Brown, F. Churchill, J. F. Fleming and W. C. Howes, with 4 others members of 128th Field Company being wounded. A further man was killed and 10 wounded at the dressing station, whilst a work party from the 8th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment also suffered one man killed and 8 wounded.

Lieutenant Ruse is buried in Erquinghem-Lys Churchyard Extension, France.

For the medals awarded to Sapper W. C. Howes, see Lot 192.

x491 Memorial Plaque (Oliver Armstrong Nelson) very fine £50-£70

Oliver Armstrong Nelson was born in Darlington, County Durham. He served during the Great War with the 13th (Scottish Horse Yeomanry) Battalion, Royal Highlanders on the Western Front. Private Nelson was killed in action on the Western Front, 3 October 1918, and is buried in the Unicorn Cemetery, Venduile, France.

492 Memorial Plaque (Paul Robert Elmhirst Baxter) good very fine £80-£100

Paul Robert Elmhirst Baxter was born in Nice, France, on 19 May 1881 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 6th (Militia) Battalion, Manchester Regiment, on 17 January 1902, serving with them in South Africa during the Boer War. He served as a Lieutenant with the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment during the Great War in Mesopotamia, and was killed in action at Kut on 8 March 1916, during the Battalion's action at Es Sinn, in which action Private Stringer, of the same Battalion, was awarded the Victoria Cross. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

Sold with copied research.

x493 Silver War Badge (7) (RN22670; SA2180; SA4754; SA5533; SA8492; SA8822; SA9271; SA11784) fifth badge lacking pin, sixth badge with safety chain partially obscuring second digit, otherwise generally very fine (7) £100-£140

Sold together with a South African bilingual 'On Service' badge, numbered 11 732, and a South African bilingual 'For Loyal Service' badge, numbered 362.

- x494** A.N.Z.A.C. Commemorative Medallion, bronze, 75mm x 50mm, the obverse scene depicting Private John Simpson Kirkpatrick, 3rd Field Ambulance, A.I.F., with donkey, with the legend '1915 ANZAC', the reverse with an outline of Australia and New Zealand, with the 'Southern Cross' constellation, officially engraved '**M. J. Wright**', *extremely fine* £100-£140

Sold with Government of Australia enclosure.

- 495** Cardiff City Special Police Medal for the Great War 1914-19, bronze, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £40-£50

- 496** Royal Scots Greys Regimental Rifle Championship Prize Medal, gold (9ct, 11.32g), engraved '**1928 Winner Lt. H. R. Mackeson**'; together with three gold (10 ct, approx. 7g) evening-dress waistcoat buttons, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

Sir Harry Ripley Mackeson, 1st Bt., was born in Folkestone, Kent, on 25 May 1905, the elder son of Henry Mackeson Esq., the founder of the famous Mackeson's Brewery of Hythe: their Mackeson's Stout quickly become very popular and was bought by Whitbread in 1929. He was educated at Rugby and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, being awarded the Sword of Honour in 1925, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Scots Greys on 3 September 1925 in India. Promoted Lieutenant on 3 September 1927, he was admitted to Freedom of the City of London Company of Grocers on 2 March 1928, and served as Adjutant from 10 March 1933 to 20 January 1936.

Promoted Captain on 1 October 1936, he carried Princess Arthur of Connaught's Coronet at the 1937 Coronation, and later served as Brigade Major in Egypt from 1938 to 1940. He served during the Second World War as a General Staff Officer, Staff Headquarters, Royal Armoured Corps, and as a Brigadier commanded the Armoured Brigade after D-Day that was involved in heavy fighting in the advance from Normandy to Ghent.

Mackeson was elected to the House of Commons as Conservative Member of Parliament for Hythe in 1945, and held the seat (renamed Folkestone and Hythe in 1950) until 1959. He served under Winston Churchill as a Lord of the Treasury from 1951 to 1952 and Deputy Chief Whip, and then as Secretary for Overseas Trade from 1952 to 1953.

For his political and public service he was created a Baronet of Hythe in the County of Kent in 1954. He died on 25 January 1964 in King Edward VII Hospital for Officers in London and was succeeded in the Baronetcy by his son Rupert (the author Rupert Collens).

x497



19th Light Dragoons Reward of Merit, engraved silver circular medal with raised rim and integral suspension ring, 62 mm, *obv.* an elephant with howdah standing on plinth inscribed 'XIX', all within ribbon scroll inscribed 'Assaye' 'Light Dragoons' 'Niagara'; *rev.* inscribed 'The Reward of Merit & Soldierly Conduct. The Gift of the Officers. Awarded to J. Murry 1818', *good very fine and rare* £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007.

Not recorded in Balmer.

498



Dartmoor Autumn Manœuvres Medal 1873, by *Upton & Hussey, 22 St. James's Street*, 37mm, silver, the obverse depicting Deputy Controller Strickland, C.B.; the reverse depicting a tent in the pouring rain, 6 clasps, Princes Town, Roborough, Black Tor, Haxary, Ringmoor, Cadover Bridge, with top silver riband buckle, maker's name engraved to edge, *suspension claw slightly loose, nearly extremely fine, rare* *£300-£400*

The Dartmoor Autumn Manœuvres of 1873 was a major Army exercise that took place in August 1873 when the 1st and 2nd Divisions, consisting of over 12,000 men and 2,000 horses, carried out formation training in the Ringmoor, Roborough, and Yennadon Downs area. During the exercise blank cartridges were used for the first time by the artillery and infantry. The exercise had to be called off early because of atrocious weather, and a special medal was struck to celebrate surviving the rainstorms. Overall command was held by Deputy Controller Strickland, C.B., of the Commissary General's Department.

x 499



Upper Canada Preserved, 'For Merit Presented by a Grateful Country', a silver medal by T. Wyon Jr, 51mm, lion and beaver face American eagle across panorama of the St Lawrence river, *rev. legends in and around wreath, edge stamped '9', contained in fitted case, good very fine and scarce* *£400-£500*

These medals were originally struck for the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada as a reward for gallant service during the War of 1812-14 but were never issued as such. The above example is one of the numbered run struck by Wyon to commemorate the centenary of the War of 1812.

x 500

Temperance Medals.

Royal Naval Temperance Society Membership Medal, silvered and enamel One Year Medal (RNTS.3), with 'Fidelity' top riband bar; Army Temperance Association India One Year Medal, silver (ATAI.2), with 'Fidelity' top riband bar, Army Temperance Association India Five Year Medal, silver and enamel (ATAI.5), Church Lads Brigade medal with Bar '1908', *some enamel damage, generally very fine* (4) *£50-£70*

x 501

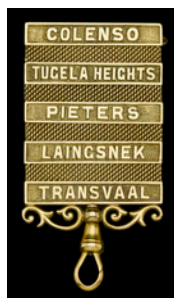


A Silver Prize Cup won by Major-General C. D. Cooper, C.B., Royal Dublin Fusiliers

An attractive silver chalice, by *Waterhouse, Dublin*, 138mm high, 85mm diameter, silver (hallmarks for Sheffield 1889), engraved 'Curragh Brigade Lawn Tennis Tournament August 1890. Championship Singles, 2nd. Prize, Won by Major C. D. Cooper.', *extremely fine* £200-£240

For the recipient's full-sized awards, see Lot 102.

x 502



A Boer War Watch Fob attributed to Major-General C. D. Cooper, C.B., Royal Dublin Fusiliers

An attractive and unusual watch fob, fashioned entirely in gold, unmarked, in the form of a medal riband with five clasps, 'Transvaal', 'Laing's Nek', 'Pieters', 'Tugela Heights', and 'Colenso', with brooch pin to the reverse, *extremely fine* £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 1998 (in the same sale as the recipient's full-sized medals).

For the recipient's full-sized awards, see Lot 102.

503

A Selection of Medals and Watch Fobs.

A miscellaneous selection including a Brooch mounted Victorian Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, unnamed; an Army Rifle Association India Medal; a Royal Scots watch fob engraved at the rear 'Gen Moncrief Cup 1905, Pte H. Grittle'; a silvered watch chain and fob for the Liverpool Scottish; a Worcestershire Yeomanry Brooch; and sundry masonic and other items, *generally good condition (lot)* £80-£100

x 504

A Great War Presentation Wristwatch, by *A.W.W. Co., Waltham, Mass.*, 32mm, black Arabic numerals, with subsidiary seconds dial, the reverse gold plate inscribed 'Presented to John Joseph Lynch of Douglas Bros. on the occasion of his joining the 69th. Battery. CEF. CFA. by his Friends and Fellow Workers, Toronto Can. June 30 1915.', lacking strap, *minor dinting to reverse, no longer in working order but as a presentation piece in reasonable condition* £100-£140

- 505** An Organ Key from the Ruined English Church at Ypres.
An unusual curio, being a wooden organ key, believed to be from the ruined English Church at Ypres, the edge inscribed '+ Ypres 1914/15', mounted for display with an attached label reading 'Organ Key from the ruined English Church at Ypres. picked up by Gunner L. Tubbs R.A.', *good condition* £60-£80

506



A 6th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards Sweetheart Brooch.

