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ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

15 MARCH 2023 AT 10 AM



FEATURED ABOVE

LOT 141

THE OUTSTANDING GREAT WAR
D.S.O., M.C. AND BAR, A.F.C. ACE'S
GROUP TO AIR COMMODORE
P. F. FULLARD, ROYAL AIR FORCE

AUCTION

AN AUCTION OF:
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

DATE
15 MARCH 2023 AT 10AM

VIEWINGS

STRICTLY BY APPOINTMENT ONLY
10 MARCH 10AM–4PM

PUBLIC VIEWING
13 MARCH 10AM–4PM

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ORDER OF SALE

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 15 MARCH 2023 AT 10AM

A COLLECTION OF MEDALS TO THE ROYAL ARTILLERY	1-69
MEDALS FROM AN AFRICA COLLECTION	70-135
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY	136-187
SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS	188-198
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS	199-312
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS	313-457
CORONATION AND JUBILEE MEDALS	458-473
LONG SERVICE MEDALS	474-512
MISCELLANEOUS	513-531
MINIATURE MEDALS	532-554
WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS	555-578
MILITARIA	579-600

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

19 APRIL 2023

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

24 MAY 2023

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

21 JUNE 2023

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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A bidding form is included in the back of this catalogue. If you wish to use this please fill it in carefully, to include all relevant information. Please ensure that you post this form so that it arrives, at the latest, the day before the sale.

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[Ian Anderson](mailto:ian@noonans.co.uk)
ian@noonans.co.uk
020 7016 1700 or from overseas
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NATALIE JAFFE (1943-2023)



Last year I celebrated 50 years in this wonderful business. During that time I have had the privilege of working with some of the legends in commercial numismatics: William French, Douglas Liddell, Peter Mitchell, Geoffrey Hearn, Margaret Amstell, Patrick Finn, Paul Divo, Michael Sharp, to name just a few. But my 51st year has marked an end of an era for me and many others with passing of Natalie Jaffe, our much-loved and respected South African representative.

Natalie Carol Jaffe was thrown into numismatics by the untimely death of her husband, Allen Jaffe, who had founded City Coins in Cape Town in 1967 and who died tragically in a boating accident in Cape Town harbour in May 1975. Natalie was expecting their third child (Allen) and with their two very young children, Joseph and Sharon, the family had been due to emigrate to the United States 10 days later. Instead, Natalie was faced with the task of running City Coins with no previous business or numismatic knowledge, while bringing up three children on her own. With her typical strength of character and determined resolve, and the help of several good friends including 'Bill' Hibbard, Glen Schoeman, Dr Frank Mitchell and his son Rob, she grew City Coins into an internationally-recognised

numismatic business. City Coins was the most respected auction house in South Africa for war medals and decorations, holding 73 sales of items from most of the principal collectors in the country.

Our fortunate collaboration with her and her company began in 2003, at first with modest consignments from her clients, then expanding to full single-owner auctions. Without doubt she made an important contribution to the Coin Department's growth and helped to make it what is it today.

Natalie loved life. She loved to entertain, she loved London, she loved a glass of champagne and would send it back if the bottle had been opened for too long and the bubbles did not rise fast enough! She was generous with her time, advice and compassion. Her incredible sense of humour, even at the very end of her long illness, was an inspiration to us all. She was a mother to three fantastic children who blessed her with seven grandchildren. And she was a friend for life.

On 18 January 2023 we lost a numismatic legend and friend who can never be replaced.

Christopher Webb

A Collection of Medals to the Royal Artillery

x 1



A Great War 'gallantry' M.B.E. group of five awarded to Captain H. C. Gray, Royal Field Artillery, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services during the Siege and Defence of Ladysmith, and again during the Great War, and was wounded on the Somme

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1918, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, Orange Free State, *unofficial retaining rod between third and fourth clasps* (86201 Cpl. H. Gray, R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (86201 Serjt: H. Gray. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. C. Gray.) *light contact marks to the Boer War pair, these very fine; the Great War awards better* (5) £500-£700

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 18 November 1917: T./Lieutenant Herbert Chester Gray, Royal Field Artillery (For an act of gallantry not in the presence of the enemy)

'For distinguished service in connection with military operations in France and Flanders.'

Herbert Chester Gray 'served in the South Africa War and took part in the defence of Ladysmith, being mentioned in the late General St. George White's Despatch for services during the siege. He rejoined on the outbreak of War, having retired with the rank of Sergeant Major, and was promoted for good service. He was Mentioned in Despatches by Sir Douglas Haig, and was wounded on the Somme, having his horse was shot from under him.' (*Northampton Independent*, 21 December 1918 refers).

Gray was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 9 May 1915, and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 30th Division from July 1916.

Sold with various newspaper cuttings announcing the award of the M.B.E.; and a small group photograph.

x 2



A scarce and early Great War ‘Warrant Officers’ M.C. group of six awarded to Battery Sergeant Major W. H. Lane, Royal Horse Artillery

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; China 1900, no clasp (850 Serjt. W. H. Lane. R.H.A.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (850 B. S. Mjr. W. H. Lane. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (850 W.O. Cl. 2. W. H. Lane. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (850 B.S. Mjr: W. H. Lane. R.H.A.) mounted for display, *the medals all heavily polished and worn, with the suspension on the VM replaced and the other suspensions all loose, therefore poor to fair, the naming details though all legible* (6)

£800-£1,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 February 1915.

William H. Lane served with the Royal Horse Artillery in China during the Boxer Rebellion, and with the 3rd Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. For his services he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 17 February 1915) and awarded the Military Cross.

x 3



Four: Major G. D. Wheeler, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Nicholson’s Nek on 30 October 1899, and was Mentioned in Despatches; he had previously been awarded the Royal Humane Society’s Bronze Medal for saving life on Lake Geneva in 1886

British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Lieut. G. D. Wheeler. R.A.); Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Transvaal (Capt. G. D. Wheeler. R.G.A.) engraved naming, *minor official correction to surname*; King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. G. D. Wheeler. R.A.) engraved naming; British War Medal 1914-20 (Major G. D. Wheeler.) *minor edge bruise to last, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (4)

£700-£900

Guy Danvers Wheeler was born at Illawara, New South Wales, in 1868 and in 1886 was awarded the Royal Humane Society’s Medal for saving life on Lake Geneva at Lausanne on 12 August 1886 (R.H.S. Case no. 23,274). He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery on 27 January 1892, and was promoted Lieutenant on 27 January 1895, and Captain on 1 January 1900. He served in both the operation in Rhodesia in 1896, where he was in charge of the Maxim Guns as part of Colonel Plumer’s force, and in South Africa during the Boer War with the 10th Mountain Battery. He was taken Prisoner of War at Nicholson’s Nek on 30 October 1899, and later released, and for his services in South Africa he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 29 July 1902). Following the outbreak of the Great War he was commissioned temporary Major, Royal Field Artillery, on 22 November 1915 and served with them on the Western Front from February 1917 (also entitled to a Victory Medal).

x4 Three: Gunner A. Robins, Royal Field Artillery

India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (8186 Gnr. A. Robins 11th Fd. By: R.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (8186 Gnr. A. Robins, R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (8186 Gnr: A. Robins. R.F.A.) *the first with slack suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise dark toned, nearly very fine (3)* £240-£280

x5 Four: Gunner R. Atkinson, Royal Garrison Artillery, later Yorkshire Light Infantry

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (87894 Gnr. Coy. R. Atkinson 5th Coy. Western Divn. R.A.) *with minor official corrections*; 1914-15 Star (3-2173 Pte. R. Atkinson. Yorks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (3-2173 Pte. R. Atkinson. Yorks. L.I.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £200-£240

Sold with the recipient's Parchment Certificate of Character on discharge; the remnants of his accounting book; a *somewhat damaged* photograph of the recipient; and his riband bars.

x6 Six: Bombardier H. Wood, Royal Field Artillery, who served with the Pom Poms Section during the Boer War

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (90699 Dvr. H. Woods. R.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (90699 Br: H. Wood, R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (90699 Bomb: H. Wood. Pom Poms Sec: R.A.); British War and Victory Medals (44048 Bmbr. H. Wood. R.A.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (90699 Driver H. Wood. 32 F.B. R.A.) *contemporarily impressed naming, light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (6)* £400-£500

32 Field Battery R.A. was equipped with 15-pdr rifled muzzle-loading guns and was positioned in the centre of the Zariba at Omdurman with the 8000 strong British Division. It was the first unit to open fire against the Dervishes at 6.25am on the morning of the battle, at a range of 2,700 yards. Bombardier Wood served in "H" Section Pom Poms R.F.A. during the Boer War, attached from 1st Divisional Ammunition Column.

x7 Four: Bombardier A. H. World, Royal Field Artillery

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (74436. A/Br. A. H. World. R.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (74436 Dvr: A. H. World, 7th Bty., R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (74436 Bomb: A. H. World. R.F.A.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (74436. A/Br. A. H. World. 37th Fd. Bty. R.A.) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (4)* £300-£400

x8



Six: Gunner C. Cobb, Royal Field Artillery

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (19071 [sic]. Gr: C. Cobb. 61/R.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (19070 A. Bomb: C. Cobb, 17th. Bty: R.F. A.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (19070 Gr. C. Cobb. 37th. Fd. Bty. R.A.) *depot engraved naming*; 1914-15 Star (17839 Gnr: C. Cobb. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (17839 Gnr. C. Cobb. R.A.) *mounted as worn in this order on two separate bars; together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '332280', contact marks, nearly very fine (6)* £500-£700

Charles Cobb was born in Hounslow, Middlesex, in June 1878 and attested there for the Royal Artillery on 3 March 1897. He served with the Artillery overseas in the Sudan and in South Africa, and was discharged on 2 March 1913 after 16 years' service, of which 2 years and 272 days had been spent overseas. Following the outbreak of the Great War Cobb re-enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery on 23 November 1914, and served with the British Expeditionary Force in the Mediterranean theatre, 1915-16, and then on the Western Front, 1916-18. He was discharged on 19 February 1918, no longer physically fit for War Service, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold with the recipient's original Parchment Certificate for his first period of service; Great War Discharge Certificate, Character Certificate, and Silver War Badge Certificate; and other ephemera.

x9 Pair: **Company Sergeant-Major O. Redmond, Royal Garrison Artillery**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (66512 Sejt. O. Redmond: R.G.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (66512 C. Sjt: Maj: O. Redmond. R.G.A.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, otherwise toned, nearly very fine* (2) **£300-£400**

x 10



Five: Colonel G. R. T. Rundle, C.B., Royal Field Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Major G. R. T. Rundle. 43/Bty., R.G.A.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Major G. R. T. Rundle. R.F.A.) engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (Bt. Col. G. R. T. Rundle. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Bt. Col. G. R. T. Rundle.) mounted as worn and housed in a contemporary fitted case, *good very fine* (5) **£400-£500**

C.B. *London Gazette* 3 June 1915.

George Richard Tyrrell Rundle was born on 12 July 1860 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery in 1879. He served in South Africa during the Boer War where he performed the duties of Commandant, Rouxville and Comassie Brigade, from 19 October 1900, and was afterwards Commandant at Edenburg from 3 April to 21 December 1901. For his services he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901). He saw further service during the Great War as Commanding Officer of 146 Brigade, R.F.A., on the Western Front from 4 January 1915, and for his services was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 2 June 1915) and appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He died on 12 December 1947.

Sold with the named Bestowal Document for the C.B.

x11 Five: **Captain A. Williams, Royal Field Artillery, who was three times Mentioned in Despatches**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein (99848 Sgt. A. Williams, 65th Bty: R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. A. Williams. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. A. Williams.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (99848 B.Q.M. Sjt: A. Williams R.F.A.) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (5) **£120-£160**

Amos Williams was commissioned in the Royal Field Artillery on 15 December 1914, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 August 1915. For his services he was three times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 18 May 1917; 21 May 1918; and 7 July 1919).

x 12



Seven: **Lieutenant (Quartermaster) J. Golden, Royal Field Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (8679 Sgt. Clerk J. Golden. R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (8679 Serjt: J. Golden. R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (8679. Q.M. Sjt. - A.S. Mjr. - A.C - J. Golden, R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Q.M. & Lieut. J. Golden.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (8679 Q.M. Sjt: J. Golden. R.G.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (8679 Q.M. Sjt: J. Golden. 30/Div: H.Q. R.A.) *contact marks to the Boer War pair, these nearly very fine; the GVR awards nearly extremely fine (7)*

£400-£500

x 13 Seven: **Lieutenant R. Stiff, Royal Field Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (79 Gnr. R. Stiff. R.F.A.) a slightly later impressed issue with fixed suspension; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (79 Gnr. R. Stiff. R.F.A.) as before but with correct swivel suspension; 1914-15 Star (79 Sjt. R. Stiff. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. R. Stiff.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (79 Sjt. R. Stiff. R.F.A.) impressed naming; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (79 B.S. Mjr: R. Stiff. R.F.A.) mounted as worn on two wearing bars, *generally good very fine (7)*

£140-£180

Richard Stiff served with the Royal Field Artillery in theatre of war '5 i' from 21 August 1915 and was commissioned on 27 December 1917.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card which notes that he was issued with (replacement) 'Queen's & King's S.A. medals with clasps & Delhi Durbar medal.'

x 14 Four: **Battery Quarter-Master Sergeant W. J. Walters, Royal Field Artillery, who died in France in May 1915**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (10858 Gnr: W. J. Walters, 28th Bty: R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (51237 Sjt. W. J. Walters. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (51237 B.Q.M. Sjt. W. J. Walters. R.A.) together with Memorial Plaque (William John Walters) *the first nearly very fine, otherwise nearly extremely fine (5)*

£140-£180

William John Walters was born in the Parish of St Michael's, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire, and attested for the Royal Artillery at London on 13 August 1895, aged 18. He served in South Africa with the 28th Battery R.F.A. but was discharged from "W" Battery R.H.A. at Woolwich on 31 May 1902, having been found unfit for further service. Recalled for service in 1914, he served in France with 94th Battery, 5th Brigade R.F.A. from 1 April 1915. He died in France on 15 May 1917, and is commemorated by name on the Loos Memorial.