A fine Regimental Brooch, 43mm x 10mm, diamond mounted regimental castle with platinum backing below enamelled title scroll on gold bar with elaborate pin fixing to the rear, in original velvet lined box, *good condition* £120-£160

- 507** A West Surrey Regiment Sweetheart Brooch.
A fine Regimental Brooch in 15 carat gold, by C.P. & Co., 45mm x 20mm, regimental enamelled badge mounted on bar with elaborate pin fixing to the rear, in original velvet lined box; together with another smaller Sterling silver example, *good condition* (2) £80-£100

- 508** An Essex Regiment Sweetheart Brooch.
A fine Regimental Brooch in 9 carat gold, 50mm x 15mm, regimental eagle resting on enamel title mounted on bar with elaborate pin fixing to the rear, in original velvet lined box, *good condition* £80-£100

- 509** An Essex Regiment Sweetheart Brooch.
A fine Regimental Brooch in 14 carat gold, 45mm x 10mm, regimental eagle resting on '44' mounted on bar with elaborate pin fixing to the rear, in original velvet lined box, *good condition* £80-£100

- 510** A Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment Sweetheart Brooch.
A fine Regimental Brooch in 15 carat gold, 40mm x 30mm, regimental enamelled badge mounted on bar with elaborate pin fixing to the rear, in original velvet lined box, *good condition* £80-£100

- 511** A Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment Sweetheart Brooch.
A fine Regimental Brooch in 9 carat gold, 40mm x 25mm, regimental enamelled badge mounted on bar with elaborate pin fixing to the rear, *good condition* £80-£100

- x512** Sweetheart Brooches: A group of 10 Sweetheart Brooches, the majority silver and enamel, including Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Engineers, Devonshire Regiment, Lancashire Fusiliers, Worcestershire Regiment, South Staffordshire Regiment, Army Service Corps, and Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, the R.E. and R.E.M.E. badges both embellished with 'diamonds', *generally good condition* (10) £140-£180

- x513** Lapel Badges: A group of 7 Royal Air Force lapel badges and pins, including a R.A.F. Second World War Sweetheart's 'Wings'; an Air Gunner's tie-pin; a Women's Junior Air Corps badge; and two R.A.F. Association lapel badges, *generally good condition* (7) £60-£80

- x514** Lapel Badges: A group of 10 lapel badges and pins, the majority silver, including Regular Army Reserve of Officers; League of the Empire; Merchant Navy Comforts Service; British Rifle Team; Civil Defence Corps, *generally good condition* (10) £70-£90

x515 Lapel Badges: A group of 17 lapel badges and Sweetheart Brooches, including 15th Hussars, Lothian and Border Horse; Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Royal Lincolnshire Regiment; Lancashire Fusiliers; Hampshire Regiment; Middlesex Regiment; Royal Army Medical Corps; Army Ordnance Corps; and Royal National Lifeboat Institution, *generally good condition (17)* £80-£100

516 An original Crimea War letter from Lieutenant Clement Heneage, 8th Hussars, who survived the Charge of the Light Brigade and went on to be awarded the Victoria Cross during the Indian Mutiny

The letter in ink, four sides on a single folded sheet of blue paper, dated 'Balaclava, Aug. 13th', and reading:

My dearest Mimsy

I was very much surprised to hear of Clutterbuck's approaching marriage, which was about the least probable event in his life, according to what we knew of him - no one in the regiment has heard from him lately, so he is most likely shy about announcing the event. I don't think he will stay in the corps one day after the ceremony has been performed - The detachments of the Lt. Brigade which have been out at Baidar for the last 3 weeks, all came in this morning, as they are not much use in that direction, the Russians being almost totally invisible - in fact all the soldiers they have in the Crimea, are close to Sebastopol & the Belbek. This morning a general action was confidently expected, & the whole Cavalry Division was out in the plain before 3 o'clock, but nothing came off, so I suppose the Russians will try some other day. The English cavalry are now an immense force - this morning we were between three & four thousand strong, a most imposing mass of men & horses - & if we had had a go at the Russians, I think they would have been sorry for it. Michael is very well & flourishing, he was here two days ago, & we meet constantly in some part of the camps. There seems to be a great row about the merits of G. Paget, & his good service pension - he certainly does not deserve it near so much as heaps of other Colonels do, particularly as he is such a noted bad soldier - If he writes any answer to those letters in the Times, which he most likely has done by this time, it will be great sport - as that facetious paper will probably favour him with an article written in their best & most severe style - Love to all at Compton. Believe me dearest Mimsy

Yr. most affecte.

Clement'

With related envelope addressed to his 'Mrs. Heneage, Compton Basset, Calne, Wiltshire', this with notation 'England via Marseilles' and three official stamps to reverse, including British Army Post Office 'AU 18 1855', *good overall condition* £240-£280

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2014.

Clement Walker Heneage was born at Compton Basset, Wiltshire, in March 1831, the son of George Walker Heneage, the M.P. for Devizes. Appointed a Cornet in the 8th Hussars in August 1851, he was advanced to Lieutenant in September 1854, and rode in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, in addition to being present at Alma, Inkermann and the operations before Sebastopol (Medal and 4 clasps; Turkish Medal).

Having then returned to England, the 8th Hussars were embarked for India in October 1857, and it was June of the following year that Heneage, now a Captain, won the V.C. for his part in an action at Gwalior, three other members of the regiment sharing the same distinction on the same occasion:

'Selected for the Victoria Cross by their companions. In the gallant charge made by a squadron of the regiment at Gwalior on 17 June 1858, when, supported by a division of the Bombay Horse Artillery, and H.M.'s 95th Regiment, they routed the enemy, who were advancing against Brigadier Smith's position, charged through the rebel camp into two batteries, capturing and bringing into their camp two of the enemy's guns, under a heavy and converging fire from the fort of the town' (*London Gazette* 26 January 1859).

Also given the Brevet of Major, and awarded the Indian Mutiny Medal with 'Central India' clasp, Heneage attained the substantive rank of Major in November 1860, and retired in 1868. A High Sheriff for Wiltshire, he died at Compton House, Compton Basset, in December 1901.

x517 The British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem War Service Certificate awarded to the Rt. Hon. The Viscount Dawson of Penn, Physician-in-Ordinary to H.M. King George V.

Joint Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England Certificate in recognition of valuable services rendered during the War 1914-19, named to 'Bertram [sic] Dawson Esq., K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.P.', *good condition* £80-£100

Bertrand Edward Dawson, 1st Viscount Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., was sometime President of the Royal College of Physicians and served as Physician-in-Ordinary to H.M. King George V. As a prominent member of the House of Lords he strongly opposed measures to legalise euthanasia on the grounds that 'it belongs to the wisdom and conscience of the medical profession and not to the realm of law'. It was Dawson himself who gave King George V the lethal injection of cocaine and morphine as he lay dying, so as to hasten his demise and ensure that the news of the king's death should first be announced in *The Times*.

x518 Documents: Joint Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England Certificate in recognition of valuable services rendered during the War 1914-19 (3), named to '**Mr. Cradoc Davies; Miss Angela Gilbey; Miss Annie Saunderson**', *name on first subsequently touched-up*; Order of St. John of Jerusalem Bestowal Document, appointing '**Alice Haigh**' a Serving Sister, dated 19 February 1958'; together with a Diary of Staff Nurse **Mary Beatrice Heffernan**, R.R. C., Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve; a St. John Ambulance Association Re-Examination Cross, bronze, the reverse neatly engraved '**No. 16435 The Honble. Constance Hamilton-Russell.**'; a Canadian General Service Medal, 1 clasp, ISAF (**David Lower**) in card box of issue with named card sleeve; an 'Old Bill' postcard; and two lantern slides, *one of the slides broken, otherwise generally good condition (lot)* £70-£90

Mary Beatrice Heffernan served as a staff nurse with the Civil Hospital Reserve at No. 3 General Hospital during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 August 1914. Subsequently transferring to Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, for her services during the Great War she was awarded the Royal Red Cross, First Class (*London Gazette* 31 July 1919).

Sold with a photograph believed to be of Miss Gilbey; and copied research.

-
- x519** The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a 1.5-inch wide silver-gilt three-pronged riband buckle for a Companion's badge 1887-1917; together with a gilt suspension bar for a Companion's Badge of the Order of the Bath, *generally good condition (2)* £80-£100
-
- x520** The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, a gold integral top brooch bar for a Companion's breast badge, in *Garrard, London*, C.I.E. case of issue, *very good condition* £140-£180
-
- 521** Great War Clasps: 5th. Aug. - 22nd. Nov. 1914 clasp to the 1914 Star (5), *generally very fine and better (5)* £100-£140
-
- 522** Great War Clasps: 5th. Aug. - 22nd. Nov. 1914 clasp to the 1914 Star (5), *generally very fine and better (5)* £100-£140
-
- 523** Great War Clasps: 5th. Aug. - 22nd. Nov. 1914 clasp to the 1914 Star (5), *generally very fine and better (5)* £100-£140
-
- 524** Cases of Issue (4): The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) neck badge, by *Garrard, London*; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (2), C.B.E., by *Garrard, London*; M.B.E. (Ladies) by *Royal Mint*; Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class, by *Garrard, London*; together with a privately manufactured fitted leather case by *Franklin & Hare, Taunton*, designed to hold a group of four comprising a Royal Red Cross Decoration followed by three circular medals (presumably a British War Medal, Victory Medal, and Territorial Force War Medal, as awarded to a member of the Territorial Force Nursing Service), the lid embossed '1914-1918', *generally good condition (5)* £100-£140
-
- 525** Riband: A selection of cut lengths of ribands for a wide range of British campaign medals, together with a few lengths for British Orders, Decorations, and Long Service Medals, mainly of modern manufacture but some examples of old silk weave, *generally very good condition and a most useful supply (lot)* £60-£80
-
- 526** Miscellaneous Medal Ribands and Emblems.
A selection of medal ribands and emblems, including, ribands for the Distinguished Service Order, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Force Cross, the Distinguished Flying Medal, and the Air Force Medal; together with 2x Victoria Cross medal riband emblems and sundry silvered rose emblems, *good condition (lot)* £100-£140
-
- x527** Defective Medal: Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp **(10.B/1311. Corpl. W Robson. 2nd. Bn. 14th. Regt.)** correctly impressed naming, *the reverse filed down and replaced with a painted colour representation of the reverse of the medal, edge bruising, generally good fine and an interesting memento* £60-£80

Miniature Medals

x 528



The group of five miniature dress medals attributed to Major-General C. D. Cooper, C.B., Royal Dublin Fusiliers

The Most Honourable Order of The Bath (Military) C.B. Companion's badge, gold and enamel, with integral gold riband buckle; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek; King's South Africa, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; Coronation 1902, silver; Coronation 1911, *good very fine* (5) £200-£240

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 1998 (in the same sale as the recipient's full-sized medals).

Sold with an old display case label engraved 'Major General Charles Duncan Cooper C.B., Colonel of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers from March 13th. 1910 to July 31st. 1922.'; and a photographic image of the recipient.

For the recipient's full-sized awards, see Lot 102.

529



The mounted group of twelve miniature dress medals worn by Colonel Allan 'Jiggy' Spowers, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., Commanding 2/24th Australian Infantry Battalion, who was taken prisoner at El Alamein in July 1942

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Military Cross, G. V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, these last two by K. C. Luke, Melbourne; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1953, mounted court-style by Ince Bros., Tailors, Melbourne, *very fine* (12) £300-£400

Sold with a Great War period portrait miniature of the recipient as a second lieutenant, in hinged standing display case; and a small silver tea caddy, hallmarked Birmingham 1913, maker's mark 'C.E.T.', the front face inscribed, 'Presented to Mrs Allan Spowers, from The Argus and The Australasian Staffs, 4th Imperial Press Conference. London. 1930.'

For the recipient's full-sized awards, see Lot 103.

x530 Indian Order of Merit, Military Division, 1st type (1837-1912) (2), 1st Class, Reward of Valour, gold and enamel, with top gold riband buckle; 3rd Class, Reward of Valour, silver and enamel, with top Wyon, Regent St., silver riband buckle, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £240-£280

x531 Order of British India (2), 1st Class, 1st type badge, gold (15ct) with sky blue enamel centre and dark blue around, with top gold riband buckle; 2nd Class badge, gold (15ct) and dark blue enamel, with top gold riband buckle, both stamped '15ct' to reverse, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £200-£240

532 Waterloo 1815, 18mm, silver, with steel clip and split ring suspension, of contemporary manufacture; together with a *modern striking* of a miniature Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Benvente [sic], *nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-£140

533



Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, 18mm, the planchet housed in glazed lunettes, with a contemporary gold 'riband', clasp backstrap and 'riband' somewhat bent, otherwise extremely fine £100-£140

534 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp; India General Service 1895-1902, E.VII.R., no clasp [sic]; East and Central Africa 1897-99, no clasp; China 1900, 2 clasps, Taku Forts, Rel. of Peking, all 18mm and of contemporary manufacture, good very fine (4) £100-£140

x535 Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R., with top *Hunt & Roskell* silver riband buckle; Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., with top silver riband buckle with gold pin; Royal Marines Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., with top silver riband buckle; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., reverse engraved, with top *Hunt & Roskell* silver riband buckle; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, reverse engraved, with top *E. and E. Emanuel, Portsmouth*, silver riband buckle; Volunteer Officers' Decoration, V.R.I. cypher, with integral top riband bar; Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, V.R., with integral top riband bar, good very fine (7) £180-£220

x536 Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., H.E.I.C. issue, with top *Hunt & Roskell* silver riband buckle; Indian Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st issue, H.E.I.C. arms obverse, with top *Hunt & Roskell* silver riband buckle, extremely fine (2) £120-£160

x537 Royal Humane Society, silver medal, with Second Award Bar, the edge contemporarily engraved '**William T. Streader.**', with top *Hunt & Roskell* silver riband buckle, very fine £200-£240

x538 Royal Humane Society, bronze medal, with Second Award Bar, the edge contemporarily engraved '**Frederick John Davis**', with top bronze riband buckle, good very fine £200-£240

R.H.S. Case no. 21,620: 'At the Royal Albert Dock, London, at 4:30 p.m. on 15 May 1882, Abdulla, a Lascar, was holding a truck on which a piston was resting, when the lad slipped off, the truck handles flew back, struck the man, and knocked him into the dock. Mr. Frederick John Davis, 4th Officer of the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship *Rome*, jumped from a height of 10 feet, and brought the man to the surface of the water. Davis did not wait to divest himself of his clothes, and the water is sad to be in a polluted state.'

R.H.S. Case no. 22,382: 'At the Royal Albert Dock, London, at 4:00 p.m. on 15 July 1884, W. H. Pring, a 14 year old Dock Messenger from Palistow, Essex, fell into the dock between the barge and the landing stage, and sank at once. Mr. Frederick John Davis, 2nd Officer of the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship *Poonah*, jumped off the stage, caught hold of the boy just below the surface of the water, and fastened a rope around his body, by which he was drawn up. Davis was subsequently under medical treatment in consequence of the impurity of the water.'

Both cases were successful.

Sold with copied research.

x539 Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea, silver medal, with top *Hunt & Roskell* silver riband buckle; Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, silver, with top silver riband buckle, extremely fine (2) £80-£100

x540 Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society, silver, with double dolphin suspension, and with top *Hunt & Roskell* top silver riband buckle, extremely fine £80-£100

x541 Manchester City Police Medal for Bravery, silver, with top *Hunt & Roskell* silver riband buckle; Liverpool Salvage Corps Long Service and Efficiency Medal, silver, with top silver riband buckle, nearly extremely fine, scarce (2) £70-£90

World Orders and Decorations

542 A Second War Belgian group of five attributed to Mr. J. P. Vanderauwera, who served as an Intelligence Agent with the Belgian Resistance, and died in Esterwegen Concentration Camp on 23 April 1944

Belgium, Kingdom, Order of Leopold II, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, with silver palm on riband; Croix de Guerre, L.III.R., bronze, with bronze palm on riband; Political Prisoner's Cross, silver and enamel, with riband bar with 4 Stars and black 'next of kin' riband bar; Resistance Medal 1940-45, with bronze lightening bolt device on riband; War Medal 1940-45, bronze, *good very fine and better (5)* £100-£140

Jean P. Vanderauwera was born in Liege, on 3 May 1893 and served as an Intelligence Agent in the Belgian Resistance with the rank of Adjutant from 1 August 1942, as a member of the Boule and Luc-Marc intelligence networks. An engine driver for the Belgian railway company on her international trains, his job allowed him to gather information and to act as courier bringing back information gathered by the labourers in Germany. He headed a section of the Boule resistance-network and took part in sabotage actions and theft of arms and ammunitions; Boule was the only Belgian network that could operate within Germany, and among other things it provided information on the Peenemünde rocket base, the V1 and V2 rockets, and about the nature and importance of the Möhne and Eder dams.

Vanderauwera was arrested on 23 February 1943 and was held as a political prisoner for the next year. He died in Esterwegen Concentration Camp on 23 April 1944.

Sold with the recipient's original 'Carte des états de services de guerre du combattant 1940-45' (1940-45 War Services Card) which contains a portrait photograph of the recipient.

x543 Belgium, Kingdom, Order of Leopold, Civil Division, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, gilt, and enamel, French motto, unmarked, in Wolfers, Brussels, case of issue, minor enamel damage and one tip of lower arm somewhat bent, nearly very fine

France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, significant white enamel damage and some poor quality restoration; Medaille Militaire, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, both with enamel damage to mottos around central medallions, the first fair, the second better

Germany, Bavaria, Military Merit Cross, Third Class breast badge, bronze, with crown and crossed swords suspension, unmarked, good very fine

United States of America, Allied Victory Medal, 2 clasps, Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel, bronze, very fine (5) £80-£100

544 The Brazilian Order of Rio Branco attributed to Américo de Deus Rodrigues Tomás, President of the Republic of Portugal

Brazil, Republic, Order of Rio Branco, Grand Cross set of insignia, by Stern, Brazil, comprising sash badge, 62mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark on suspension; Star, 76mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with maker's cartouche and silver mark on reverse, with full sash riband and lapel rosette, in case of issue, significant white enamel chipping to reverse of badge, and central cross on Star loose, therefore nearly very fine (2) £240-£280

Sold with the original Bestowal Document, named to 'Américo Deus Rodrigues Thomaz, President of the Republic of Portugal', and dated 11 July 1972, in named envelope.

Américo de Deus Rodrigues Tomás served as President of the Republic of Portugal from 1958 to 1974.

545 Brazil, Republic, Order of the Southern Cross, Grand Cross set of insignia, by Stern, Brazil, comprising sash badge, 100mm including wreath suspension x 73mm, gilt and enamel, maker's mark to suspension; Star, 76mm, gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche on reverse, with full sash riband and lapel rosette, in case of issue, very minor enamel damage, overall good very fine (2)

£400-£500

546



Denmark, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, F.IX.R. (1947-72), Grand Cross set of insignia, by *Michelsen, Copenhagen*, comprising sash badge, 81mm including crown suspension x 41mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked; Star, 88mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with silver mark and maker's mark on reverse, with full sash riband, in case of issue, *extremely fine* (2) **£1,000-£1,400**

547 The French Legion of Honour attributed to Baron Amand Casier de ter Beken

France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, 59mm including wreath suspension x 43mm, silver, gold, and enamel, *extremely fine* **£50-£70**

Provenance: Spink, July 2010 (when sold alongside the recipient's other Orders and Decorations).

Sold with the original Bestowal Document, named to M. le Baron Amand Marie Corneille Casier, and dated Paris, 31 July 1931; and a Belgian Permission to Wear Document for the Legion of Honour, dated Brussels, 13 October 1931.

For the recipient's Dutch Order of Orange Nassau, see Lot 556.

548 France, Third Republic, Madagascar Medal 1895, by *O. Roty*, as issued for the Second Expedition, silver, with 1895 oak and laurel leaves clasp, *good very fine* **£50-£70**

Sold with the original Bestowal Document for the Madagascar Medal, named to **Monsieur Edouard Jacques Fines, Lieutenant d'Infanterie de Marine**, and dated 2 July 1896.