Sold with parchment certificate of discharge, Soldier's Book, and fibre identity disc.

x 15 Pair: **Company Sergeant Major J. H. Palmer, Royal Field Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (84250 C.S. Major. J. H. Palmer, R.F.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (84250 S. Mjr: J. H. Palmer. R.A.) *light contact marks, good very fine (2)*

£120-£160

x 16 Four: **Sergeant A. Bright, Royal Field Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (33592 Gnr: A. Bright, 88th Bty., R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (33592 Gnr: A. Bright. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (121037 Sjt. A. Bright. R.A.) mounted for display, *nearly very fine (4)*

£100-£140

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 June 1919 (Egypt).

x 17 Pair: **Sergeant D. Martin, Royal Field Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (76760 Serjt: D. Martin. 63rd. Bty: R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (76760 Serjt: D. Martin. R.F.A.) *suspension claw re-riveted on QSA, edge bruising and light contact marks, nearly very fine (2)*

£140-£180

x18 Five: Corporal G. Phillips, Royal Field Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (74933 Gr. G. Phillips, 84th Batt. R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (74933 Gnr: G. Phillips. R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (36927 Gnr. G. Phillips. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (36927 Cpl. G. Phillips. R.A.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £180-£220

George Phillips was born in the Parish of Bishops Combe, near Sherborne, Dorset, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Sherborne on 16 September 1889, aged 19. He served with the Royal Field Artillery in South Africa in 1899 and was discharged at Weedon on 21 August 1902, on completion of his first period of service. He re-enlisted on 7 September 1914, for the Royal Field Artillery and also served in the Wiltshire Regiment and Labour Corps. He was transferred to 'Z' Reserve on 15 March 1919.

Sold with parchment certificates of discharge (1902), transfers to Army Reserve (1897 and 1902), and certificate on transfer to 'Z' Reserve on Demobilization (1919), together with named card box of issue for 1914-15 Star.

x19 Pair: Bombardier F. Turvey, Royal Field Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Belfast (8996 A. Br. F. Turvey, 20th Batt. R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (8996 Bomb: F. Turvey. R.F.A.) *toned, nearly extremely fine* (2) £140-£180

Sold with copied Death Certificate which shows that Bombardier Frederick Turvey died from 'wound of throat (suicide)' at Middelburg, Cape Colony, on 16 August 1904, aged 28 years 1 month.

x20 Six: Gunner C. Maurice, Royal Field Artillery, who was reported wounded and missing at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (14965 Gnr: C. Maurice, R.F.A.); 1914 Star, with later slide clasp (14965 Gnr: C. Maurice. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (14965 Gnr. C. Maurice. R.A.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (14965 Gnr. C. Maurice. R.F.A.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better* (6) £160-£200

Charles Maurice served with 28th Brigade Royal Field Artillery in France and Flanders from 19 August 1914. According to an annotation on his Medal Index Card he was reported wounded and missing on 26 August 1914 (Le Cateau).

x21 Three: Gunner G. Orpen, Royal Field Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Wittebergen (73004 Dvr: G. Orpen, 81st Bty: R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (73004 Dvr: G. Orpen. R.F.A.); British War Medal 1914-20 (53280 Gnr. G. Orpen. R.A.) *polished, otherwise nearly very fine* (3) £120-£160

Golding Orpen served in France with the Royal Field Artillery and later the Labour Corps from 11 March 1915, and is entitled to the 1914-15 Star trio.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card.

x22 Five: Gunner T. W. Prior, Royal Field Artillery, later Royal Horse Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (18313 Gnr. T. W. Prior. 13/Bty: R.F.A.) *with minor official corrections*; 1914 Star, with later slide clasp (18313. Gnr: T. Prior. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (18313 Gnr. T. W. Prior. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (PA-18313 Gnr: T. W. Prior. R.H.A.) *contact marks, the QSA polished and worn, thus fine; the rest better* (5) £180-£220

Thomas W. Prior served with 3rd Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914.

x23 Three: Gunner E. A. Wright, Royal Field Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (2820 Gnr: E. A. Wright. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (236469 Gnr. E. A. Wright. R.A.) *good very fine* (3) £100-£140

x24 Four: Driver W. Geary, Royal Field Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (67167 Dvr: W. Geary, 86th Bty: R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (24036 Dvr. W. Geary. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (24036 Dvr. W. Geary. R.A.) *very fine* (4) £100-£140

x 25

Pair: Colonel E. J. K. Priestley, Royal Garrison Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Colonel E. J. K. Priestley. R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. Col. E. J. K. Priestley. R.G.A.) note rank, *toned, nearly extremely fine (2)* £200-£240

Edward John Kenworthy Priestley was appointed Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery on 29 April 1873; Captain, 1 October 1882; Major, 25 April 1890; Lieutenant-Colonel, 13 July 1899; Colonel, 13 July 1903. Colonel Priestley served in the South African war as Commandant at Port Elizabeth; afterwards Commandant of Aberdeen District; subsequently Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Cape Colony, and later at Karachi.

x 26



Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel R. O. Marton, C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Garrison Artillery, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (Capt. R. O. Marton, D. S.O., 15 Co. S.D. R.G.A.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. R. O. Marton. D.S.O. R.G.A.) engraved naming, *light contact marks, very fine (2)* £500-£700

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

'For services rendered in connection with the War.'

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901:

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

Richard Oliver Marton was born on 19 August 1872, the son of Colonel G. B. H. Marton, and the Hon. Caroline Gertrude, daughter of the 5th Viscount Ashbrook. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 23 November 1891, and was promoted Captain in December 1899. He served in the South Africa during the Boer War on Special Service from 3 to 19 January 1900; and was then employed with Transport from 20 January to 10 July 1900, and was present at operations in the Orange Free State, February to May 1900, including the actions at Vet River (5 and 6 May) and Zand River; operations in the Transvaal, May and June 1900, including the actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill (11 and 12 June); operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, including the action at Reit Vlei, May to September 1901; operations on the Zululand frontier of Natal, September and October 1901; and operations in Orange River Colony, December 1901 to 21 May 1902. For his services in South Africa he was mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901) and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He was invested with his D.S.O. by H.M. the King on 29 October 1901.

Marton was 4th Assistant Superintendent of Experiments, School of Gunnery, from 20 June 1902 to 31 January 1903; 3rd Assistant Superintendent of Experiments, School of Gunnery, from 1 February 1903 to 11 May 1905; 2nd Assistant Superintendent of Experiments, School of Gunnery, from 12 to 31 May 1905; and 1st Assistant Superintendent of Experiments, Experimental Staff, School of Gunnery, from 1 June to 31 December 1905. He later served as Instructor, School of Gunnery, from 1 April 1910 to 31 March 1914, and was promoted Major on 29 May 1912. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 October 1914 (also entitled to a 1914 Star trio), and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 May 1917. He later served as Superintendent of Experiments, School of Instruction for Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Chapperton Down Artillery School, from 10 November 1917, and for his services during the Great War was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 6 July 1918) and was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

x 27



Pair: **Company Sergeant-Major E. Gardner, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (61817 Co: Q.M. Sjt: E. Gardner, 63rd Coy. R.G.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (61817 Co: Sjt: Maj: E. Gardner. R.G.A.) *very fine* (2) £100-£140

Ernest Gardner was born in the Parish of Romsey, Hampshire, and attested at Gosport for the Royal Artillery on 14 July 1887. He was discharged at Cardiff on 13 July 1908, having completed his second period of engagement.

Sold with original parchment certificates of discharge and character, and an original portrait photograph of recipient wearing medals together with four other copied photographs.

x 28 *Four:* **Warrant Officer Class II T. Palmer, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (27234 Bombr. T. Palmer, 14: S.D. R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (27234 Bomb: T. Palmer. R.G.A.); British War Medal 1914-20 (27234 W.O. Cl.2. T. Palmer. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (27234 Sjt: T. Palmer. R.G.A.) *contact marks to Boer War pair, these nearly very fine; the GVR awards good very fine* (4) £200-£240

x 29 *Five:* **Sergeant B. G. Miller, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (84104 Gnr: B. G. Miller, 6th E.D., R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (84104 Gnr: B. G. Miller. R.G.A.) first initial possibly re-impressed; British War and Victory Medals (SR-6943 Sjt. B. G. Miller. R.A.); **Belgium**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., *good very fine* (5) £160-£200

Croix de Guerre not confirmed.

x 30 *Three:* **Gunner R. W. Holcombe, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (29503 Gnr: R. W. Holcombe, 15th W.D., R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (29503 Gnr: R. W. Holcombe, R.G.A.); British War Medal 1914-20 (29503 Gnr. R. W. Holcombe. R.A.) *nearly very fine* (3) £120-£160

Entitled to 1914-15 Star trio.

x 31 *Four:* **Gunner A. Hunt, Royal Garrison Artillery, later Labour Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (6734 Gnr: A. Hunt. 16th S.D., R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6734 Gnr: A. Hunt. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (127811 Pte. A. Hunt. Labour Corps.) *good very fine* (4) £120-£160

x 32 *Pair:* **Gunner A. Penny, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (28614 Gnr: A. Penny, 23rd W.D., R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (28614 Gnr: A. Penny, R.G.A.) *toned, very fine* (2) £120-£160

x 33 *Pair:* **Gunner G. Querie, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State (33527 Gnr: G. Querie, 10th E.D., R.G.A.) last clasp attached with wire; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (33527 Gnr: G. Queree. R. G.A.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2) £160-£200

x34 Five: **Gunner C. W. Smith, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (10295 Gnr: C. W. Smith, 36th S.D., R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (10295 Gnr: C. W. Smith. R.G.A.); 1914-15 Star (3022, Bmbr: C. W. Smith. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (3022 Gnr. C. W. Smith. R.A.) together with two related L.C.C. school attendance bronze medals both named (M. Smith), *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (7)* £160-£200

x35 Three: **Gunner W. J. Wotton, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (28324 Gnr: W. J. Wotton, 10th Coy. W.D., R.G.A.) some unofficial rivets; British War and Victory Medals (69689 Gnr. W. J. Wotton. R.A.) *very fine (3)* £100-£140

x36 Five: **Major C. A. E. Miller, Royal Garrison Artillery Militia**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (Lieut: C. A. E. Miller, R.G.A. Mil); British War and Victory Medals (Major C. A. E. Miller.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, unnamed, mounted as worn, *good very fine (5)* £240-£280

Cecil Aubrey Erskine Miller was born in Cork in 1880 and was commissioned into the Cork R.G.A. in 1900. He served with the R.G.A. in South Africa and also with the 4th (Militia) Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment in 1902. He was promoted to Captain in 195 and resigned his commission in 1912. He emigrated to Canada but returned in 1916 and served in Ireland, Egypt and Palestine with 440 Siege Battery, becoming Major in 1918.

Sold with a photographic image of Major Miller.

x37 Five: **Battery Quarter-Master Sergeant T. H. Page, Canadian Field Artillery, late Royal Garrison Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Laing's Nek, Belfast (18419 Gnr: T. H. Page 2nd W.D., R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (18419 Bombr: T. H. Page. R.G.A.); 1914-15 Star (84175 Gnr: T. H. Page. Can: Fd: Art.); British War and Victory Medals (84175 B.Q.M. Sjt. T. H. Page. C.F.A.) *very fine (5)* £180-£220

x38 Five: **Staff Sergeant A. Walters, Royal Field Artillery**

China 1900, no clasp (R.A./87902 Sergt. A. Walters. 41st By. R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (19897 B.Q.M. Sjt. A. Walters. R.A.); British War and Victory Medals (19897 S. Sjt. A. Walters. R.A.) Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (87902 B.Q.M. Sjt: A. Walters. R.F.A.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine and better (5)* £260-£300

x39



Three: **Gunner J. Price, Royal Field Artillery, who was taken Prisoner of War in 1918**

1914-15 Star (45687 Gnr: J. Price. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (45687 Gnr. J. Price. R.A.); together with a postcard photograph of the recipient, *very fine (3)* £60-£80

Joseph Price attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 September 1915. He was captured and taken Prisoner of War during the German Spring Offensive of 1918.

x40 Five: Lieutenant-Colonel J. Grose, Royal Garrison Artillery

1914-15 Star (Major J. Grose. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. J. Grose.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze star on riband, *good very fine* (5) £120-£160

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 January 1917.

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 6 November 1918.

James Grose was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery on 17 November 1894, and was promoted Lieutenant on 17 November 1897, and Captain on 15 September 1900. He was awarded the Delhi Durbar Medal in 1911 whilst attached to 94th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, and served with the 105th Brigade, 8th Corps, Heavy Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 August 1915. Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel, for his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the French Croix de Guerre.

x41



A well-documented group of three awarded to Captain G. Bradwell, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was seriously wounded on the Western Front on 29 May 1917

1914-15 Star (Lieut. G. Bradwell. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt G. Bradwell.) all in *slightly crushed* named card boxes of issue; together with the recipient's two card identity discs, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-£100

George Bradwell was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery on 11 December 1914 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 September 1915. He was seriously wounded by gun shot to the chest and left thigh on 29 May 1917, and was subsequently granted a disability pension.

Sold with the recipient's original Commission Document, dated 11 December 1914, in named OHMS transmission envelope; telegram informing the recipient's family that he had been wounded; various War Office and medical letters regarding the recipient's wounds and prognosis; various letters regarding the recipient's disability pension; and other official booklets and ephemera.

x42 Four: Gunner R. T. Vickery, Royal Garrison Artillery

1914-15 Star (36678 Gnr. R. T. Vickery. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (36678 Gnr. R. T. Vickery. R.A.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (36678 Gnr. R. T. Vickery. R.G.A.) *very fine* (4) £80-£100

Robert T. Vickery served with the Royal Garrison Artillery during the Great War on the frontier regions of India from 14 April 1915.

x43 Pair: Captain M. B. Davy, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. M. B. Davy.) *very fine*

Pair: Captain B. Smither, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. B. Smither.) *good very fine*

Pair: Captain C. H. Vidler, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. H. Vidler.) *very fine*

Pair: Second Lieutenant J. Cordiner, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. Cordiner.) *very fine*

Pair: Second Lieutenant A. G. Stevens, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. A. G. Stevens.) *good very fine* (10) £140-£180

x44 Three: Gunner W. A. Branton, Royal Garrison Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (4535 Gnr. W. A. Branton. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4535 Gnr. W. A. Branton. R. G.A.) *good very fine* (3) £50-£70

x45 Three: Gunner A. Hudson, Royal Garrison Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (29725 Gnr. A. Hudson. R.A.); Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 2nd issue, no clasp (Gr. A. Hudson. R.G. A. 29725) contemporary engraved naming, *good very fine* (3) £400-£500

Arthur Hudson enlisted for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 13 October 1908 and was discharged on 27 February 1919.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card which confirms entitlement to pair, 'Sultan's Sudan Medal (Medal only)' and Silver War Badge.

x 46



Pair: **Gunner G. Lack, Royal Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (147577 Gnr. G. Lack R.A.) both in named card box of issue; together with a hand-painted envelope addressed to the recipient; and a postcard photograph of the recipient, *extremely fine*

Pair: **Driver A. E. Stebbing, Royal Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (228491 Dvr. A. E. Stebbing. R.A.) *nearly very fine*

Three: **Driver L. E. Walls, Royal Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (210365 Dvr. L. E. Walls. R.A.); National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, bronze, with clasps for Five Years and Ten Years, the edge officially numbered '9965' and contemporarily engraved 'Leonard E. Walls', *light contact marks, very fine* (7) £80-£100

x 47 *Three:* **Driver M. Bassett, Royal Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (1580 Dvr. M. Bassett. R.A.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (906104 Dvr. M. Bassett. R.A.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £60-£80

x 48 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (**4179 Cpl. W. Willson, R.G.A.**) *light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £280-£340

x 49 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**80950 Bombr. H. Donaldson 9 M.B. R.A.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

x 50 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**76074 Bombdr. F. Strutt Army Reserv**) official correction to unit, *good very fine and scarce* £80-£100

x 51 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**78224 Bombr. J. Whitcroft. 53d. Fd. By. R.A.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

x 52 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**82789 Gr: W. Thompson, 3d. M.B. R. A.**) officially re-engraved naming, *good very fine* £80-£100

x 53 Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**91925. A/Br. W. Port. R.A.**) *polished, nearly very fine* £200-£240

x 54 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (**25829 Gr. E. W. Woodger. 37th. Fd. Bty. R.A.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *good very fine* £80-£100

x 55 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (**96994. Gr. T. Rich. 32. F.B. R.A.**) contemporarily impressed naming, *suspension slightly loose, very fine* £120-£160

x 56 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 *contemporary copy* clasp, Khartoum (**89857. Dr. W. Pratt. 32. F.B. R.A.**) impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

x 57 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**81975 Serjt: H. Kelly. 2nd E.D. R.G.A.**) *very fine* £60-£80

x 58 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**27595 Sgt. W. G. Magill, 17th. W.D., R.G.A.**) *clasp facing slightly bent, otherwise good very fine* £60-£80

x 59 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**53621 Gnr: G. Hepburn, 87th Bty: R.F.A.**) *nearly very fine* £60-£80

-
- x60** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**46398 Gnr. J. Mulholland, 68th Bty., R.F.A.**)
toned, good very fine £70-£90
-
- x61** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (**72119 Gnr. J. T. Gilman, 77th Bty., R.F.A.**) *minor*
edge bruise, otherwise good very fine £70-£90
-
- x62** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**12807. Gnr: R. Reed. 4th. M.B., R.G.A.**)
edge bruising, traces of lacquer, good very fine £80-£100
-
- x63** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**53173 Gnr: A. Clelland. 9th Bty: R. F.A.**)
toned, nearly very fine £70-£90
-
- x64** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (**9857 Dvr: G. Micklewright. 76th Bty: R.F.A.**)
edge bruise, otherwise toned, very fine £70-£90
-
- x65** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**85014 Gnr: D. M. Urquhart, T Bty: R.H.A.**)
nearly extremely fine £100-£140
-
- x66** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**20169 S. Sth: J. Rayner. Remount Depot.**)
rank officially corrected, good very fine £70-£90
-
- x67** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**82625 Gnr: H. Thomas, 10th Coy. W.D., R.G.A.**)
edge bruising, otherwise very fine £100-£140
-
- x68** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**91477 Dvr: A. Turner, 67th Bty: R.F.A.**)
good very fine £220-£260
-
- x69** China 1900, no clasp (**20066 Corpl. J. A. Hull No. 90 Heavy Coy. R.G.A.**) *small edge bruise, otherwise good very fine and very scarce*
£200-£240

Medals from an Africa Collection

70



The rare 'Ashanti 1900' C.M.G. group of four awarded to H. B. W. Russell, Private Secretary to Colonel Sir James Willcocks, Commanding Ashanti Field Force, whose actions during the course of the campaign to relieve Kumassi went above and beyond the conventional duties of a private secretary - often acting as a guide, and being involved in the fighting, despite being present in a civilian capacity

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with ribbon buckle; Coronation 1902, bronze; Ashanti 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi, high relief bust (H. B. W. Russell, C.M.G., A.F. Fce.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (Capt. H. B. W. Russell, C.M.G.) mounted as worn but *lacking* pin; together with original Warrant and Statutes for C.M.G. and contemporary portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, *rank partially officially corrected on last, generally good very fine (4)* *£2,600-£3,000*



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2014.

Henry Blythe Westrap Russell was born in Toronto, Canada, on 3 August 1868. He was educated at the Liverpool Institute and at Freiburg in the German State of Baden. He travelled extensively in West Africa and in the 1880s founded the firm of H. B. W. Russell and Co., merchants on the Gold Coast, Southern Nigeria. The company later had offices at Kumassi, Accra, Lagos and Liverpool. Whilst at Cape Coast in June 1900, Russell volunteered his services as private secretary to Colonel J. Willcocks, then assembling his staff for the Ashanti Field Force that he was to lead to the relief of Kumassi. Russell receives several mentions in *From Kabul to Kumassi* by Brigadier General Sir James Willcocks:

'On this same day a gentleman at Cape Castle, Mr H. Russell, a trader of whom I had heard a good deal, and who had considerable experience of the Gold Coast, came and offered his service to me in any capacity. I was only too glad to accept them, and offered him the post of Private Secretary, an appointment which was at once approved by the Secretary of State; he proved most valuable. His knowledge of the country and language and his untiring energy were godsend in those days, and he accompanied me to Kumassi. For his services he received the C.M.G. at the close of the campaign, and it was well deserved.'

Further into the campaign, Russell was to prove considerably more hands on than a normal private secretary acting as a guide and indeed taking part in the fighting (despite being there in a civilian capacity):

'Mr Russell, my Private Secretary, whom I had sent with this column, owing to his knowledge of the people, rendered very useful service, not only in a political sense, but by more than once accompanying the scouts and joining in the fighting.' (Ibid)

Some 'spoils of war' brought back to the UK by Russell have appeared on the market in recent years, but not his gift from Willcocks:

'Among the souvenirs given to me by the officers was a fine donkey from Berekum. I took it down to the coast when I left, and gave it as a Christmas present to my Private Secretary, Mr Russell.' (Ibid)

Russell's all action approach is further recorded by the *Morning Post*, 4 October 1900:

'Operations from Kumassi - Punitive Measures.

Hardships of the Campaign: On the following day a fighting column of 900 men with three guns and five Maxims under the command of Colonel Brake, who had with him as staff officers Captains Bryan and Reeve, and as political officer [sic] Mr Russell, a merchant on the West Coast left Bekwai with orders to attack Ejebu, where Queen Ashantuah was supposed to have concentrated a large force, and to have massed a quantity of loot.

Advance on Ejebu: Our scouts, who were under the command of Lieutenant McKinnon, and with whom were the guides in charge of Mr Russell, were suddenly fired on by the enemy, who were lying snugly hidden behind a stockade on the bank of a river bed which crossed the road obliquely. Mr Russell went back and reported the situation personally to Colonel Brake, who hurried to the front with two 75 millimetre guns under the Hon. Lieutenant Halfpenny, of the 3rd West African Frontier Force.'

Russell was mentioned in the despatch of Colonel J. Willcocks, Commanding Ashanti Field Force, *London Gazette* 4 December, 1900: 'Mr H. B. W. Russell, Private Secretary. - This gentleman volunteered his services at Cape Coast, and I was most fortunate in getting him; he has worked incessantly ever since I landed, and I strongly recommend him, especially as his chief object in coming was in order to have an opportunity of doing some service to the State.'

Russell was created a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George, *London Gazette* 9 November 1901 'in recognition of his services while employed with the Ashanti Field Force.' This is believed to be 1 of only 2 such awards for the Ashanti campaign.

In 1906 Russell was appointed Consul of the Netherlands at Cape Coast Castle, for the Gold Coast, Lagos and Nigeria, Togoland and Dahomey. In the same year he was appointed a captain in the Gold Coast Volunteers. Russell was honourably discharged in 1912, at his own request, upon his departure from the Gold Coast for England. He died in a motoring accident, when his car collided with a pony trap driven by man under the influence of alcohol. The accident occurred outside of Chester, 24 July 1912, and the other driver was put on trial for manslaughter. Russell resided at Brock House, Tattenhall at the time.

Sold with copied research.



An interesting Great War C.B.E. group of four awarded to Captain F. C. H. Allenby, Royal Navy, younger brother of Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, and personal friend of King George V from their time together in the Royal Navy. Often the source of 'high-jinx', he was affectionately known as 'Moon Face' to the King's cousin Queen Marie of Romania, and was subject to a court martial for striking a Petty Officer

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in Garrard & Co. Ltd case of issue; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (F. C. H. Allenby. Midn. R.N. H.M.S. "Alexandra".) *light pitting from Star*; British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. F. C. H. Allenby. R.N.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, generally very fine or better unless otherwise already stated (4) £1,000-£1,400



C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 July 1919:

'For valuable services in connection with the Naval Transport Service at Liverpool and Southampton.'

Frederick Claude Hynman Allenby was born in Felixstowe in September 1864, and was the son of Hynman Allenby, and the younger brother of Field Marshal Viscount Allenby. He joined the Royal Navy as a Cadet in January 1878, and was at *Britannia* at the same time as a young Prince George, later King George V (there is a group photograph of young sub-lieutenants posing together, including Allenby and the King, at H.M. *S. Vernon* in May 1885, a copy of which is included in lot research).

Allenby was appointed as a midshipman to H.M.S. *Alexandra* (flagship of the British Mediterranean Fleet) in June 1880, and served with her during the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. A young Midshipman Dudley De Chair (later Admiral Sir Dudley De Chair, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.) was also serving with the *Alexandra*, and he mentions Allenby in his book *The Sea is Strong*:

'All was excitement then, and none of us turned in; soon after daylight on the morning of July 11th the whole fleet weighed and cleared for action. Allenby, Hay and I went to the Captain and asked if we might take the position of the quartermasters on the upper bridge during the battle. I was told off to steer the ship (a great honour we considered), Hay was told off to get the range of the forts, and Allenby was told off to work the engine room telegraphs. All our men in the batteries were stripped to the waist, with white handkerchiefs tied round their heads, and the decks had been sanded to prevent slipping on blood.'

Allenby was mentioned in despatches for being engaged in reconnaissance at Malala Junction, Egypt, 5 August 1882. He advanced to sub-lieutenant, and was subsequently posted to H.M.S. *Neptune*. Allenby was still, however, very much a fixture in royal circles - Prince George was appointed to H.M.S. *Alexandra* which had now been made the flagship of the Prince Alfred, The Duke of Edinburgh. The latter's daughter was Princess Marie, later Queen of Rumania, and she gives the following in *The Story of My Life*, by Marie, Queen of Rumania:

'We made innumerable friends, mostly among the naval officers; the fleet was, so to say, at our disposal, and we were continually visiting one ship or another, H.M.S. *Alexandra*, papa's flagship, being our great favourite, her midshipmen becoming our particular chums. Amongst our group of very young naval friends there was a certain Lieutenant Allenby, a round faced youth, all smiles, good humour and recklessness. Though his years counted more than ours, he was not a day older than we as to tastes and habits, there was plenty of health in him, but little wisdom. When Allenby was one of the party it was sure to be a day of adventure, frolic and merry making, a day, also, of anxiety for elders. He was also allowed in small doses only, because our association was not "de tout repos". We called Allenby Full Moon because of the excessive roundness of his cheerful countenance.

Whenever he could cousin George joined our Saturday picnics, and he was fond of declaring that the 'dear three' [Marie and her sisters) were much better behaved and less unruly when he was leader of the wild horde. It was certainly Allenby, or Full Moon, who was the most irrepressible. The days when he was one of the party were days of high jinks.'

Allenby advanced to lieutenant in August 1887, and was granted permission to go abroad during October of the same year to The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. He was serving with H.M.S. *Scylla*, when he was subject to a court martial for striking a petty officer. Allenby was severely reprimanded and dismissed his ship in August 1897. He advanced to commander in December 1900, and retired as captain in December 1909. Allenby re-engaged for service during the Great War, and was borne on H.M.S. *President* as training officer, Liverpool, 1 August 1914 - 23 May 1919 (C.B.E.).

B. Gardner in his book *Allenby* gives Viscount Allenby as recalling a visit by the then King George V to his Corps in France:

'He was very chatty and affable, asked me a lot about Claude, and told me tales of their adventures together as sub-lieutenants.'

When Field Marshal Allenby was elevated to the peerage as a viscount, Captain F. C. H. Allenby was named as the heir to the title (the Field Marshal's son having been killed in the Great War. Captain Allenby died in August 1934, with his elder brother dying in 1936 - the title then passed to Captain Allenby's son.

Sold with photographic images of recipient, and copied research.