549 France, Republic, Medal of Honour (5), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, silver (2) (**Mle. M. J. M. Redureau 1912; A. Waterlot 1946**); Ministry of Work and Social Security, silver (**L. Carre 1960**), in case of issue; Ministry of Work, silver (**Mme. J. Serieys 1977**), in case of issue; for Honour and Work, silver (**M. L. Thurette**); Medal des Cheminots, silver (**M. Dubois 1943**); together with a French Art Medal 1811 in white metal; and a Swedish Kustflottan Sports Medal, silver, the reverse dated '15.6.1931', *generally very fine* (8) **£50-£70**

550 Germany, Federal Republic, Order of Merit, Commander's neck badge, 58mm, gilt and enamel, with neck riband and lapel rosette, in *Steinhauer and Lück, Lüdenscheid*, case of issue, *extremely fine* **£60-£80**

551



Korea, Republic, Order of Service Merit, First Class set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 82mm including star suspension x 57mm, gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '10'; Star, 72mm, gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '10', with full sash riband, test scratches to reverse of Star, otherwise very fine, scarce (2) £400-£500

552

Korea, Republic, Order of Military Merit, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 78mm including star suspension x 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '2357'; Star, 62mm, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '2357', with neck riband, riband bar, and lapel emblem, in case of issue, gilding somewhat damaged with traces of verdigris on Star, otherwise very fine, scarce (2) £240-£280

553



Korea, Republic, Order of Diplomatic Merit, Second Class Star, 63mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with four jewelled beads, the reverse officially numbered '352', nearly extremely fine £400-£500

554

Korea, Republic, Order of Diplomatic Merit, Officer's breast badge, 70mm including wreath suspension x 53mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with four jewelled beads, the reverse officially numbered '202', with rosette on riband, with riband bar, in case of issue, nearly extremely fine £240-£280

555

Korea, Empire, Order of the Eight Trigrams, Third Class neck badge, 52mm, silver-gilt and enamel, nearly extremely fine, £200-£240

556 The Dutch Order of Orange Nassau attributed to Baron Amand Casier de ter Beken

Netherlands, Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Officer's breast Badge, 60mm x 39mm, gold and enamel, with rosette on riband, *extremely fine* £140-£180

Provenance: Spink, July 2010 (when sold alongside the recipient's other Orders and Decorations).

Sold with the original Bestowal Document, named to A. Casier, and dated The Hague, 14 June 1911, together with accompanying letters and a copy of the Statutes of the Order; and a Belgian Permission to Wear Document for the Order of Orange Nassau, dated Brussels, 28 August 1911. For the recipient's French Legion of Honour, see Lot 547.

x557 Netherlands, Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Civil Division, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, *gilding somewhat rubbed, very fine* £70-£90

558

Norway, Kingdom, Order of St. Olav, Civil Division, Grand Cross set of insignia, by *Tostrup, Oslo*, comprising sash badge, 88mm including crown suspension x 63mm, gold and enamel, maker's name and gold mark '750' to suspension ring; Star, 80mm, gold, silver, and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, with full sash riband, in case of issue, *extremely fine* (2) £1,000-£1,400

559 Pair: Field Reservist B. R. Southey, Rhodesian Police Reserve

Rhodesia, General Service Medal (12773H F/R Southey B.R.); Police Reserve Faithful Service Medal (12773H F/R Southey B.R.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £50-£70

560 Russia, Empire, Cross of St. George, 3rd Class, silver, reverse officially numbered 'No. 46,413', the presence of 'No.' before the number indicating a 1913-15 period award, *good fine* £500-£700

561

Russia, Empire, Life Saving Medal, Alexander I, silver, 1st type with portrait of Tsar in uniform, signed on obverse 'C.L.F.', *very fine* £500-£700

x562 Serbia, Kingdom, Order of St. Sava, 2nd type, Commander's neck badge, 88mm including crown suspension x 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, Bishop with red robes, 1883 to reverse, unmarked, *good very fine* £200-£240

563 Spain, Kingdom, Royal Military Order of St. Ferdinand, Grand Officer's Star, with wreath, 68mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Royal Order of St. Hermenegildo, Knight's breast badge, 55mm including crown suspension x 38mm, gilt and enamel, with top riband bar, in *Cejalvo, Madrid*, case of issue, *good very fine and better* (2) £120-£160

564



Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the North Star, Grand Cross set of insignia, by *Carlman, Stockholm*, comprising sash badge, 78mm including crown suspension x 54mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked; Star, 83mm, silver, with maker's mark and silver marks on hinge, with full sash riband, in case of issue, *about extremely fine* (2) *£400-£500*

565



Thailand, Kingdom, Order of the White Elephant, Grand Cross sash badge, 128mm including crown suspension x 75mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked, with full sash riband, *suspension partially detached, otherwise good very fine* *£240-£280*

566 Thailand, Kingdom. Order of the White Elephant, 3rd (1941) issue, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 90mm including crown suspension x 52mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked; Star, 82mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with maker's mark to reverse of retaining pin, with neck riband, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £160-£200

567 Thailand, Kingdom. Order of the Crown, 3rd (1941) type, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 85mm including crown suspension x 60mm, silvered, gilt, and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband; Star, 79mm, silvered, gilt, and enamel, unmarked, in fitted case of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £70-£90

568 A United States of America Second War Army Good Conduct medal awarded to Private First Class Arthur F. Perry, 103rd Infantry Regiment, who was killed in action 15 January 1945, during the battle for Luzon Island

United States of America, Army Good Conduct Medal, slot brooch 'Arthur F. Perry'; together with a later Philippines Liberation Medal, slot brooch, *very fine (2)* £40-£50

36170413 Private First Class **Arthur F. Perry**, from White Cloud, Newaygo County, Michigan, served with the 103rd Infantry Regiment, 43rd Infantry Division. He died on 15 January 1945 and is buried at Manila American Cemetery.

'The 103rd Infantry Regiment landed on the island of Luzon (Philippines) on 9 January 1945 and was one of the leading elements during the Battle of Luzon. As the left wing of the invasion force, they pushed inland, encountering stiff opposition from fanatical Japanese enemies. The 103d Infantry went ashore at 0700, with the 152nd following at 1300 to set up firing positions on the beach. The landing was unopposed and the regiment moved inland by column of battalions, with 3rd in the lead, followed by 2nd, and 1st in support. As the day went on, Japanese resistance began to increase. Using 75mm guns, the Japanese would initiate long-range ambushes on the 103rd, retreating when approached by riflemen. This delaying tactic did not inflict many casualties, but it did slow the regiment's advance. The next day saw the 103rd making good time but it was still slowed by harassing enemy attacks. Riflemen, acting in conjunction with artillery fire, steadily advanced and destroyed several of the Japanese guns.

Everything changed on the morning of 11 January, when 2-103 Infantry began the assault on Hill 200. It was a heavily fortified position, with caves, tunnels, and trenches dug into the hillside for both infantry and artillery. It took five days of brutal fighting to take the hill, characterised by heavy supporting fire from the 152nd FAB, the 105mm howitzers in the 103rd's Cannon Company, and the 103rd's organic mortars. The rest of the battalion worked on securing the perimeters around the hill with aggressive patrolling, which sparked intense fighting. By 16 January, Hill 200 and its environs were in U.S. hands. An enemy armoured counterattack in the vicinity of barrio Potpot resulted in a long night for the men of 3-103rd Infantry, as they fought off the attack and destroyed eleven Japanese tanks.'

569 United States of America Vietnam War Air Medal group of four awarded to Sergeant First Class F. C. Goodin, 25th Aviation Battalion

United States of America, Air Medal, bronze, the reverse officially named 'Frankie C Goodin'; National Defense Medal, bronze; Vietnam Service Medal, bronze, with two bronze stars on riband; South Vietnam Medal 1964, gilt and enamel, 1 clasp, 1960-; together with a Valorous Unit Award and Meritorious Unit Commendation riband bars, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £60-£80

Frankie Cecil Goodin was born on 5 March 1937 and served with 'A' Company, 25th Aviation Battalion during the Vietnam War. He died on 9 September 2004.

Sold with various original insignia; photographic images; and copied research.

570 United States of America, A selection of mainly Second World War and Korean War American Medals, including two Military Merit Medals and a Presidential Unit Citation riband bar; together with various other commemorative medals for both the Korean and Vietnam Wars; two French medals; two Greek medals; and two Soviet medals, *generally good very fine and better (lot)* £60-£80



A scarce Massachusetts Minuteman casualty medal awarded to Corporal Henry M. Fales, 57th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, late 3rd Rifles, who was killed in action during the Battle of the Wilderness 6 May 1864, his regiment suffering almost 50% casualties during one of the most fearful battles of the Civil War

Massachusetts Minuteman Medal (Henry M. Fales, Prvt. B. 3d Btn. Rfn.) *extremely fine*

£400-£500

Henry M. Fales, a 20 year old butcher from Holden, Massachusetts, enlisted in Co. B, Massachusetts 3rd Rifles Battalion on 19 May 1861. Mustering out of this regiment on 3 August, on the 30 September that year, he mustered into Co B of the newly formed 51st Massachusetts Infantry. On 25 November 1862, the regiment proceeded by rail to Boston, where it immediately embarked on the transport Merrimac bound for North Carolina and was assigned to Amory's Brigade. On 11 December, the 51st was assigned to the Goldsboro expedition. On 17 January 1863, seven companies took part in an expedition to Pollocksville, five of them proceeding as far as Young's Cross Roads, and having a skirmish with the enemy at White Oak Creek. In late June, the regiment was assigned to emergency duty until the Confederate army under General Lee should be driven back from Pennsylvania, and it was immediately transferred to Baltimore, Maryland, where it remained from July 1 to July 6, searching houses for concealed arms, guarding prisoners from Gettysburg, etc. Later joining 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac, the regiment was sent back to Massachusetts in mid July and were mustered out of the service 27 July 1863.

Having mustered out of service with the 51st, on 10 March 1864, Fales mustered into Co G, of the newly formed 57th Massachusetts Infantry, a regiment formed from veteran soldiers with at least 9 months service in other units. Fales was promoted Corporal 20 days later and, on 18 April 1864, the regiment started for the seat of war, forming part of Carruth's (1st) Brigade, Stevenson's (1st) Division, Burnside's (9th) Corps. On the 27 April, the corps started for the Rappahannock River and remained in bivouac until the morning of the 6 May, the ears of the men being deafened with the continuous roar of the battle which was already in progress. This battle, known as the Wilderness, was fought on 5-6 May 1864, about 15 miles west of Fredericksburg, Virginia and would be one of the bloodiest battles of the war, fought in the most confusing of countryside for troops to fight over. On the morning of the 6th, Stevenson's Division was sent to the support of Hancock's (2d) Corps on the Plank road, and in the bloodbath which followed, of the 550 officers and men the 57th took into battle, they lost near half their number; 47 killed, 161 wounded, and 43 missing. This was 5th highest number of casualties of any Union regiment present during the battle. Corporal Fales was one of those killed, dying of a gunshot wound.