An interesting 'Great War' C.B.E. group of three awarded to Mr Frank Worthington, a natural born adventurer and acquaintance of Cecil Rhodes, who accompanied Colonel Coryndon as his private secretary on his expedition to Barotse in October 1897, and managed to wreck Rhodes' bathtub upon his return. Worthington ran the "Secret Ink Bureau" in support of M.I.6 during the Great War, with his services being in high demand from the Americans - led to an interview with President Woodrow Wilson. He also authored several books, most of which he illustrated himself, including *Chiromo the Witch Doctor* - where some of the stories are specifically about his own adventures in Africa

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 1st type, neck badge, silver gilt and enamel, in *Garrard & Co. Ltd* case of issue; British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Troopr. F. Worthington. M.R.F.); **France**, Order of the Academic Palmes, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, with purple enamel damage, last two mounted as originally worn, toned, generally very fine or better unless otherwise stated (3) £1,800-£2,200



C.B.E. *London Gazette* 30 March 1920: Deputy Chief Censor, War Office.

Frank Worthington was born in 1874, and educated at Repton:

'I was only a boy of eighteen when I went out to South Africa with the idea of joining an uncle in Rhodesia. Shortly after I arrived in Johannesburg, Jameson crossed the border, and I enlisted in Bettington's Horse as a trooper at eleven o'clock one morning. I was promoted lance-corporal at twelve, and subaltern the next morning; but three days later we were all disarmed by the British Resident, as Jameson had surrendered to the Dutch at Doornkop.

Then the Matabeleland Rebellion broke out, and I enlisted under Colonel (now Lord) Plumer, and went through the Rebellion. To get across the border from the Transvaal to Bechuanaland was a job. By reason of my youth I did not think I should be accepted unless I was mounted. I therefore bought a pony, and after several adventures I reached Mafeking and enlisted. It was being accepted which led to my meeting Cecil Rhodes... The next time I saw Cecil Rhodes was under fire, in the Matoppa Hills, I was told off with others as an escort for him.... As we were going down a narrow valley, the Matabele opened fire on us from sides. Cecil Rhodes immediately took command of the party, and although he was a colonel only on paper, he gave the first military command he had ever given. It was "Files about," and we rode, hell for leather, for the open.

When we got to the open, he pulled up and said to the man in command of the expedition, "When you took us up that kloof did you know we could get out at the other side?" The man's reply was "No."

Then Cecil Rhodes ticked him off in his very characteristic manner. He said most severely to him, "If I had been shot in the leg I should have been very much annoyed; in fact I should have been very angry...."

The next time I met him was towards the end of the Rebellion. I realised that it must come to an end soon, and I thought I might be able to get a job through Rhodes, so one morning I got leave of absence and went off to try and see him. When I arrived at his camp he was shaving outside his tent... I sat on a stone until a more auspicious moment for approaching him. Whenever Rhodes looked up, he noticed me; and, as I did not budge, I evidently began to annoy him, for he sent his brother, Colonel Frank Rhodes, to ask what I was doing there.

Frank Rhodes told his brother, who said "Tell him to come back again after the Rebellion. He has plenty of time to get shot yet; but if he comes through I will give him a job." A little later Rhodes came and camped among us, so I went to his camp to ask him about my job.

The message came back: "Mr Rhodes wants to you to come to dinner tonight." Naturally I had to ask the sergeant-major for leave of absence.

"What do you want it for?" he asked.

"I am invited to dinner with Mr Rhodes." I replied.

The sergeant-major glared back at me. "Trying to pull my leg, are you, you young ruffian? Are you sure you do not mean Queen Victoria?" and he ordered me off. I therefore went to the commanding officer, and on assuring him that I had had a definite invitation, he gave me leave.

His manner to me ever after was more like a brother than that of the commanding officer to a trooper; more particularly as we met at dinner that night... The one topic of conversation at dinner was that of rank. I was the only trooper there, and the rest of the seven or eight men were captains, majors, and colonels... After dinner he started to cross-question me, and one of the first things he asked me was "Can you write?" My answers to his questions satisfied him, for, he said, "When you are disbanded go to the Administrator's office in Bulawayo for your job. You can say I sent you." (*A Page from My Life, Roughing it with Cecil Rhodes*, article by recipient which was published in *The Graphic* December 1927, refers)

Rhodes secured a job for Worthington as personal secretary to Major R. Coryndon:

'In time, Cecil Rhodes sent up Major "Bob" Coryndon (afterwards Sir Robert Coryndon, later Governor of Uganda, and afterwards of Kenya Colony) on the expedition to Barotseland, now Northern Rhodesia. I begged to be allowed to go with the expedition, and was accepted. We went by wagon to Francistown, and Rhodes made a special journey from Bulawayo to say good-bye to us. He made us a little speech: "Good-bye; you are going North to do my work. I shall look after you." He shook hands with Sir Robert, then with me, and then with the five policemen who represented our armed forces.

Coming down once from the North I got a bad attack of prickly heat. As soon as Rhodes saw me he said, "What is the matter with you?" I replied I did not know, adding that the rash was not painful but very irritating. He sent for his doctor and had me vetted. The doctor said it might be blood poisoning or prickly heat, and advised a bath containing carbolic acid. In Rhodes's bathroom was a large bath made of a solid, highly-polished block of granite. I poured in a lot of carbolic acid, and the relief was enormous. I therefore added more and more, with the result that I took all the skin off one part of my body and all the polish off the bath. When Rhodes saw it, he said, with characteristically, "You have burnt my bath."

"Yes, and I have burnt myself too," I replied. (Ibid)

Further details about the expedition to Barotse are given in *Northern Rhodesia in the days of the Charter*, by G. Gelfand:

'The British South Africa Company had now consolidated its position south of the Zambesi and was at last ready to extend its powers to the north. On 22 August 1897, Lewanika received a letter from the Governor of the Cape Colony informing him that the British Resident, Major Coryndon, had arrived in June and asking him to send canoes to escort him to Lealui. Coryndon was accompanied by his secretary, Mr Frank Vigers Worthington and his tiny British South Africa Police force of five men. Their journey from Bulawayo had been difficult because many of their oxen died while pulling the over-laden wagons through the heavy sandy road. At Kazungula they were met with by Lewanika's son, Letia, who escorted them to Lealui with sixty canoes. Coryndon arrived there on 20 October 1897, and camped near the capital. He was given a tremendous welcome by 10,000 people who had gathered to greet him. Thereafter he and his party proceeded by barge to the assembly, of Khotla, where the king was seated with forty old men on his left, and watched his regiments filing past. When the ceremony was over, the king took Major Coryndon and Mr Worthington to dine with him.'

Worthington was later appointed Secretary for Native Affairs, and then became a judge. He retired in 1914, and returned to the UK. Worthington almost immediately became Deputy Chief Postal Censor. As part of his responsibilities he ran the "Secret Inks Bureau" in support of M.I.6 during the Great War. His abilities were nationally recognised, and the Americans requested his assistance:

'Major Dansey of the Intelligence Department, War Office, attached to Balfour's mission, is taking copious memoranda on censorship. He personally may be well acquainted with the theory but can have but little practical knowledge. War Office have promised me that, if our Government request it, they will lend us their best technical experts capable of explaining to ours the organisation and practical workings of this vitally important department. Frank Worthington, Deputy Chief Censor, second in command, who understands the work better than any Englishman living, has promised me he will go to America if asked. War Officer agree with me no need to await arrival of Dansey to decide this matter. Please consult proper people and have Ambassador officially instructed to ask for loan of Worthington and assistants if you want them.' (*Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, The Ambassador in Great Britain to the Secretary of State, 13 April 1917*, refers)

The following year this led to a meeting between Worthington and President Woodrow Wilson. Subsequent appointments for Worthington included as Deputy Director General Ministry of Pensions; Chief Postal Censor, 1939-40; Member of the Standing Interdepartmental Committee on Censorship; Member of the Linguistics Committee, Ministry of Labour 1939; and Committee of Imperial Defence 1938-40. He also wrote several books, most of which he also illustrated - including *Chiro-mo the Witchdoctor*; *Little Wise One* and *Sunday at the Zoo*. In later life Worthington resided at Westfield Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk and died in January 1964.

Sold with three of Worthington's publications : *Chiro-mo The Witch Doctor And Other Rhodesian Studies*; *The Little Wise One*; and *The Zoo On Sunday*, additionally with copied research, including several photographic images of recipient.

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An interesting 'Colonial Service' O.B.E. and Somaliland 1920 group of four awarded to Sir Douglas J. Jardine [K.C.M.G.], who held the posts of Governor of North Borneo, 1934-37; Sierra Leone, 1937-41 and the Leeward Islands, 1941-44. The recipient of the rare British North Borneo Company's Medal 1937-41, he also authored *The Mad Mullah of Somaliland*, and went on to suggest a daring plan to assassinate Adolf Hitler

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type, breast badge, hallmarks for London '1919', in Garrard & Co. Ltd case of issue; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (D. J. Jardine. O.B.E.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, last two mounted for wear, toned, generally good very fine (4) £800-£1,200



Provenance: Jardine's K.C.M.G., British North Borneo Company's General Service Medal 1937-1941, Ethiopian Insignia and miniature K.C.M.G., O.B.E. and A.G.S. appeared for sale with Dixons Medals in 2008.

Douglas James Jardine was born in 1888, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He joined the Colonial Service, and was appointed to the Chief Secretary's Office, Cyprus in 1910. Jardine was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government in 1912, and was employed there as Acting Chief Assistant on several occasions, 1912-1916. He was employed as Secretary to the Administration of Somaliland, 1916-1921 (O.B.E.), during which time he accompanied the mission to Abyssinia on the occasion of the coronation of Empress Zauditu (awarded Star of Ethiopia, 3rd Class, 1917). Jardine was employed as officer in charge H.Q. Services, Somaliland 1920 (A.G.S. and mentioned in despatches).

Jardine was next employed as Senior Assistant Secretary Nigerian Secretariat in 1921, and as Deputy Chief Secretary, Tanganyika Territory from May 1927 (various mentions in Governor's despatches). He was employed as Acting Governor of Tanganyika Territory, 1929-1933 (C.M.G. 1932), and as Governor and Commander in Chief, North Borneo 1934-37 (K.C.M.G.; British North Borneo Company Medal 1937-41, of which only 44 were issued).

Jardine served as Governor and Commander in Chief, Sierra Leone, 1937-1941, and in the same capacity for the Leeward Islands, 1941-1944. An article written by the recipient's daughter, that featured in *The New Yorker*, 28 July 1977, gives the following with regards to Jardine in Sierra Leone: 'Amory Bradford's letter regarding Clare Boothe Luce's idea for the assassination of Hitler reminded me of an ingenious plan devised by my father, Sir Douglas Jardine, when he was the British Governor, in 1941.

The Germans were gaining ground in North Africa, and he was secretly approached by the German High Command with a proposal that he move his troops in Sierra Leone to the wrong border when the German Army invaded the country. For this help, my father was to receive "clement treatment" in the event of a German victory. My father wrote to Whitehall suggesting that he should agree to go to Berlin to discuss the moves he might make. In his pocket he would have a box of Swan Vesta matches with yellow-fever germs sealed inside. My father had been vaccinated against yellow-fever, a fatal disease, so while talking to Hitler he would be able to light his pipe or cigarette and crush the box of matches. Whitehall replied that on no account was he to do any such foolish thing; it would not be cricket to murder Hitler.'

Jardine was the joint editor of *The Cyprus Handbook*, 1913-1919, wrote an article about the coronation of Empress Zauditu which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* of October 1917, and authored *The Mad Mullah of Somaliland* in 1923. After he returned to the UK, he resided at "The Quarries", Bathurst Hill, Itchingfield, Sussex and died in December 1946.

Sold with copied research, including photographic image of recipient in uniform wearing his awards.



A Great War 'East Africa operations' M.B.E. group of five awarded to Captain R. E. Clegg, South African Service Corps, late Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type, breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London '1919'; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nyasaland 1915 (R. E. Clegg. Nyasaland V. Res.); 1914-15 Star (Lt. R. E. Clegg S.A. S.C.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. R. E. Clegg.) generally good very fine (5) £800-£1,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2003.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 31 January 1919 (East Africa).

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 31 January 1919:

'For excellent services between December 1917 and July 1918.'

Robert Edward Clegg 'who was on holiday in the Union of South Africa died on the 18th January 1950. It was known that he had been under treatment for some time but it was not realised in Nyasaland that his ailment was so serious; the news came as a great shock to his many friends in the Protectorate. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Robert Edward Clegg was born at Douglas (Isle of Man) and his parents emigrated to Natal four years later. After leaving school he adopted banking as his career and came to Nyasaland a few years before World War I as manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Blantyre Branch. When hostilities began he joined up and served with supplies, attaining the rank of captain and being awarded the M.B.E. (Military). He resigned from the bank and took up planting in the Cholo district after the armistice.

In 1922 he joined the staff of the Blantyre & East African Company Ltd. as manager of the company's Zomba estates, with headquarters at Malosa. He acted as general manager of the company during the absence of Mr William Tait Bovie, and was appointed agent to the Native Tobacco Board, a new post then created by the Nyasaland Government.

Leaving the Native Tobacco Board later, he bought cotton on behalf of a firm in Belgium and when the African Export Corporation Ltd. began business in Nyasaland in 1935 he became local manager for the organisation. At the time of his death he was a Director of the Corporation.' (*The Nyasaland Journal*, January 1950 refers)

Sold with copied research.



The fascinating M.B.E. and A.G.S. Nandi pair awarded to Mr P. H. Clarke, a civilian who was attached to the 3rd Kings African Rifles for the operations in Nandi country - at the time he was the only European trader at Kisumu on the shores of Lake Victoria, where he ran the company store for Boustead, Ridley & Co. In addition he was also the Town Clerk. When vessels were required to transport the Sudanese troops for the oncoming campaign, Clarke, on behalf of his employers supplied two dhows.

Clarke was no stranger to adventure - 'he was of the pioneer school, the members of which went after business on their flat feet. When he first reached East Africa, ivory was the main item of trade, and again and again he trekked up to Uganda to bring down caravans of the precious commodity. That his camps were sometimes raided and his own life endangered did not divert him from his purpose'

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type, breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London '1919', in *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nandi 1905-06 (P. H. Clarke. Nandi F.F.) generally very fine or better (2) £800-£1,000

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 27 June 1919: Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, East Africa Protectorate, for services on behalf of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John.

Percival Herbert Clarke and his colourful life in Africa is recorded in his obituary which appeared in *East Africa*, 1934:

'The sudden death in Mombasa at the age of 62 of Mr Percival Herbert Clarke will not surprise those friends who knew the serious state of his health. "PH" as he was known to all pre-War Kenyans, and to many of the post-War generation was born in Bermondsey on the last day of 1872, and educated at the Royal Merchant Seaman's Orphanage... At the age of 18 he went to S. Africa, from which he returned a few years later. In 1898 he sailed for Mombasa to join the firm of *Boustead, Ridley & Co.* and four years later he began trading on his own account in Kisumu - of which he used to recall with mock solemnity that he was its first Town Clerk (honorary). Then followed years of strenuous effort, the fruits of which he reinvested in his business. But he lost everything by shipwreck on Victoria Nyanza when returning from Uganda in a dhow laden with ivory and other goods. For a while he organised a gold prospecting syndicate, but when that failed he restarted trading in Kisumu.

In 1909 he amalgamated with *Boustead Bros.* and established his headquarters in Mombasa as principal of *Boustead and Clarke*, which has for many years been one of the best known names in EA commerce. "PH's" record of public service was outstanding. At one time he was a member of no fewer than 17 different Commissions and Committees sitting in Kenya; and he was never a member merely in name, for, possessed of decided views and wide experience, he always contributed something to the subject under consideration. He had been an unofficial member of the Kenya War Council, the Kenya Legco and the Inter-Colonial Railway Advisory Council; he was the first President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of EA, thrice President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce; and an original member of the Mombasa War Committee, the Mombasa Harbour Board, and the Mombasa District Committee... He was of the pioneer school, the members of which went after business on their flat feet. When he first reached EA, ivory was the main item of trade, and again and again he trekked up to Uganda to bring down caravans of the precious commodity. That his camps were sometimes raided and his own life endangered did not divert him from his purpose...'

Clarke was one of a number of civilians attached to the 3rd Kings African Rifles as part of the Nandi Field Force for operations in Nandi country between October 1905 - July 1906. He was no stranger to conflict, and indeed had been attacked during his first year in East Africa:

'December 1898. It was unfortunately necessary to send a punitive expedition into the Kivosoi location of the Kikuyu because of an unprovoked attack by the natives on Mr. P. Clarke of *Messrs Boustead, Ridley & Co.*' (*John Ainsworth and the Making of Kenya*, by R. Maxon refers)

At the time of the Nandi operations Clarke was the only European trader at Kisumu on the shores of Lake Victoria, where he ran the company store. In addition he was also the Town Clerk. When vessels were required to transport the Sudanese troops for the oncoming campaign, Clarke on behalf of his employers supplied two dhows. He is also remembered in *Kenya from Chartered Company to Crown Colony* by C. W. Hobley:

'While we were living in the old station of Kisumu many incidents occurred which stay in my mind... At Mumias I had a small piano which I had brought up the coast with great labour, part of the way by porters and part of the way by bullock cart. When I moved to Kisumu it was packed in its case, and there it lay in store unused. The representative of a well-known Mombasa firm, Mr P. H. Clarke, offered to buy it for resale in Uganda. I agreed, and left one day for Entebbe in a sailing dhow with the piano as cargo. About a week later he staggered into my office in an exhausted state and told me that a couple of days after leaving Kisumu they had encountered a bad storm on the lake. It was night and, after being buffeted for some hours, the dhow sank and the occupants were precipitated into the water.

Clarke swam about for a little and bumped up against the piano, which was floating, and presently the native skipper also held onto the case; the rest of the crew were never seen again. They hung on and floated about until daylight, when they discovered that they were a mile or two from an island. Eventually they reached it and landed from their novel craft. Native fishermen approached the island, but at first paddled away in terror at seeing a white man there. Eventually they returned, however, took off the castaways and landed them on the mainland. Here a friendly chief, Ugada Ndiek, gave them food and shelter, and as soon as Clarke had recovered strength, fitted him out with some old boots and a hat, and then he marched back to Kisumu. It was a trying ordeal for a European to be precipitated into the lake at the dead of night and to float about in the sun for the best part of the following day with no hat and clad in nothing but a thin suit of pyjamas. He suffered from shock, but soon recovered.'



An Order of St. John group of three awarded to Surgeon Major J. H. Rivers, Royal Army Medical Corps and Egyptian Army

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel, rev. engraved, 'Captain John Herbert Rivers, R.A.M.C., 1901'; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of Osmanieh, 4th Class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon; Khedive's Sudan 1896-19081 clasp, Nyam-Nyam (Major, R.A.M.C.), mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £1,200-£1,600



Provenance: Colonel D. G. B. Riddick Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2006.

John Herbert Rivers was born in Harlow, Essex in November 1869. Appointed a surgeon lieutenant in January 1893, he attained the rank of surgeon major in July 1904. Rivers was seconded for service with the Egyptian Army, January 1899-January 1906. He served in the Sudan during 1905 and took part in the operations against the Nyam-Nyam tribes in the Bahr-el-Ghazai province on the Belgian Congo border, during which he was the principal medical officer to the Eastern Column commanded by Captain A. Sutherland. The force sent to restore order was composed of 18 British and 30 native officers, with some 700 men. For his services in the Egyptian Army he was awarded the Order of Osmanieh 4th Class in 1906.

Rivers was also a noted big game hunter, and features in *Records of Big Game* by R. Ward. He also appears in the photographs and papers held by Durham University for Angus Cameron and his time in the Sudan. Surgeon Major Rivers retired in November 1911, and died at The Grange, Fleet, Hampshire in July 1913. He is buried in All Saints Church Cemetery, Fleet.

Sold with copied research, and photographic images of recipient.



The scarce campaign group of three awarded Surgeon Major G. Shaw, Army Medical Department, who was the only British officer killed in action at Kassassin, 28 August 1882 - when he, 'for the purpose of rendering assistance to a wounded man, voluntarily exposed himself to a scathing fire from the enemy. He was struck in the temple by a rifle bullet, which penetrated and lodged in the brain, and lived about three hours in an unconscious state'

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Surgeon. G. Shaw. A.M. Dept.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Surgn. Maj: G. Shaw. A.M.D.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, all with top riband bars, *minor edge bruising, generally very fine or better* (3) £800-£1,200



George Shaw served as a Surgeon Major with the Army Medical Department. He was the only British officer killed in action at the Battle of Kassassin, 28 August 1882. The following is recorded in *The Lancet*, 23 September 1882:

'Very great regret is everywhere expressed at the sad death in action at Kassassin Lock of Surgeon Major Shaw. He had previously served with credit and great devotion in the Afghan campaign, and accompanied the advance of the first field hospital through the Khyber Pass in December, 1878. He was beloved by all who knew him, and endeared himself to the men of the regiments with which he served by his gentleness, his sympathy, and his devoted interest in his work. Every officer and man of the medical service of the army who knew him mourns for one of the most amiable of men who ever served in the army.'

Additional detail is provided in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* of 1883:

'The engagement at Kassassin, in the recent Anglo-Egyptian war, afforded two illustrations of the bravery of the army medical officers which are worth of being recorded, especially as in the English army the surgeons are classed as "non-combatants" and are persistently denied their proper rank and recognition. The only officer who was killed on this occasion was Surgeon Major George Shaw, who, for the purpose of rendering assistance to a wounded man, voluntarily exposed himself to a scathing fire from the enemy. He was struck in the temple by a rifle bullet, which penetrated and lodged in the brain, and lived about three hours in an unconscious state.'

So far as we have seen, the lay press has had no word of commendation for the men who, relegated officially to an inferior social and military position, without the stimulus of the tremendous excitement of the officers who make or mar the game of war, and with little or no prospect of sharing the honours in the event of success, thus coolly and unflinchingly risk and lose their lives in the performance of their duty.'

The action in which Shaw was killed was further described in *The Nottinghamshire Guardian* of 9 November 1882:

'The Egyptian guns thundered unceasingly. The white coated infantry were pressing in, and storm of bullets swept the position to which our men were clinging. The slender entrenchments and defences which had been hastily constructed afforded scarce efficient shelter, for some of Arabi's men were intentionally firing at a high elevation, and the bullets were dropping over. Thus Surgeon Major Shaw, while attending a wounded man behind the earthwork, was struck mortally by a shot which seemed to drop from above, piercing the brain.'

Sold with copied research, and image of recipient.

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Pair: Admiral C. H. Adair, Royal Navy, who accompanied and instructed the young Princes Albert and George on the cruise of H.M.S. *Bacchante*, and was later A.D.C. to their father King Edward VII

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (Lieut. C. H. Adair. R.N. H.M.S. "Helicon."); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, with a fine cabinet photograph of recipient in uniform, signed by him and dated '1913', mounted for wear, light contact marks, generally very fine (2) £400-£500



Approximately 29 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, no clasp medals issued to H.M.S. *Helicon*.

Charles Henry Adair was born in July 1851, and was the son of Colonel C. W. Adair, C.B., Royal Marines. He joined the Royal Navy in October 1864, and the *Liverpool Daily Post*, 21 September 1869, gives the following:

'Lieutenant Adair and his brother William were charged with "wanton outrages" in that they had smashed a number of garden vases and ornaments whilst also injuring a number of flowers and shrubs in Maidstone Road, Rochester. Charles was further charged with wilfully breaking a street lamp in Rochester High Street with his walking stick, and assaulting a police constable in the execution of his duty. They appeared before the Mayor and Magistrates at the Guildhall, Rochester. Both men pleaded guilty to the charges and their father Colonel C. W. Adair, C.B., Royal Marines, spoke on their behalf as did others. The Mayor agreed that they should be fined, consequently a total of £7-17s was paid by the brothers who produced a number of banknotes.'

The above seems not to have unduly affected the young Adair's career, as he was promoted Lieutenant in June 1874. His service record gives 'Commanded 1st Co. "Actives" men destroying piratical villages in Congo River, 18 September 1875'. Adair elected to specialise in gunnery, and served with H.M.S. *Bacchante*, July 1879 - August 1882. Whilst with the latter, he found himself in contact with the Royal Family. The two oldest sons of the Prince of Wales had entered the navy in 1877, and by 1879 it had been decided by the Royal Family and the Government that the two should undertake a cruise. They were assigned to *Bacchante*, which was then part of a squadron intended to patrol the sea lanes of the British Empire. The Princes, with their tutor John Neale Dalton, duly came aboard on 17 September 1879. The *Bacchante* was to be their home for the next three years, and the future Duke of Clarence and King George V were instructed by Adair:

'The First Lieutenant the Honourable A. G. Curzon-Hawe taught the princes seamanship, the Gunnery Lieutenant C. H. Adair, instructed them in that skill.' (*Royal Education Past, Present and Future* by P. Gordon and D. Lawton refers)

The Reverend Dalton later donated photographs of the trip to the Royal Collection, and Adair features amongst them. Adair advanced to Commander in January 1886, and to Captain in June 1893. He was appointed to H.M.S. *Royal Sovereign* in January 1900, and the *Christchurch Times*, 16 November 1901, reported:

'Gun Accident On Board the *Royal Sovereign*.

A big gun burst on board the *Royal Sovereign* while she was manoeuvring. One officer and six artillerymen were killed and the captain of the ship and thirteen sailors were seriously injured. Captain Charles Henry Adair, who, is reported to have been seriously injured by the explosion was appointed to the ship on January 30th 1900.'

Adair, having recuperated from his injuries, was appointed A.D.C. to H.M. The King in January 1904. He advanced to Rear Admiral in April 1905, and was appointed to the command of the Second Cruiser Squadron the following year. Adair was promoted Admiral in May 1913, and retired at his own request later that month. Admiral Adair died in March 1920.

Sold with copied research, including a group photographic image of the crew of H.M.S. *Bacchante* from the Royal Collection.



Three: **Captain A. Dodgson, Royal Navy**

Jubilee 1897, silver (Commander Arthur Dodgson, H.M.S. Sharpshooter.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Sub Lt. A. Dodgson. R.N. H.M.S. "Orontes."); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *toned, light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (3) £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2014.

Arthur Dodgson was born in Walthamstow, Essex in July 1859. He joined the Royal Navy as a cadet in July 1872, and advanced to sub lieutenant in October 1878. Dodgson served with H.M.S. *Orontes*, October 1881 - January 1883, and advanced to captain in December 1901. He was in command of the depot ship *Calliope*, and the Kingstown Flotilla during naval manoeuvres in August 1903, when he met with a tragic end. Captain Dodgson had been involved in a serious bicycle accident five years prior, which had left him hospitalised and drifting in and out of consciousness for several months. Upon his return to service it would appear that he could no longer cope with the pressures, and tried to resign his commission. Having been persuaded that he would be a loss to the service, he carried on until 7 August 1903. On the latter date he retired to his cabin, wrote two letters including one to his wife, and then cut his own throat with a razor. Captain Dodgson was buried with full military honours at Haslar Cemetery, 14 August 1903.

Sold with copied research, including copies of various local press articles in which the recipient's death was featured.

Pair: **The Reverend F. L. Warleigh, Chaplain, Royal Navy, who met a tragic end on his bicycle whilst trying to avoid a child, and being crushed to death by a traction engine in September 1899**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Rev'd. F. L. Warleigh, B.A. Chap. R.N. H.M.S. "Northumberland"); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, reverse engraved 'F. L. Warleigh', *nearly extremely fine* (2) £360-£440

Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997 (when sold as a single Egypt Medal).

Frederick Warleigh was born on the Isle of Wight in August 1847. He received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from St John's College, Cambridge, in 1870 and was ordained in 1871. Warleigh entered the Royal Navy as a chaplain on 5 February 1873, his first ship appointment being to H.M.S. *Resistance*, Channel Squadron, in July 1873. He joined the Naval College in 1875 where he qualified as a naval instructor with seniority date of 21 June 1876. Warleigh served with H.M.S. *Wolverine* in the Australian Squadron (August 1876) and the *Northumberland* in the Channel Squadron (February 1881). He was next appointed to H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide*, Flagship at Devonport (October 1883), *Rover*, Training Squadron (June 1886), *Champion*, Pacific Station (January 1889), *Lion*, training ship for boys (February 1892), and as chaplain to the Royal Marine Light Infantry, Walmer Depot (July 1895).