The Massachusetts Minuteman Medal

In 1902 the State of Massachusetts authorised the production of the Minuteman medal to be awarded to all '3 month' Militiamen who answered Lincoln's 'first call' for troops in April of 1861. The medals themselves were issued with officially impressed naming, giving the name rank and unit of the soldier, in a similar style to British Campaign medals. Approximately 3,800 veterans were eligible to claim this medal; however, as they were only awarded on application, many remained unissued. Overall, approximately 159,000 men from this State fought for the Union, thus only a fraction actually received a medal. Of the men that were in these original Militia units, the majority went on to serve in other units during the War.

Of the States that fought for the Union, only West Virginia, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut issued officially named or numbered medals to its servicemen in significant numbers. Even then, bar to soldiers in West Virginian service, this was to a small number of men that actually served in each State during the War and a fraction of the over two million servicemen who fought for the Union. Connecticut, Pennsylvania and others issued medals to their 'first call' militia but numbers were lower than 800.



An interesting Massachusetts Minuteman casualty medal awarded to Private William H. O'Neil, 19th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, late 3rd Rifles, who was severely wounded during a raid by J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry in June 1862

Massachusetts Minuteman Medal (William H. O'Neil, Prvt. D. 3d Btn. Rfn.) *extremely fine*

£300-£400

William Henry O'Neil, a 19 year old butcher from Boston, enlisted in Co. D, Massachusetts 3rd Rifles Battalion on 19 May 1861. Mustering out of this regiment on 3 August that year, on the 28th of that month, he mustered into Co. K, 19th Massachusetts Infantry. Assigned to Gen. Lander's Brigade, Gen. Stone's Corps of Observation, the Regiment picketed the Potomac during the fall of 1861, advancing to Harrison's Island October 21 and covering the retreat of the troops from Ball's Bluff. The winter of 1861-62 was spent at Muddy Branch guarding the Potomac in front of Darnestown and Rockville. In March, 1862, the regiment, now in Dana's Brigade, Sedgwick's Division, was sent to the Shenandoah, but shortly afterward the entire division was ordered to the Peninsula where it arrived 30 March, and was attached to Sumner's (2d) Corps. It took part in the siege of Yorktown in April, however Private O'Neil was wounded at Whitehouse on 13 June 1862, where he suffered a severe wound in right arm, which was subsequently amputated, the Musters stating:

'Loss of arm from gunshot wound received June 13/62 during an attack of cavalry made upon a detachment which was being conveyed by cars from Fair Oaks station to White House Landing, VA.'

A further note on his discharge states:

'Was wounded in the raid made by Stuart's Cavalry June 13th '62 on the railroad from Fair Oaks Station to White House Landing. Ball entered the upper third of right arm – the limb was amputated near the shoulder on board the hospital transport [undecipherable] City lying at White House Va, on the evening of the day that his injury was received.'

Early in June 1862, Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart had sent John Singleton Mosby on a mission to scout along the rear of the Union Armies supply line from White House Landing onto the Pamunkey River. Mosby identified a gap in the Union line that made the supply base at White House Landing a potential target. It was during a raid on this place by Stuart, that O'Neil was wounded. Much can be found in books and online regarding this raid.

After spending the next 8 months recovering at Lexington General Hospital, New York, O'Neil was discharged from service due to disability on 14 March, 1863.



A scarce Massachusetts Minuteman medal awarded to Private Nathan D. Parker, 5th Infantry Regiment, the only Massachusetts Infantry Regiment to serve at 1st Bull Run and receive a medal. Later as a Hospital Steward of the 9th 'Irish' Infantry Regiment, he was wounded in action at the battle of Malvern Hill on 1 July 1862 where his regiment suffered over 50% casualties

Massachusetts Minuteman Medal (Nathan D. Parker, Prvt. B 5th Reg.) *extremely fine*

£400-£500

Nathan D. Parker, aged 29, a druggist from Reading, Massachusetts, enlisted into "B" Company, 5th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment (Militia) on 1st May 1861 as a Hospital Steward. Initially stationed for the defence of Washington, the Regiment was one of just three Massachusetts regiments to see action at 1st Bull Run on 21 July 1861, the first major battle of the Civil War. During the battle the regiment was heavily engaged, suffering 9 killed and 11 wounded and 22 prisoners. This battle was fought so early in the War that the standard blue and grey uniforms for opposing armies had not come into being. This, along with the large number of militia units in both armies taking part in the battle; each with their own individual style and colour of uniform, produced a kaleidoscope of colour that would not be seen again during the Civil War. Of the 3 Massachusetts regiments at Bull Run, the 5th was the only 3 month Militia unit and as such were the only regiment to receive the Minuteman medal. Parker and his regiment was Mustered out just days after Bull Run on 31st July 1861 at Boston.

On 8 February 1862, Parker mustered into service as a Hospital Steward in the 9th 'Irish' Massachusetts Infantry Regiment (the Fighting Ninth), a regiment which was composed almost wholly of men of Irish birth. With the 9th Parker took part in the siege and capture of Yorktown, Hanover Court House on 27 May 1862, at Mechanicsville, on 26 June, Gaines' Mill on 27 June, and Malvern Hill on 1 July. During the two last named battles the regiment lost 111 killed and mortally wounded and 286 wounded and missing, well over half the Regiment.

Parker was one of those wounded at Malvern Hill and being hospitalised after the battle, he was discharged for disability on 28th November 1862.



A scarce Massachusetts Minuteman casualty medal awarded to Private Nicholas H. F. Richardson, 18th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, late 4th Regiment, who took part in the 2nd Battle of Bull Run where his Regiment sustained heavy casualties and lost its Colours; he was later severely wounded at the assault on Marye's Heights during the battle of Fredericksburg on 13 December 1862, the 18th losing a further 134 officers and men

Massachusetts Minuteman Medal (Nicholas H. F. Richardson, Prvt. F. 4th. Reg.) *extremely fine*

£340-£400

Nicholas H. F. Richardson, aged 20, a Hostler from Walpole, Massachusetts, mustered into Company 'F' of the 4th Massachusetts (Militia) Infantry on 22 April 1861. He mustered out on 22 July 1861 after their 3 months' service was over. On 24 August 1861 he further mustered into Company 'F' 18th Massachusetts Infantry and was severely wounded in the thigh at the battle of Fredericksburg on 13 December 1862. Richardson finally mustered out on 2 September 1864. A member of GAR Post # 47 (Major Howe) in Haverhill Massachusetts, he died on 24 January 1920.

The 4th Massachusetts Volunteer Militia "Minute Men" had the honour of being the first regiment to leave the State and formed a part of the Garrison of Fort Monroe. It took part in the battle of Big Bethel, the first battle of the Civil War.

The 18th Massachusetts Infantry was present at the siege of Yorktown, and the 2nd Battle of Bull Run, when it participated in the attack of Porter's Corps on Jackson's position at the railroad embankment, where it lost 169 officers and men and its States Colours. It was in reserve at Antietam but after the battle it crossed the Potomac in pursuit of the retreating Confederates and was driven back with loss. At Fredericksburg on 13 December 1862, the 18th took part in the assault on Marye's Heights, losing another 134 officers and men. Every member of the Colour Guard was wounded during the battle, so severe was the fire upon the Colours; but it is worthy of note that not a member of the regiment was missing from his place save the killed and wounded. Although Richardson is noted as still in the regiment until mustering out in September 1864, his wounds kept him in hospital the entire time.

Interestingly, despite his musters showing him as a Private his rank on his casualty papers is given as Colour Corporal or Colour Sergeant.



A New Jersey Civil War Veteran medal awarded to Private Job H. Findon, 25th New Jersey Infantry Regiment, a 9-months regiment, that was conspicuous for the part it played during the battle of Fredericksburg

State of New Jersey Civil War Veteran Medal, the reverse officially numbered 3667, *nearly extremely fine*

£300-£400

Job H. Findon mustered into service with as a private in Company 'C', 25th New Jersey Infantry Regiment on 18 September 1862. He was mustered out of service on 20 June 1863 at Beverly, New Jersey, on completion of the regiment's enlistment. He is confirmed on the roll as receiving the medal numbered 3667.

The 25th New Jersey Infantry Regiment

'Among the 9-months regiments sent to the field from New Jersey, few performed more signal service or made a finer record than the 25th. The regiment left its camp at Beverly on October 10, 1862 and arrived at Washington on the following day. Going into camp at Capitol Hill, it was assigned to the 2nd brigade of Casey's division, consisting of the 27th N. J., 12th and 13th Vt. and 12th Mass. battery, Col. Derrom being placed in temporary command of the brigade. Acquia Creek was reached on December 8, the regiment crossing the Potomac in transports from Liverpool Point, and on the following day proceeding directly to Falmouth, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 9th army corps. It took a conspicuous part in the Battle of Fredericksburg and met with a loss in the conflict of 9 killed, 58 wounded and 18 missing. It also participated in an engagement near Suffolk in May, 1863, in which the behaviour of the men was most admirable. That was the last fight in which the 25th was engaged. On June 4 it was ordered to proceed to Portsmouth and take transportation for New Jersey, and four days later reached Camp Cadwallader at Beverly, where on June 20 it was mustered out of the service.'

The State of New Jersey Civil War Veteran Medal

In 1904, the State of New Jersey authorised the issue of the New Jersey Civil War Veteran Medal to honour its Civil War veterans, both army and naval. This medal took the form of a 37mm bronze disc, suspended from a bar by two chains. The medal itself was unnamed but the reverse of the bar was individually impressed with a number which can be traced to each veteran it was issued to. Approximately 88,000 men from this State fought for the Union but just 5,292 of these medals were issued to veterans.