The Reverend Warleigh died in a road accident with a traction engine in September 1899:

'The reverend gentleman rode past the engine. In endeavouring to avoid a boy, who was also riding a bicycle. Mr Warleigh's machine fell, and the unfortunate gentleman was thrown under one of the large hind wheels of the engine, and instantly crushed to death. The bicycle was so close to the engine that there was no time to pull up on the part of the driver. The large hind wheel passed over the reverend gentleman's legs, and crossways over his body, but missed his face. The body was removed as quickly as possible.' (*The Dover Express*, 15 September 1899).

Sold with copied research.



Pair: Mr N. Prowse, Master of the *Oxenholme*, whose extraordinary life varied from rescuing stricken sailors, meeting Prince Albert and Isambard Brunel, declaring bankruptcy on at least two occasions, and being arrested by the French authorities in Dunkirk under the suspicion of being a Prussian Spy!

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Mr. N. Prowse. "*Oxenholme*." edge *bruise*; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, both with contemporary silver top-riband buckles, and housed in a custom made *Elkington & Co., Liverpool* leather case, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £500-£700



Provenance: Spink 1991.

Only Masters of Transports received the 1882 medal, making them unique to each of the 105 vessels employed.

Nicholas Prowse was the second son of Captain N. Prowse, and was born in Torquay, Devon in June 1825. During his lifetime, Prowse was involved in a number of adventures which featured frequently in the newspapers of Belfast, Bolton, Bristol, Cardiff, Derby, Exeter, Jersey, Liverpool, Sheffield, Swindon and Torquay between 1843-1884. In 1843 he was part of a boat's crew in Torquay which saved a number of French seaman, as a result of which they were awarded medals by King Louis Philippe I. In 1857, Prowse was appointed chief officer of the *Great Eastern* steamship - designed by Isambard Brunel. The latter was present with Prowse when she was launched the following year.

Prowse was living in Deptford in October 1858, when he was declared bankrupt and placed in debtors prison for London and Middlesex. Remarkably he maintained his position with the *Great Eastern*, and in September 1859 was present aboard her when an explosion blew open the furnace doors. Prowse was recorded as 'foremost in rendering assistance to rescue all who were injured below.' A month later he found himself putting down a mutiny from 30 of the ships' crew, who had been wilfully disobeying orders.

On 19 October 1859, Prince Albert visited the ship and was 'received on board by Captain Harrison and Mr Prowse, the chief officer.' Prowse went on to command a number of merchant ships, one of which being the *Sheldrake* which was involved in a collision with a schooner in July 1870. Three months later, whilst in company with a photographic artist from Liverpool, he was arrested by the French authorities in Dunkirk on the suspicious of both men being Prussian spies.

Prowse was declared bankrupt for a second time in 1871, before finding himself as master of the *Oxenholme*. On 8 August 1882:

'The Pontoon Troop, Telegraph Troop, and Field Park, numbering 300 Royal Engineers, with an immense number of boats, and a large quantity of telegraph stores and other war material, were embarking yesterday at South West India Docks on board the *Oxenholme*.'

Prowse died, 22 May 1884:

'Captain Nicholas Prowse, a lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve, died yesterday at his residence in Carisbrooke Road, Walton, at the age of 59. He was well known as the commander of steamships belonging to leading Liverpool companies, and obtained considerable prominence in connection with his successful tow of the disabled Allen liner *Sardinian* while he was in charge of the Dominion steamer *Texas*. Mrs Prowse is the artist who painted the portrait of Mr Edward Whitely, M.P., which now hangs in the Liverpool Home for Aged Mariners.' (*Liverpool Mercury*, 23 May 1884 refers)

Prowse's wife also painted a portrait of him, an image of which is included in the lot with other copied research.



The important and scarce 'North Nigeria' campaign group of four awarded to Colonel W. H. O'Neill, Royal Artillery and West Africa Frontier Force, who commanded the operations against the forces of Bida and Kontagora, July - December 1900, culminating in leading a brave but reckless attack which 'advanced right up to the walls of Bida, entered the town with a few men and fought the Emir Adudekeri in a hand to hand fight. O'Neill was badly wounded and only escaped through the timely arrival of his men.'

The rescue was carried out by Lieutenant H. A. 'Bertie' Porter, 19th Hussars, 'a thruster who has been noted in the Gazette for a brevet on obtaining his troop for a mad show at Bida when his C.O. got the sack for singeing the Emir's whiskers. He nearly got hacked to pieces, but Porter got him out. Porter should have got a V.C. and he might have, had not the whole thing been contrary to orders. But it put an end to the insolence on the part of the Emir.'

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Lieut. W. H. O'Neill, F/1. B. R.A.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria (Major W. H. O'Neill, R.F.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. Col. W. H. O'Neill, 62/Bty., R.F.A.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks overall, generally very fine* (4) £1,800-£2,200

William Heremon O'Neill was 'born in Auckland and was the fourth son of the late Hon. James O'Neill, who was a member of the old Auckland Provincial Council, and later sat in the first Parliament of New Zealand as a member for Auckland City in 1854-55, and member for the northern division of Auckland from 1861 to 1868.' (*New Zealand Herald*, 9 June 1925 refers)

O'Neill was commissioned into the Royal Artillery, and a letter he wrote to a relation in Lincoln was published in the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, 22 September 1882, and gives the following:

'Ismailia, Sept. 8, 1882 - We start for Kassassin tomorrow, and expect to attack Tel-El-Kebir on Tuesday or Wednesday. After Tel-El-Kebir is taken we go on to Cairo in all probability. I hope Arabi won't sack Cairo before we arrive. This climate is not half bad, although they tell me it is a good deal worse at the front; however, it agrees with me very well, and I am not likely to knock under. The ammunition, too, is always put in a safe place, so it is a sort of picnic with me. I regret to say that our horses are dying by the dozen. Ismailia is filled with representatives of every nation under the sun. The natives are coming back by degrees; they all bolted when we took the place. I have lots to do, as one of my two junior subalterns is seedy.'

O'Neill was promoted captain in 1885, and advanced to major in October 1893. He was seconded for service with the West African Field Force in September 1899. O'Neill was placed in command of a force for operations against the forces of Bida and Kontagora (North Nigeria), July - December 1900:

'In July, Lugard [Sir Frederick, High Commissioner] received information that the Sarkin Sudan Emir of Kontagora, and the Etsu Nupe, Emir of Bida, were planning to massacre the small garrison that he had left at Wushishi, the site of his projected new capital of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate. The bulk of the West African Frontier Force was away on active service in Ashanti, but Lugard in person at once hurried up to Wushishi from Jebba, bringing reinforcements under Major O'Neill, Royal Artillery.

The situation was indeed serious. The village heads of Wushishi had been assassinated and the West African Frontier Force soldiers were being attacked virtually on the threshold of their camp. Ngwamachi, the notorious Emir of Kontagora, and the Emir of Bida, had sent messengers to Ilorin, urging the Emir to join in a rising and expel the white man whose troops, it was rumoured, had been exterminated in Ashanti.

O'Neill, with Lieutenant [H. A. 'Bertie'] Porter [whose medals were offered for sale in these rooms as part of the A. A. Upfill-Brown Collection in December 1991] as his second-in-command, patrolled the countryside for some 20 miles round Wushishi, keeping the Nupe and Kontagora cavalry at their distance by a series of masterly skirmishes. A number of small military forts, such as those at Wushishi, Wuya and Maraba, were erected as soon as the rains ceased. In November O'Neill's force defeated a band of Kontagora levies at Dabb in Egbake district, north of Kutigi, and, crossing the Kaduna, they routed the Bida horsemen. With immense gallantry O'Neill entered Bida town, accompanied by a mere handful of troopers, on December 19th, and endeavoured to kidnap the Emir. Badly wounded, O'Neill escaped only by the greatest of luck.' (*The Second Battle of Bida* article by A. H. M. Kirke-Greene refers)

Lugard's despatch for the operations, praises both the gallantry of O'Neill and Porter but stresses that the former had exceeded his orders and was fortunate to escape with his life:

'On the 19th December Sergeant H. Edwards defeated with heavy loss a force estimated at 100 horse and 700 foot. On the 15th and 16th Major W. H. O'Neill, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant H. A. Porter, 19th Hussars attacked and defeated the Bida raiders, who are said to have lost 50 killed at least. On the night of the 17th he marched on the hostile forces again and surprised them at dawn. He estimated the enemy at 500 horse and 1,000 foot, and states that they suffered at least 200 casualties. His own force consisted of himself, Lieutenant Porter, Sergeant Edwards, eight mounted and fifty dismounted men.

Again on December 18th he advanced towards Bida with Lieutenant Porter and 13 mounted and 25 dismounted men, driving parties of enemy before him. These he pursued up to the walls of Bida and actually entered the town with his handful of men and endeavoured to seize the Emir with his own hand. In a desperate hand to hand encounter he was badly wounded, but the opportune arrival of some of his men [under Porter, for which he was promoted.] enabled him to put the Fulanis to flight and to effect a retirement, during which his party was much harassed. The other casualties, besides Major O'Neill himself, being one man severely and two slightly wounded. Major O'Neill had received distinct and positive orders not to approach too close to Bida, still less to enter it, and I consider that a grave disaster was only averted partly by good fortune and partly by the resource and ability shown by Lieutenant Porter.... There is no doubt that this most adventurous exploit created an immense impression on the people of Bida.'

In 1902 O'Neill was appointed to the 'command of the 18th Imperial Yeomanry at Ficksburg, Orange River Colony, at present with Col. Ternan's column. The men do not belong to any particular county, but are picked men and called "Sharp Shooters." (*Lincolnshire Chronicle*, 7 March 1902 refers). He subsequently retired, and died as a result of an accident whilst staying at the Mansion House, Kawau Island, in June 1925:

'When war broke out in 1914 he went Home and offered his services to the Imperial Army, being accepted for home service. In recent years he has resided at Tauranga and Devenport.' (Obituary refers)

Colonel O'Neill is buried in O'Neill's Point Cemetery, Auckland.

Sold with copied research.



An interesting Egypt campaign group of three awarded to Mr H. R. Baines, Secretary of the Administration of the Railways in Cairo, 1882-83

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (H. R. Baines); **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidieh, Fourth Class breast badge, silver, gold, and enamel, mint mark to reverse, with rosette on riband; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted as originally worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £700-£900

Provenance: J. Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

Henry Robert Baines was the Secretary of the Administration of the Railways in Cairo in 1882-83. He was awarded the Order of the Medjidieh, 4th Class, by the Khedive of Egypt, and was granted licence and permission to accept and wear this insignia *London Gazette* 15 July 1884. Baines is mentioned numerous times in various railway journals and publications in the late 1890s, including:

'Mr. Baines commenced his railway career with the Chatham & Dover Company, and was also connected with the Great Eastern for some time. He subsequently entered the service of Egyptian Railways, where, as in his work in Turkey, his knowledge of French, German and Italian were of great value to him. By the directors his work for the Smyrna & Cassaba Company has been much appreciated, and hardly a meeting has passed without the chairman cordially acknowledging the value of his services.' (*The Railway News 1896, Vol. 64* refers)

'Egyptian Light Railway: The first section of the Delta Light Railway was opened on the 5th inst. in the Beherah Province, and it will not be long before the railway will compete with camel and cart transport, throughout the province. The ceremony, which excited great interest amongst the natives, was presided over by Mr H. R. Baines general manager of the company, and attended by the governor of the province, with a number of other high native officials, also crowds of fellaheen riding in the third-class carriages. The line which has a 73 centimetre or 29 inch gauge, is laid upon the government agricultural roads, of which it has to follow the not inconsiderable sinuities.' (*Railway Times 1898, Vol. 73* refers)

Sold with copied research.

Pair: E. A. Floyer, Inspector General of Egyptian Telegraphs, a scholar, explorer and scientist, who accompanied Kitchener on his mission to see the Mudir of Dongola, and subsequent disguised forays from Debba. Known to General Gordon, he corresponded with him at Khartoum, and also heavily contributed to Sir Reginald Wingate's history of the Egyptian Campaigns

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (Insp: Genl Of Telegrs E. A. Floyer.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *generally good very fine and rare (2)* £800-£1,200



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 1999 (when sold as a single Egypt and Sudan 1882-89 medal)

Ernest Ayscoghe Floyer, the British telegraph engineer and explorer, was born on 4 July 1852, at Marshchapel, Lincolnshire, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Ayscoghe Floyer by his wife Louisa Sara, daughter of the Hon. Frederick John Shore of the Bengal Civil Service. After education at Charterhouse from 1865 until 1869, Floyer served for seven years in the Indian telegraph service, being stationed on the coast of the Persian Gulf. On receiving his long leave, in January 1876, he started for the unexplored interior of Baluchistan. His journeys there occupied him until May 1877, and his observations and surveys earned him a reputation as a bold and intelligent explorer. His results were published in 'Unexplored Baluchistan' (1882), with illustrations and map. The narrative describes a journey of exploration from Jask to Kirman via Anguhran. There are appendices on dialects of Western Baluchistan and on plants collected. In January 1878 he was appointed Inspector General of Egyptian telegraphs, a post which he held until his death.

He and his telegraph staff played an important part in maintaining communications with the Egyptian garrisons in the Sudan at the beginning of the Mahdist revolt. In 1884 he made a journey from Halfa to Debba, in the Dongola province with H. H. Kitchener, then in the intelligence department of the Egyptian army. He also regularly corresponded with General Gordon:

'Dear General Gordon,

I send you the above as the last public news we have heard. I have been appointed Inspector General of the Soudan Telegraph, but at present I can't get beyond Debba to inspect them, as Mr Hudai has captured the Merowi telegraph office, and the Sirdar will not let us advance. I am ordered back to Halfa, and am leaving by boat this morning. With kind regards to Colonel Stewart.

Yours sincerely,

E. A. Floyer.

Debba, 22 August 1884.' (*The Journals of Major General C. G. Gordon C.B. at Khartoum* refers)

Later in the journal Gordon writes the following having used telegraph forms for his journal, "Floyer will be furious at this misuse of telegraph forms."

The following report from Floyer appeared in *Reynolds Newspaper* 24 August 1884: 'Writing from Dongola: 'The people here go about armed to the teeth. Even my barber comes to me with a huge spear in one hand and his shaving tackle in another. The Mudir of Dongola has ordered his men to collect and mass at Sarras, the railway terminus, 1,000 camels to aid in the transport of stores southwards; 1,500 out of the 2,000 men promised by the Mudir are on their way to Sarras, under the charge of Issedin Bey, a Vakeel of Dongola.'

Floyer so administered the department as to convert an annual loss into a substantial annual surplus. He induced the government to devote a portion of this to experiments in the cultivation of trees and plants upon the soil of the desert. He took charge of these experiments in the capacity of director of plantations, state railways and telegraphs of Egypt. He cultivated successfully cactus for fibre, casuarina for telegraph poles, *Hyoscyamus muticus* yielding the alkaloid hyoscamine, and other plants. Having discovered nitrate of soda in a clay in Upper Egypt, he was appointed by the government to superintend the process of its extraction. At the same time he engaged in exploration. In 1887 he surveyed two routes between the Nile and the Red Sea in about N. lat. 26°. In 1891 he was appointed by the Khedive to the command of an important expedition in a more southern part of the same desert (about N. lat. 24°). In this expedition he rediscovered the abandoned emerald mines of Sikait and Zabbara which had been worked at various epochs from early times. As the result of Floyer's report these mines were reopened. The outcome of this expedition, antiquarian, scientific, and economic, is fully described in his official publication 'Etude sur la Nord-Etbaï entre le Nil et la Mer Rouge' (Cairo, 1893, 4to, with maps and illustrations). For services to the military authorities Floyer received the British medal 'Egypt 1882,' with clasp 'The Nile 1884-85,' and the Khedive's bronze star. Floyer, who was popular with his native employees, had a mastery of Arabic and possessed an ear for minute differences of dialect. He described his Egyptian explorations in 'The Mines of the Northern Etbaï' (Trans. Roy. Asiatic Soc. October 1892); 'Notes on the Geology of the Northern Etbaï' (Trans. Geol. Soc. 1892); 'Further Routes in the Eastern Desert of Egypt' (Geogr. Journ. May 1893); and 'Journeys in the Eastern Desert of Egypt' (Proc. Roy. Geogr. Soc. 1884 and 1887). To the Journal of the 'Institut Egyptien' for 1894-96 he contributed many papers on antiquarian, botanical, and agricultural matters. (Ref. *Dictionary of National Biography* and *Biographical Dictionary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*).

Floyer died in Cairo in 1903, and is extensively mentioned in several works including *Life, Letters and Diaries of Lieutenant General Sir Gerald Graham* and *The Story of My Life* by Sir Harry H. Johnston.

Sold with a copy of *Notes on a Sketch Map of two Routes in the Eastern Desert of Egypt* by the recipient, extensive copied research, and several photographic images of the recipient.

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Pair: Surgeon Major M. O'C. Drury, Royal Army Medical Corps, who had been mentioned in despatches for his service in Burma 1885-86, and was the Army Medical Officer in Charge of the Langman Hospital, Bloemfontein, South Africa during the Boer War. On his medical staff was one Dr Conan Doyle, who went on to mention him in his book *Memories and Adventures*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Surgn. M. O'C. Drury. Med: Staff.) *cleaned*; Khedive's Star, dated 1884, unnamed as issued, *generally very fine or better* (2) £400-£500



Maurice O'Connor Drury joined the Army Medical Service as a surgeon in July 1880, and advanced to surgeon major in July 1892. He served in the Sudan Campaign of 1885 (Medal with clasp, and Khedive's Star), and then with the Burmese Expedition 1885-86 (Mentioned in Despatches, Medal with clasp). He was appointed to the military command of the Langman Hospital in January 1900:

'This hospital, which consists of one hundred beds, with marquees and thirty-five tents, has left in the *Oriental* for South Africa. The hospital, unlike other civil ones, is not a base-hospital, but is going to "the front," where its services are greatly needed.

The greatest thought and care have been bestowed on its equipment, and no expense spared to provide, not only the most complete outfit of surgical appliances, medicines, stretchers, etc, but also innumerable comforts and nourishments that will so much help to alleviate the sufferings and hasten the recovery of the sick and wounded.

Mr Archie L. Langman (Lieutenant Middlesex Yeomanry), son of the donor, will accompany it as Treasurer.... Mr Robert O'Callaghan, F.R.C.S., of Harley Street, Surgeon to the French Hospital in London, is Surgeon-in-Chief, and is a specialist of repute in abdominal surgery. As gunshot-wounds of the abdomen have been very frequent and serious during the present war, his services will be of special value to our soldiers at "the front." Mr C. Gibbs, F.R.C.S., of Harley Street, Assistant Surgeon Charing Cross Hospital, is Surgeon.... Dr. Conan Doyle is Physician.... Major M. O'C. Drury, R.A.M.C., who has been appointed by the War Office as the Army Medical Officer in charge of the Langman Hospital...

The staff of this hospital was inspected by the Duke of Cambridge on Feb. 21 at the headquarters of the St. George's Rifles, Davies Street, Portman Square. On the entry of the Duke of Cambridge, the staff was called to order, by Major O'C. Drury, R.A.M.C., the military officer in command. The Duke carefully inspected the men, and the medical officers were presented to him. The Duke then, in a short speech, congratulated the staff on having the opportunity of serving their Queen and Country in South Africa...' (*The Sketch*, 7 March 1900)

The same publication also followed the progress of the hospital in Bloemfontein, and published photographs of Drury showing Lord Roberts around the hospital, and Dr Conan Doyle attending to the sick. The latter recalled his time there, and Drury, thus:

When we were complete we were quite a good little unit... We were compelled to have one military chief, as a bond with the War Office, and this proved to be one Major Drury, a most amusing Irishman who might have come right out of Lever. To leave service and to "marry a rich widow with a cough" was, he said, the height of his ambition. He was a very pleasant companion in civil life, but when it came to duties which needed tact and routine he was rather too Celtic in his methods, and this led to friction and occasional rows in which I had to sustain the point of Mr Langman. I have no doubt he thought me an insubordinate dog, and I thought him - well, he has passed away now, and I remember him best as a very amusing companion.' (*Memories and Adventures* by Arthur Conan Doyle refers)

Drury resided at Cynghordy Hall, Carmarthenshire, and was killed in a shooting accident there in December 1906. He was climbing over a fence, when he slipped and fell with his gun going off in the process.

Drury also features as a character in Kieran McMullen's *Sherlock Holmes and the Mystery of the Boer War Waggon*, a copy of which is included with the lot.

Sold with copied research, including photographic images of recipient.



Pair: Trumpeter E. Newton, 20th Hussars, who was noted as sounding the 'Charge' at Gemaizah, and was killed in action during that battle, 20 December 1888

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (1461. Trumptr. E. Newton. 20th Hussars.); Khedive's Star, undated, unnamed as issued, *generally good very fine, and a unique single clasp award to a Trumpeter in the regiment (2)*

£2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Medals to Trumpeters from the Collection of Roderick Cassidy, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2004.

Edward Newton was a native of Edmonton, London, and was killed in action at Gemaizah, whilst serving as a Trumpeter with the 20th Hussars, 20 December 1888:

'I am glad to find that at least one board of guardians can do justice to the memory of those who reflect credit on their teaching. The Strand Guardians have resolved to place a marble slab in the dining hall of their schools at Edmonton, bearing a suitable inscription in memory of Trumpeter Newton, of the 20th Hussars, who sounded the "charge" the other day at Suakin. Newton, who was twenty-six years of age, was educated at Edmonton, and joined the Army when only 15. He was one of the many boys whom that prince of trumpeters, Binnie, late of the 2nd Life Guards, fitted for the service of the Crown. All those who are interested in the education of youths for the military service should take an early opportunity of inspecting Mr Binnie's class. It would be difficult to find a smarter set of lads anywhere in England.' (*The People*, 6 January 1889 refers)

During the cavalry charge at Gemaizah, three troopers and Trumpeter Newton were killed and mutilated, prompting not merely feelings of rage and vengeance but the reflections of Trooper E. L. Wedlake:

'It was indeed a glorious charge, though marred with grief and pain. For Newton, Thomas, Jordan, Howes, were numbered with the slain. We bore them from the field of strife with tenderness and love. And trusted that their souls had found a resting place above. Then our thoughts returned to Cairo camp, with mottoes and its flowers. With saddened recollections of its gay and festive bowers. We wept for our gallant comrades, as still in death they lay. And in the camp of our beaten foes we spent our Christmas Day.'

The four men of the 20th Hussars were re-interred in the Khartoum Cemetery of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Sold with copied research.



The rare and important 'Egypt and Sudan' pair awarded to George Zeidan, an Interpreter attached to the Intelligence Department, who was a prolific Christian Lebanese Journalist, editor and teacher, who wrote 23 novels, and is also considered to have been one of the first thinkers to help formulate the theory of Arab Nationalism

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (323. Interpr. G. Zeidan.) edge bruise, scratch mark to edge after naming; Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, generally good very fine and rare (2) £800-£1,200



Provenance: J. Webb Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008 and Dix Noonan Webb, May 2019 (both times as a single Egypt and Sudan Medal).

One of 11 interpreters shown on the roll as entitled to the clasp Abu Klea, and the only one entitled to this combination of clasps.

George Zeidan or 'Jurji Zaydan', 'Jorge Zaydan', 'Georgie Zeidan' or 'Jirji Zaydan' was born in Beirut, Ottoman Syria (present day Lebanon) in December 1861. He was a prolific Christian Lebanese journalist, editor and teacher, most noted for his creation of the magazine *al Hilal* (The Crescent) in 1892, which he used to serialise his twenty-three historical novels. His primary goal, as a writer and intellectual during the Nahda (Awakening), was to make the common Arabic population know their history through the entertaining medium of the novel. He is also considered to have been one of the first thinkers to help formulate the theory of Arab nationalism.

Zeidan 'equipped with letters of recommendation... arrived in Egypt in 1883. In Cairo he soon took over the editorship of *al-Zaman*, a daily newspaper. He remained its editor until 1884. The reason for leaving this job are not evident. Neither are his motives clear as to why with his friend Gabr Dumit he joined Wolseley and his expeditionary corps that was to relieve Gordon at Khartoum. Zaidan [sic] was attached to this army as a dragoman, and guide.

We may catch a glimpse of his life with the British Army in the description by Nasib Abdallah Sibli al Lubani, tension developed between the British officers and the Syrian dragomans. An English officer commanded Zaidan to do some menial work which Zaidan refused. It came to blows between the officer and Zaidan until a high ranking officer and friend of Zaidan re-established order. After the Wolseley expedition, sent too late, had been unable to save Gordon it returned to Egypt. Zaidan took his leave of the Army and returned in 1885 together with Gabr Dumit to Beirut where they both started studying languages.' (*Gurgi Zaidan, His Life and Thought* BY T. Philip refers)

Zeidan had been attached to the Intelligence Department for service in Egypt and the Sudan, and had served with Captain W. W. C. Verner who was employed in an intelligence gathering capacity. Zeidan gets several mentions in *The Military Diary of Colonel W. W. C. Verner*:

'April 2nd: Sent Zaidan [sic] to Ambokul Market. He got the usual news about revolt in Kordofan, sickness etc. and that 2,000 spearmen and 60 regulars with rifles were at Birti.

April 17th: George Zaidan, my interpreter's subordinate refused to obey an order and said "You cannot make me". Severe crisis, ending in my having to show him my revolver and George doing as he was bid.

May 4th: George Zaidan visited Ambokul in order to interview a man I had heard of recently come from Khartoum, but who was sick and unable to come and see me. His name is Mohamed Kheir Aga and he said that he left Khartoum on the day it fell and was kept a prisoner at Omdurman for two months. Gordon was killed near the church when about to blow up the magazine. He was killed with sticks, no other weapon was used. His head was cut off and taken to Omdurman. He saw it there all the time he was at Omdurman. It was there when he left about April 12th.

May 28th: Drifted about 4 miles. Landed with George Zaidan and found the villagers in great fright as they had heard the 'Bashi Bazouks' were coming down stream and would kill their cattle!

Zeidan died in Cairo, Egypt in July 1914, and The Zaidan Foundation based in Bethesda, Maryland, U.S.A was set up by members of his family in 2009 to enhance intercultural understanding and the dissemination of Arabic culture.

Sold with copied research, and photographic images of the recipient.

88



Pair: Captain F. L. Blossie, West India Regiment

Ashanti Star 1896, unnamed as issued; East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1897-98, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (Capt. F. L. Blossie. 1/W.I.R.) *unofficial retaining rod between clasps, and alteration to lugs to facilitate additional clasp, good very fine (2)*

£460-£550

Francis Lynch Blossie was born in November 1868, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Highland Light Infantry in May 1889. He transferred as lieutenant to the West India Regiment in November 1893, and suffered with fever in 1895. Blossie advanced to captain, and served in the Ashanti Expedition of 1896, in West Africa in 1897-98, and was employed in the Hinterland Operations in Sierra Leone. He served as a staff officer to the Governor of Sierra Leone and deputy assistant adjutant general.

The 'death occurred during Tuesday night, last week, of Captain Lynch Bloss [sic], of Moorcroft, Waterford, at the early age of 47 years. The deceased gentleman had not resided in the town, and died from pneumonia. Captain Bloss, in the early part of the war, went out to France and rendered useful service to his country in the Records Office.' (*Western Gazette*, 26 February 1915 refers)

Captain Blossie died in Lymington, Hampshire in February 1915. (*MIC* gives entitlement to 1914 Star, but no indication of it being issued or claimed)

Sold with copied research.

89



Pair: Company Sergeant Major J. Adams, West India Regiment and Royal Highlanders

Ashanti Star 1896, unnamed as issued; East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1897-98, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (1835 Coy Sejt Major J. Adams, 2: W.I. Regt) *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)*

£460-£550

James Adams was born in Auchinlea, Stoneham, and initially served with the 3rd Militia Battalion, Royal Highland Regiment. He then attested for the Royal Highlanders aged 18 years and 4 months in 1884. Adams served as company sergeant major with the West India Regiment, and *Ashanti* 1895-96 by I. McInnes and M. Fraser gives 'The four CSM's were almost certainly white soldiers seconded from British Regiments.'