An earlier medal had been issued in 1901 known as the 'First Defenders' Medal. This award was given to honourably discharged officers and men from four regiments of the New Jersey brigade-militia who mustered at Trenton on 1 May 1861 to serve for three months. These medals had the recipient's name officially engraved to the obverse field. It is estimated that just 843 of these medals were issued.

Of the States that fought for the Union, only West Virginia, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut issued officially named or numbered medals to its servicemen in significant numbers. Even then, bar to soldiers in West Virginian service, this was to a small number of men that actually served in each State during the War and a fraction of the over two million servicemen who fought for the Union. Connecticut, Pennsylvania and others issued medals to their 'first call' militia but numbers were lower than 800.



An Ohio Civil War medal awarded to Private Patrick Newton, a Veteran soldier of the 61st Ohio Infantry Regiment who served between February 1862 and July 1865, during which period the regiment saw service at the battles of 2nd Bull Run, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg

State of Ohio Veteran Civil War Medal (P. Newton Co G 61st Regt Infy) good very fine

£300-£400

Patrick Newton, aged 30, mustered into service as a Private in Company 'G', 61st Ohio Infantry Regiment on 2 February 1862. At the end of his term of service in 1864, he reenlisted as a veteran soldier and was transferred to Company 'G', 82nd Ohio Infantry Regiment when the 61st was consolidated with the 82nd on 31 March 1865. Newton was finally mustered out of service on 5 July 1865 at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

The 61st Ohio Infantry Regiment was organised in the State at large in March, April and May, 1862, to serve for three years. It left for the field in Western Virginia on May 27, and at Freeman's ford had its first fight with the enemy, a part of Longstreet's corps. It took part in the second battle of Bull Run and covered the retreat of the Federal forces on the Centerville turnpike toward Washington. In the battle it lost 25 men killed and wounded. At Stafford Court House it established winter quarters and remained there until April, 1863. It was engaged throughout the entire battle of Chancellorsville and lost 4 officers wounded, besides a large number of men wounded and 5 killed. At Gettysburg it opened the battle, being thrown out as skirmishers, and was so roughly handled that it was compelled to fall back to Cemetery Hill. In this action the regiment lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. In September it was transported to the Army of the Cumberland and was engaged in a fierce fight at Wauhatchie, Tennessee, defeating and driving the Confederates across Lookout Creek. In this fight 3 were killed and a number wounded. It was in the assault on Missionary Ridge moving round to the extreme left of the Federal lines to prevent a flanking movement on the part of the enemy. In March, 1864, it re-enlisted, was furloughed home, and then returned for the Atlanta campaign. It participated in the bloody action at Resaca, losing several men, and performed its part nobly during all of the succeeding campaign. The regiment lay at Atlanta until it started with General Sherman's army on its 'march to the sea'. It then marched up through the Carolinas and at Goldsboro, North Carolina, on 31 March 1865, was consolidated with the 82nd Ohio, the combined regiment taking the name of the latter organisation.

The State of Ohio Civil War Medal

The State of Ohio authorised *Tiffany & Company* of New York to provide 20,000 medals to recognise those soldiers from Ohio who re-enlisted from the State under War Department General Orders, No. 191, which called for "Veteran Volunteers". These were soldiers who completed their three-year tour of duty and then signed up for further duty as a Veteran Volunteer. The medals were distributed in the summer of 1866 and are officially engraved with the name and unit to the reverse field of the medal. Based on the British Crimea medal, the suspension was attractively but poorly designed, resulting more often than not in only the disc surviving. Approximately 319,000 men from this State fought for the Union, with less 6.5% being awarded this medal.

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A West Virginia Civil War medal awarded to Second Lieutenant William H. Murphy of the famed 1st West Virginia Cavalry, who was injured at the Battle of Port Republic June 1862. Previous to enlistment he was a printer and established a newspaper 'The American Citizen' in 1855

West Virginia Civil War Medal, 'Honorably Discharged' type (Wilm H. Murphy. Co H 1st Cav Vols. Sergt) *nearly extremely fine*

£300-£400

Medal named with rank of Sergeant as this was his later rank.

William H Murphy, aged 32, a printer from Uniontown, Pennsylvania, who had established a newspaper 'The American Citizen' in 1855, enlisted as Second Lieutenant into Company 'E' 1st Virginia Cavalry on 16 June 1861. On 4 July 1862 resigned his commission due to health - his service papers noting he had contracted disease of the lungs during the winter of 1861-2 and that he had been severely injured falling from his horse while in action during the Battle of Port Republic on 8 June 1862, suffering internal injuries. They also contain a letter from his Colonel regretting his loss to the regiment. Murphy further reenlisted as a 1st Sergeant, Company "H" 1st West Virginia Cavalry on 27 February 1864. The 1st Virginia Cavalry was his old regiment that had been officially renamed West Virginia Cavalry when the Unionist State of West Virginia was officially admitted to the Union in 1863. Musters show that Murphy spent much of the time between mid September and December 1864 in hospital and from January 1865, variously on duty, detached service and hospital. He was finally discharged on 30 May 1865 and died on 30 October 1866.

1st West Virginia Cavalry Service

The regiment was recruited from the western counties of Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and western Virginia, at a time when the Government was not organising cavalry regiments. It was composed of superior material, mostly young men from the farms, experienced horsemen and marksmen, who could break and tame the wildest colt, or pierce the head of a squirrel in the top of the tallest hickory with a rifle bullet. When the regiment entered the field mounted and equipped, with its complement of field, staff and line officers, and led by Prof. Carl Colby's famous silver cornet band, all mounted on milk white horses, the regiment well caparisoned, with jingling and flapping trappings, the riders all young and handsome, it was a beautiful and inspiring an organisation as ever graced the armies of the United States. This the citizens of Clarksburg, Cumberland, Martinsburg and Winchester will no doubt cordially admit, though the uniforms may not have been their favourite colour.

Its first active service was in the mountains of West Virginia, by detachments, scouting and doing picket and outpost duty to the various infantry commands holding the mountain passes and guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. These duties in the wild, mountainous region, infested with Confederate scouts, guerrillas and bushwhackers, soon developed in the officers and men that individuality, courage and daring which distinguished them throughout the period of their service. In the spring of 1862, it was brigaded with other cavalry regiments, under the command of General Hatch, and participated in the operations in the valley of the Shenandoah and its neighbourhood under General Shields, Banks, McDowell, Schenck and Fremont, though some of the companies were separated. Capt. C. C. Krepps, with a company of the regiment, put the enemy's cavalry, panic stricken, to flight, and gained possession of the bridge at Port Republic, and but for orders to the contrary, would have destroyed it, thereby cutting off the retreat of Stonewall Jackson. In the darkness of night preceding the battle of Cedar Mountain, Captains Steele and C. C. Krepps, with two companies, rode through General Jackson's camps, creating great apprehension and confusion, at the same time capturing a number of prisoners.

The State of West Virginia Civil War Medal

In 1866, the state of West Virginia authorised the minting of 26,000 medals to honour its Union Civil War soldiers. Unlike other Union States, medals were issued to every soldier who served in a West Virginian unit. Three different dies were produced for the medals, each with a different suspension clasp:

- 1) "Honourably Discharged" for the officers and soldiers of the volunteer army who have been or may be honourably discharged from the service. This is the most common variant.
- 2) "Killed in Battle" for the officers and soldiers who have been killed in battle. Not more than 800 of this variant were produced.
- 3) "For Liberty" for the officers and soldiers who have died from wounds received in battle and for those who died from diseases contracted in the service. 3,200 of this variant were produced.

Each medal was officially impressed with the soldier's name, rank and unit on the rim, in a similar style to British Campaign medals. To this day, over 4,000 medals remain unclaimed.

Of the States that fought for the Union, only West Virginia, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, issued officially named or numbered medals to its servicemen in significant numbers. Even then, bar to soldiers in West Virginian service, this was to a small number of men that actually served in each State during the War and a fraction of the over two million servicemen who fought for the Union. Connecticut, Pennsylvania and others issued medals to their 'first call' militia but numbers were lower than 800.

Sold with copy detailed pensions file and musters.



A fascinating West Virginia Civil War medal awarded to Private Samuel S. Hague, Captain Gilmore's Company, Pennsylvania Dragoons, attached to the 1st Loyal Virginia Cavalry, then the 2nd West Virginia Cavalry, who served as mounted orderly to a 98th Ohio Infantry Colonel and then at HQ of the ex-French Cavalry Officer Brigadier-General Duffie

West Virginia Civil War Medal, 'Honorably Discharged' type (Saml S. Hague. Co L 2nd Reg Cav Vols) good very fine £300-£400

Samuel S. Hague, aged 19, a farmer from Virginia, originally enlisted into Captain Gilmore's Company Pennsylvania Dragoons on 23 July 1861. Being attached to the 1st Regt Virginia Mounted Volunteers, the company later became Company 'L' of the 2nd West Virginia Cavalry. Captain Gilmore's Company was formed as the Pennsylvania Dragoons became a company in the First (West) Virginia Cavalry. In November 1861, Captain Gilmore's Company were again transferred, becoming Company "L" 2nd West Virginia Cavalry – though possibly only for muster/pay purposes.

The *'History of the Second Regiment, West Virginia Cavalry Volunteers'* states:

'George Washington Gilmore formed a company of cavalry independently at the request of General George B. McClellan and Gilmore was its captain. Gilmore's company was originally called the Pennsylvania Dragoons and was formed July 1861 with men from Fayette County Pennsylvania. An example of it fighting detached is the Wytheville Raid, where it fought with an additional company from the 1st West Virginia Cavalry, an infantry regiment, and another cavalry regiment. Beginning 14 July 1863, Gilmore's Company served with the 2nd West Virginia Cavalry, and finished its service as Company L of that regiment.'

However, Hague's musters for the 2nd WV are a little confusing regarding the actual designation of Captain Gilmore's Company from November 1861. Whilst his muster sheet is for 'L', 2nd WV Cavalry, the actual details say the company was still designated 1st V Cavalry in 1863 (as above). This is probably due to the independent nature of Gilmore's company and the fact that West Virginia itself didn't officially join the Union until 1863 – after this there were various name changes. Several pages of Captain Gilmore's musters confirm this. In his Jan/Feb Muster, Gilmore puts in an official protest to being officially transferred to the 2nd West Virginia Cavalry:

From January 1863 Hague was detached from his regiment and serving as orderly to Colonel Van Vorhes of the 92nd Ohio Infantry. Colonel Van Vorhes resigned his commission on 22 March; however, Hague is noted as orderly service, brigade headquarters from July 1863 until February 1864 when he returned to Gilmore's company. During this time, the brigade was under the command of Brigadier General Alfred Napoléon Alexander Duffié, an ex-French cavalry officer who had fought in the Crimean and Austrian Wars. He was mustered out of service in November 1864.



A West Virginia Civil War medal awarded to Private Sandford B. Turner, 10th West Virginia Infantry Regiment, who after reenlisting as a Veteran, was wounded in action at the battle of Opequan (Winchester) on 19 September 1864

West Virginia Civil War Medal, 'Honorably Discharged' type (Sandford B. Turner Co B 10th Reg Inf Vols) in original named card box of issue, *mint state* £300-£400



Sandford B. Turner enlisted into 'D' Company, 10th West Virginia Infantry Regiment on 10 June 1861. Discharged on 28 February 1864, he immediately re-enlisted as a Veteran Volunteer, and was given Veteran furlough during March and April 1864, returning to his Regiment in May that year. Turner was wounded in action at the battle of Opequan (Winchester) on 19 September 1864 but returned to duty in November and was finally discharged from service on 9 August 1865. After the Civil War he lived in Lewis County, West Virginia.

The 10th Regiment was recruited in the latter part of 1861, the first companies being assigned to duty under General Rosecrans, then in command of the Frontier Department. Its organisation was not completed until May 1862, when it was attached to the command of General Milroy, and took part in the operations of that army during the remainder of the year. In May, 1863, it was ordered back to West Virginia and attached to the brigade commanded by General Averell. The first action of the regiment as a body was at Beverly, in July 1863, where it was attacked by the enemy under Colonel W. L. Jackson, and notwithstanding the regiment was greatly outnumbered it held Jackson at bay for two days, when reinforcements arrived and the Confederates were routed. It fought at Cloyd's Mountain, where it was highly complimented by General Averell for its gallantry, and afterward was with that officer in several raids and expeditions.

In the campaign against General Early in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864, it was in action at Snicker's ferry, Winchester, Berryville, the Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar creek. After Sheridan's victories in the Valley it joined the Army of the James and continued in the operations about Petersburg and Richmond until the close of the war. It was mustered out 9 August 1865.

580 Venezuela, Republic. Order of the Liberator, Second Class Star, 85mm x 80mm, silver, with coat of arms to central medallion with the inscription below being a variation from that usually encountered, silver marks to reverse, *extremely fine* £80-£100

581 United Nations. U.N. Korea 1950-54 (2), Greek issue (2), both in card boxes of issue; U.N. Medal (6), on UNTSO; ONUC; UNMOGIP; UNYOM; UNEF II; and UNDOF ribands; together with a fine Sterling Silver United Nations cigarette box, 183mm x 100mm x 54mm, the lid inscribed 'Presented to Captain A. R. Tyler, US. Army, and Mrs. Tyler by Officers of The United Nations Liaison Groups, Tokyo July 1954', *good very fine, the last in very good condition* (9) £140-£180

Sold with a small selection of U.N. Medal ribands.

Militaria

582



A Gordon Highlanders Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c1881-1953.

The rectangular gilt back plate with silver mounted Order of the Thistle, with Egypt Sphinx and India Tiger, to the centre regimental title with Stag and Coronet, with standard hook and stud fasteners, *good condition* £140-£180

x583

The Gordon Highlanders, officer's silver glengarry/bonnet badge

A very fine officer's silver glengarry/bonnet badge, hallmarked Edinburgh 1917, by 'H.T' for Henry Tatton, of standard format being a stag's head, ivy leaves, a royal princess's coronet and the motto 'By Dand', two loop fasteners; together with mounted group of three miniature medals, Military Cross, G.V.R., British War and Victory Medals, in *Spink & Son* case, *excellent condition* (4) £180-£220

584

A Highland Light Infantry Tam O'Shanter.

A scarce named other ranks Great War period Tam O'Shanter, complete with cap badge, double stitched lining, manufacturers lapel '*Andersons & Sons, Edinburgh and Glasgow*', with '**N. P. Davidson HLI**' inscribed under the lapel, silk bow to the rear, contained in a leather collar box with the recipient's initials on the top, *good condition* £200-£240

x585

Shoulder titles.

A selection of 14 British metal shoulder titles, including Hood Battalion, Anson Battalion, 13th/18th Hussars, Buffs Palestinian, 7th City of London, 19th London, 20th London, and Scottish Horse, all mounted on card with Westlake reference numbers, *generally good condition* (14) £100-£140

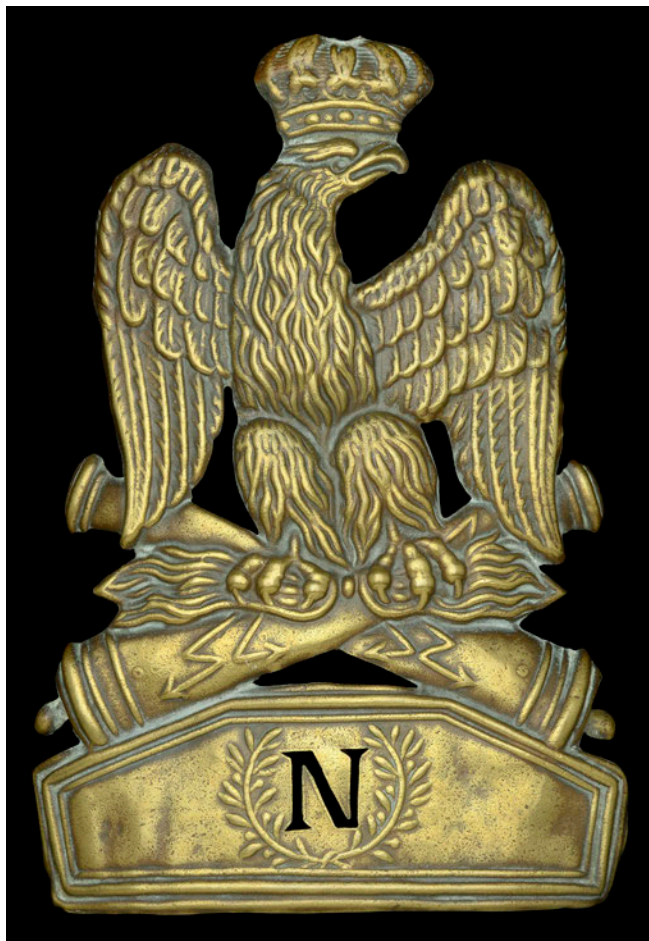
x586

'Q' Battery Royal Artillery Buttons.

12 silver Officer's buttons, for 'Q' Battery (Oxfordshire), 299th (Royal Buckinghamshire Yeomanry, Queen's Own Oxfordshire and Berkshire) Royal Artillery, 9x 20mm by *Stowasser & Co., London*; 2x 17mm buttons by *Stowasser & Co., London*; and 1x 17mm by *Rayner & Sons, Liverpool*, all with reverse fixings, *generally good condition* (12) £60-£80

-
- x587** Auxiliary Territorial Service and Women's Transport Service First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Cloth Insignia.
A selection of Auxiliary Territorial Service and Women's Transport Service First Aid Nursing Yeomanry cloth insignia, comprising a Women's Transport Service First Aid Nursing Yeomanry cloth shoulder title; an Auxiliary Territorial Service cloth shoulder title; a pair of A.T.S. printed shoulder titles; an unmatched pair of A.T.S. cloth shoulder titles; an A.T.S. cloth slip-on shoulder titles; an A.T.S. plastic economy cap badge; and A.T.S. officer's gilt cap badge; an A.T.S. officer's OSD single service dress collar badge; an A.T.S. cap badge with cloth backing as worn on the beret; and an A.T.S. pair of collar badges, *generally good condition (lot)* £140-£180
-
- 588** Royal Air Force Full Dress Insignia c.1940.
A selection of Royal Air Force full dress insignia, including Brevet Wings comprising 3x Pilots and another smaller example, and Observer; and an Officer's Service Dress cap badge, *minor service wear, otherwise good condition (6)* £200-£240
-
- 589** Royal Air Force Insignia c.1940-50.
A selection of Royal Air Force insignia, including Brevet Wings comprising 10x padded and flat Pilots examples, 2x Observer, Navigator, Air Gunner, *some service wear, otherwise good condition (14)* £200-£240
-
- 590** Royal Air Force Insignia c.1940-50.
A selection of Royal Air Force insignia, including Brevet Wings comprising 10x padded and flat Pilots examples, Observer, Navigator, Air Gunner, Signaller, *some service wear, otherwise good condition (14)* £200-£240
-
- 591** Royal Air Force Insignia c.1940-50.
A selection of Royal Air Force insignia, including Brevet Wings comprising 2x Observer and another smaller example, 2x Navigator and another smaller example, Bomber and Signaller these both smaller examples; together with a Parachute Wing and sundry cloth and metal items, *some service wear, otherwise good condition (lot)* £160-£200
-
- 592** Royal Air Force Insignia.
A selection of Royal Air Force Insignia, including Royal Flying Corps Officer's and Observer's arm eagles; a United States of America Pilots and Bombers Brevets, the latter stamped Sterling to the rear; and sundry cap badges and buttons, *generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 593** Miscellaneous Flying Ephemera.
A Selection of Flying items including, Air craft plates, Junkers, Hurricane, Mae West Gas Bottle, photographs, paperwork, 2x escape compasses, and sundry other items, *generally good condition (lot)* £120-£160
-
- 594** A French Waterloo Shako Plate of the 25th Infantry Regiment, c.1812.
Imperial Eagle with laurel wreath on stippled ground with 25 to the centre, stitching holes for attachment to the shako, *some denting, otherwise good condition* £260-£300

595



A French Napoleonic Imperial Guard Train of Artillery Helmet Plate 1806-10.

A scarce Model 1806-10 Helmet Plate, 175mm x 120mm, brass, probably from Waterloo, missing orb off crown and 1 loop fixing from rear, otherwise good condition

£800-£1,000

See 'Aigles et Shakos du Premier Empire', by Christian Blondieau, undated, page 34, fig.79, for an identical example, also missing orb.

596



A French Napoleonic Imperial Guard 1st Regiment of the Young Guard Cartouche Box Plate 1810-12.

A scarce finely detailed Model 1810-12 Cartouche Box Plate, 90mm x 100mm, cast brass with 2 thick loop type fixings to the rear for putting through slots in leather cartridge box, probably from Waterloo, very good condition

£800-£1,000

See 'Aigles et Shakos du Premier Empire', by Christian Blondieau, undated, page 51, fig 116 for the helmet plate version.

597



A French Napoleonic Imperial Guard Cavalry Belt Plate c.1812.

The medium die struck design example, 65mm x 68mm, stamped brass, the fixings to the rear complete, probably from Waterloo, *very good condition* £400-£500

598



A French Napoleonic Imperial Guard Cavalry Belt Plate c.1812.

The medium die struck design example, 65mm x 68mm, stamped brass, the fixings to the rear complete, probably from Waterloo, *very good condition* £400-£500

599

A French Napoleonic Line Infantry Grenadiers Belt Plate c.1812.

A die struck design example, 57mm x 60mm, stamped brass, with large flaming grenade on front, the fixings to the rear complete, probably from Waterloo, *good condition* £360-£440

600

A French Napoleonic Imperial Guard Officer's Tunic Button c.1812.

An excavated button showing a crowned Napoleonic Eagle; together with a Prussian Artillery Man's Cartouche box brass grenade badge, with three flamed interlocked grenades with 'FWR' monogram to the centre, with 4 thick loops on the reverse for putting through the slots in leather cartridge box, both items in excavated condition almost certainly from Waterloo, *fair condition (2)* £500-£700

End of Sale



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA
15 FEBRUARY 2023

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the price(s) mentioned overleaf. 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 delivered or collected within the UK) will be payable by me on the hammer price of all lots.

Please see the Terms and Conditions of Business for any other charges which may be applicable.

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 etc.

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.

NOTE:

All bids placed other than via our website should be received by 4 PM on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute any late bids, Noonans 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.noonans.co.uk right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments, Bids posted to our office using this form will be entered by our staff using the same Advance Bidding Facility. **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 Business in the catalogue.

SIGNED

NAME (block capitals)

CLIENT CODE

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

EMAIL

If successful, payment can be made in the following ways:

Credit/Debit card online via www.noonans.co.uk

Bank Transfer

Bankers: Lloyds; Address: 39 Piccadilly, London W1J 0AA; Sort code: 30-96-64; Account No.: 00622865;

Swift Code: LOYDGB2L; IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865; BIC: LOYDGB21085

Cheque payable to Noonans

Cash up to a maximum of £5,000

All payments to be made in pounds sterling.

Please note payment is due within five working days of the end of the auction.

YOUR BIDS MAY BE PLACED OVERLEAF

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 Noonans Auctions Ltd. ("Noonans") 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 Noonans' published bidding increments which may be found at noonans.co.uk and in the bidding form included with the auction catalogue.

3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to Noonans a premium of 24% on the 'hammer price' and agrees that Noonans, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 16.

4 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The buyers' premium is subject to the current rate of Value Added Tax if the lot is delivered to or collected by the purchaser within the UK.

Lots marked 'X' are subject to importation VAT of 5% on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the UK, as per the conditions below.

Buyers who wish to hand carry their lots to export them from the UK will be charged VAT at the prevailing rate and importation VAT (where applicable) and will not be able to claim a VAT refund.

Buyers will only be able to secure a VAT free invoice and/or VAT refund if the goods are exported by Noonans or a pre-approved commercial shipper. Where the buyer instructs a pre-approved commercial shipper, proof of correct export out of the UK must be provided to Noonans by the buyer within 30 days of export and no later than 90 days from the date of the sale. Refunds are subject to a £50 administrative fee.

5. Artist's Resale Rights (Droit de Suite)

Lots marked ARR in the catalogue indicate lots that may be subject to this royalty payment. The royalty will be charged to the buyer on the 'hammer price' and is in addition to the buyers' premium. Royalties are charged on a sliding percentage scale as shown below but do not apply to lots where the hammer price is less than 1000 euros. The payment is calculated on the rate of exchange at the European Central Bank on the date of the sale.

All royalty charges are paid in full to The Design and Artists Copyright Society (DACs).

| Portion of the hammer price | Royalties |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| From 0 to €50,000 | 4% |
| From €50,000.01 to €200,000 | 3% |
| From €200,000.01 to €350,000 | 1% |
| From €350,000.01 to €500,000 | 0.5% |
| Exceeding €500,000 | 0.25% |

6 Payment

When a lot is sold the buyer shall:

- (a) confirm to Noonans his or her name and address and, if so requested, give proof of identity; and
- (b) pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling within five working days of the end of the sale (unless credit terms have been agreed with Noonans before the auction). 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.

7 Noonans 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'.

8 Any payments by a buyer to Noonans may be applied by Noonans towards any sums owing from that buyer to Noonans on any account whatever, without regard to any directions of the buyer, his or her agent, whether expressed or implied.

9 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 Noonans of the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling.

10 (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 Noonans 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 Noonans staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients and, in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at Noonans' discretion. In no event will Noonans 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.

11 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 Noonans 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 Noonans to destinations outside the UK, unless specifically instructed otherwise by the consignee.

12 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, Noonans 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 Noonans 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 Noonans' 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 Noonans' possession for any purpose.

13 Liability of Noonans 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 Noonans under this Condition, none of the seller, Noonans, 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 Noonans, 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 Noonans 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 Noonans 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 Noonans in respect of the lot sold.

CONDITIONS MAINLY CONCERNING SELLERS AND CONSIGNORS

14 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to Noonans 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 Noonans, 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.

15 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 Noonans. Noonans 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.

16 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises Noonans to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges Noonans' right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

17 Rescission of sale

If before Noonans remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and Noonans is of the opinion that the claim is justified, Noonans is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to Noonans in respect of the lot.

18 Payment of sale proceeds

Noonans shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller 35 days after the auction, but if by that date Noonans has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then Noonans 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 Noonans and the buyer, Noonans shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

19 If the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, Noonans will endeavour to notify the seller and

take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in Noonans' opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit Noonans to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises Noonans 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 Noonans 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.

20 If, notwithstanding that, the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction and Noonans remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to Noonans.

21 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, Noonans reserve the right to charge a fee of 15% of Noonans' 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, and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

22 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives Noonans 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).

23 Unsold lots

Where any lot fails to sell, Noonans shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

24 Noonans 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

25 Noonans 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.

26 Any representation or statement by Noonans, 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 Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

27 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, Noonans will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

28 Noonans shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance

at its auctions by any person.

29 Noonans 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.

30 (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) Noonans 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.

31 Any notice by Noonans 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.

32 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. Noonans 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.

33 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 Noonans by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;
- (f) 'stated rate' means Noonans' published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;
- (g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means Noonans charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, certification, remedials, 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.

34 Vendors' commission of sales

A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

Insurance is charged at 1.5 per cent of the hammer price.

35 VAT

Commission, illustrations, insurance and expenses are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the UK.

AT NOONANS OUR EXPERTISE EXTENDS BEYOND THE KNOWLEDGE WITHIN OUR SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS TO INCLUDE ALL ASPECTS OF OUR AUCTION HOUSE, FROM OUR PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO TO OUR ADVANCED PROPRIETARY ONLINE BIDDING SYSTEM.

We're a close-knit team of experts with deep knowledge across our specialist subjects: banknotes, coins, detectorist finds, historical & art medals, jewellery, medals & militaria, tokens and watches. Focusing on these fascinating items, we share this expertise with an international community of sellers and buyers.

Each sale item that passes through our Mayfair auction house is appraised by an expert recognised as a leading authority in a particular field of interest, ranging from ancient coins and military medals to jewellery and vintage watches. This depth of knowledge across all departments sets us apart from other generalist auctioneers.

SELL WITH US

Respected worldwide for the breadth and depth of our specialist expertise, we can connect you to a broad, deep pool of potential buyers. Over the years, we've brought together an international community of people who share our particular passion. As recognised experts, with a vast store of freely available in-house knowledge and experience, we've earned the trust of buyers across the globe.

Our fees are transparent. Unlike many other auction houses, we don't charge for collecting your lots, photography or marketing and there's no minimum lot charge.

Not surprisingly, our position as a trusted authority, with deep global reach, often leads to the achievement of higher than expected prices at auction.

Free valuation

If you're interested in selling your items and you'd like a free auction valuation, without obligation, our specialists will be happy to help. You can submit online or bring your sale item to a valuation day at our Mayfair auction house or at a regional venue. Alternatively, request a home visit.

BUY WITH US

We're here for you, whether you're an experienced collector with a depth of knowledge or an occasional buyer attracted to a particular piece of jewellery or vintage watch.

Be assured that the item in question has been accurately described and photographed, detailing all available information, from its provenance to its current condition. Be certain that our price estimate is fair and sensible.

Delve deep into our website and you'll discover a vast store of helpful background data, including prices achieved for similar items at previous auctions. Informed and empowered, study our detailed online catalogue, then place your bid in complete confidence.

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