Company Sergeant Major Adams was discharged after 22 years and 4 months service, 10 October 1906, with the intention of residing at 92 Rosebank, Dundee.

Sold with copied research.



Four: Commander W. H. S. Ball, Royal Navy, 'who was one of the pioneers of the British Submarine Service, and who, with Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Captain Percy Addison, R.N., Captain Algernon Candy, R.N. and others did much by taking incalculable risks to bring the Submarine Service to its present high state of perfection'

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (W. H. S. Ball, Mid., H.M.S. Forte.); 1914-15 Star (Lt. Commr. W. H. S. Ball, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Commr. W. H. S. Ball, R.N.) mounted for wear, generally good very fine (4) £600-£800

William Henry Strickland Ball was born in Bristol in July 1879, and joined the Royal Navy as a cadet with H.M.S. *Britannia* in July 1893. He advanced to midshipman in 1895, and served with H.M.S. *Forte* from August 1896. Ball advanced to lieutenant in April 1901, attained his 1st Class Torpedo Certificate in 1903, and qualified as lieutenant (technical) 1st class the following year.

Ball advanced to lieutenant commander in April 1909, and was appointed to H.M.S. *Columbine* additional (Technical) for duty in connection with Trawlers, Firth of Forth from 13 October 1914 - November 1918. His service record at first sight appears to be that of a naval officer steering a perfectly normal progression through his career in the Technical Branch, albeit with some focus on torpedoes. However, the following mentions of him in *At Sea with Joseph Conrad*, written by Captain J. G. Sutherland, R.N., indicate that what is shown on his naval record for 1914-18 was cover for his true activities at the naval base of Granton, Rosyth, Scotland. At the latter the Special Service (Decoy Duty) was begun as an offshoot of the Admiralty's Q-ship policy.

Joseph Conrad was fascinated by the idea of the use of decoy ships to attack German submarines and, using his influence as a world famous author, was able to secure a berth on H.M. Brigantine "Ready" which Sutherland was to command on her covert operations October - November 1916. Sutherland writes of Conrad:

'He was somewhat surprised when I told him that the idea was not conceived by the Admiralty, not even a professional seaman, but by a purely business man, head of one of the largest manufacturing industries in the country, who on the outbreak of war, surrendered everything, and accepted a junior commission in the R.N.V.R. onboard one of H.M. sea going vessels. Later on, this man, by sheer ability and powers of organisation, was promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed as Senior Staff Officer at Granton, then one of the largest and most important bases on the East Coast.

Conrad was greatly interested, and wished to know more about him - how the idea came to him, and who he was. I was glad of this, as it gave me an opportunity of paying a tribute to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and to Commander Kenneth Walker, the originator of the idea. Commander Walker discussed the possibilities of fitting out such a vessel and sailing her under a neutral flag with Commander W. H. S. Ball, R.N., the technical expert of the base; the idea having received his blessing, they both approached the Commodore, who agreed to ask for Admiralty sanction...

Conrad enjoyed these stories greatly, and was somewhat sorry that at the time I could not recount more. He was amused with a story told to me by Commander W. H. S. Ball, R.N., who was one of the pioneers of the British Submarine Service, and who, with Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Captain Percy Addison, R.N., Captain Algernon Candy, R.N. and others did much by taking incalculable risks to bring the Submarine Service to its present high state of perfection. Commander Ball's story was of what he described as the earliest ancestor of the "K" boat.'

Ball served as Assistant Superintendent R.N. at the Greenock Torpedo Factory, November 1918 - November 1923. He advanced to commander in September 1922, and his final appointment was as the Assistant Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Torpedo Range, Weymouth, from which he retired in November 1927. In later life he resided at 1 Ullswater Crescent, Weymouth, and was a member of Weymouth Town Council. Commander Ball died in Weymouth in November 1939.

Sold with copied research.



A scarce 'Defence of Kumassi' group of five awarded to Doctor E. H. Tweedy, Assistant Colonial Surgeon at Kumassi during the siege and one of the Governor's party in the break out from the city. Tweedy, a 'good hinterland medical officer... well suited to the Northern Territories', had already been wounded, and mentioned in despatches for service on the Gold Coast in 1897. He was wounded during the Defence of Kumassi, 29 April 1900, and once again mentioned in despatches for his good service. Tweedy served in the Togoland Expedition of August 1914, and went on to become the Principal Medical Officer, Sierra Leone, after the Great War

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (Asst: C. Surgeon E. H. Tweedy, G. C. Constby); Ashanti 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi (Dr: E. H. Tweedy. A.F.F.); 1914-15 Star (E. H. Tweedy.); British War and Victory Medals (E. H. Tweedy.) mounted as originally worn, generally nearly very fine or better (5) £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2003.

Edward Herbert Tweedy (LRCSI & LM, LRCPI & LM) appears to have first registered as a civil surgeon in 1892 at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. He was appointed a medical officer in the Gold Coast in 1897, and served attached to the Gold Coast Constabulary in the Northern Territory Expedition 1897-98 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, and wounded).

The following is given in relation to Tweedy being wounded:

'Gold Coast. Wanton attacks made on British subjects by the natives in the Gold Coast hinterland, south of Gambaga, induced Colonel Northcott with 100 Hausas to make a punitive visit to that region in March. Some fighting took place in occupying the town of the rebellious tribe. Among the seventeen wounded of the British force were Lieutenant Middlemist and Dr Tweedy.' (*Annual Register of World Events 1899*, by J. Dodsley refers)

Doctor Tweedy was one of the Assistant Colonial Surgeons at Kumassi in 1900 and with Captain Davidson-Houston, the acting Resident, greeted the Governor, Sir Frederick Hodgson, and Lady Hodgson on the outskirts of Kumassi on 25th March 1900. During the siege that followed the 'daily issue of rations was carried out with great care and scrupulous fairness by Dr Tweedy and Mr Grundy, one of the mines officials, who had to keep a remarkably sharp look out for attempts on the part of the soldiers to snatch an extra biscuit or two.' (*The Golden Stool*, by F. Myatt refers) Tweedy was wounded during the siege, 29 April 1900:

'The result of the battle was an overwhelming defeat of the rebels on the north side. The next day we buried 130 bodies, and I have no doubt that in addition to those their losses were very heavy. Our casualties I am happy to say were insignificant. Doctor Tweedy was wounded on the head, but is doing well. No other Europeans were touched.

Insurgent bands every day becoming bolder. In view of telegram from Governor of Lagos, intend to detain Tweedy. He is in bad health and must be relieved as soon as possible. Urge despatch from England of Medical Officers as soon as possible.' (*Sessional Papers. House of Commons 1901. Volume 48* refers)

With the besieged garrison in imminent danger of starvation, Sir Frederick and Lady Hodgson finally, on the 23rd June, together with 24 Europeans, including Dr Tweedy, a force of some 600 native soldiers and over a thousand non-combatants, left Kumassi. They left behind them a small garrison of two officers and a medical officer with about a hundred men, who were relieved by the relief force under Brigadier-General Sir J. Willcocks on the 15th July. Willcocks took away the sick and wounded and again left behind a small garrison. This was in turn relieved by the force under Colonel A. P. Burroughs on the 5th August.

Doctor Tweedy was mentioned in the despatch of Major A. Morris, Commanding Kumassi Garrison, dated 12 July 1900, *London Gazette* 4 December 1900: 'Assistant Colonial Surgeons E. H. Tweedy and A. J. Chalmers displayed much zeal and energy in their manifold duties.'

On the outbreak of the Great War Doctor Tweedy was Deputy Principal Medical Officer, Gold Coast, and took part in the Togoland Expedition in 1914:

'On 18th August [1914] the Deputy Medical Officer of the Gold Coast Colony, Doctor E. H. Tweedy with one other medical officer, Doctor J. M. O'Brien, three dispensers and three dressers arrived at Lome from Accra, and took charge of the base there.' (*Medical Services General History 1921* refers)

By the end of the war Tweedy was Principal Medical Officer, West African Medical Staff, in Sierra Leone. He was described as a 'good hinterland medical officer... well suited to the Northern Territories.'

Tweedy returned to Dublin upon his retirement, and resided at 25 South Frederick Street. He died in 1938.

Sold with copied research, and a group photographic image of the Europeans besieged in the Fort at Kumassi.

For the recipient's related miniature awards, see the following lot.

92



The group of five miniature dress medals attributed to Doctor E. H. Tweedy, Assistant Colonial Surgeon

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98; Ashanti 1900, 1 clasp, Kumassi; 1914 Star, with clasp; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn, very fine (5) £140-£180

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2003.

For the recipient's full-sized awards, see the previous lot.

Note 1914 Star rather than 1914-15 Star.

93



Three: Private J. Gerrard, 21st Lancers, who rode in 'A' Squadron, alongside Winston Churchill, in the charge at Omdurman, 2 September 1898

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3646. Pte. J. Gerrard. 21/L'Cr.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3646 Pte. Gerrard. 21/Lrs.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (3646 Pte J. Gerrard 21st Lrs) mounted for display, minor edge bruising, generally very fine (3) £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: T. Gustard Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2006.

J. Gerrard served with the 21st Lancers in the Sudan, and is confirmed as having taken part in the famous Charge at Omdurman as part of "A" squadron commanded by Major H. Finn, with Lieutenant Winston Churchill as one of its Troop Commanders.

Gerrard was discharged in April 1914, the same year in which he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal.

Sold with copied research, and a photographic image of recipient in a group stood behind Private T. Byrne, V.C.

94



Pair: Private J. Watson, 21st Lancers, who rode with 'B' Squadron in the famous charge at Omdurman, 2 September 1898

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3440. Pte. J. Watson. 21/Lancers.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (3440 Pte J. Watson 21st Lcrs) *generally very fine (2)* £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2005.

John Watson was born in the Parish of St. John's, Margate, Kent in 1873. A labourer by occupation and a serving member of the Thames Division, Royal Engineers Militia, he attested for the cavalry on 22 April 1892, aged 19 years. Posted to the 21st Lancers he served in India, February 1893 - October 1896 and in Egypt and the Sudan, October 1896 - November 1899. He served in the Sudan and as a member of "B" Squadron rode in the famous charge at Omdurman, 2 September 1898 - his squadron suffered the heaviest losses during the charge, with 9 men killed and 26 wounded. Watson was discharged after completing his period of engagement in 1904.

95



Three: Private A. Pool, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action at Belmont, 23 November 1899

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3760. Pte. A. Pool. 1/Northd. Fus.) *minor edge nick*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Belmont (3760 Pte A. Poole. [sic] North'd: Fus.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (3760. Pte A. Pool. 5th Fusers.) *regimentally engraved naming, generally extremely fine (3)* £700-£900

A. Pool was a native of Scarborough, Yorkshire. He served during the Boer War with the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, and was killed in action at Belmont, 23 November 1899. On the latter date the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Yorkshire Light Infantry had been tasked with the capture of Table Mountain, and met stiff resistance. The Boers had built sangars on the slopes and the two battalions were forced to clear these whilst under enfilade fire from a hitherto unknown Boer force on Mont Blanc, a kopje to the east of Gun Hill and Table Mountain. After a ferocious days fighting British losses, which included the Guards attack on Gun Hill, amounted to 4 officers and 71 men killed or died of wounds, and 24 officers and 199 men wounded.

Sold with copied research.



Pair: Major F. E. Ryde, West India Regiment, who was mentioned in despatches for his services in Sierra Leone, and later commanded the garrison at Fumsu during the Ashanti Campaign of 1900

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (Maj: F. E. Ryde. 3/W.I.R.); Ashanti 1900, no clasp (Major. F. E. Ryde. 1/W. India: Rgt.) *suspension slack on last, nearly very fine (2)* £700-£900

F. E. Ryde was born in November 1862, and commissioned lieutenant in the West India Regiment in February 1884. He advanced to captain in November 1891, and to major in December 1897. Ryde served as governor's adjutant for Jamaica and St. Lucia, before serving in operations in Sierra Leone as part of the Mendiland Expedition (Mentioned in Despatches *London Gazette* 29 December 1899).

The following extract from *Cannibals and Tongo Players of Sierra Leone* by M. Kalous, refers to his time in Sierra Leone:

'From the District Commissioner Sherbro to the Colonial Secretary. Impenni Punitive Expedition.

"I issued an ultimatum to Tua Yammi Chief of Bambaia to surrender unconditionally to me here and that on the event of non compliance I should cause a military punitive expedition to move into the Impenni and lay waste to the country. The conditions not having been conformed to, I communicated with Major Ryde, and desired that troops might be sent to Impenni, myself accompanying the expedition. I burnt Bambaia and after crossing the creek destroyed Futa. Mokelpi was burnt, Impenni town was reached. One of the guides pointed out the spot where the late Assistant District Commissioner Mr Hughes, was murdered, and the skeleton was found, also another skeleton, and a third skeleton was said to be there. I was unable to find any traces of the late Mrs Hughes, although I personally carefully looked about the road for some distance where the unfortunate lady was said to have been massacred."

Alldrige 30th July 1898.'

Ryde was Specially Employed in West Africa 1900, with *The Ashanti Campaign of 1900* by C. H. Armitage giving the following details:

'About mid-day on the 13th July we arrived at Fumsu, which was the advance depot of the Ashanti Field Force. The garrison was under command of Major Ryde, West India Regiment.

The country between Fumsu and Bekwai being in the hands of the enemy, it was three days before Major Ryde would consent to allow us to proceed to the front, but on the 16th July a convoy was sent off, escorted by 100 men and 2 guns, under the command of Colonel Morland, whom we special services officers accompanied.'

Major Ryde is also mentioned in *The Great Drama of Kumasi* by W. M. Hall, and *The Relief of Kumasi* by H. C. J. Bliss, and he retired in December 1903.

Sold with copied research.

97 Pair: **Corporal of Horse A. C. Godfrey, 2nd Life Guards, later Assistant Superintendent, Ceylon Police and Inspector General of Police, Mauritius**

Coronation 1902, bronze; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (1985, Cpl A. C. Godfrey, 2/L. Gd:) mounted as worn in this order, edge bruising, very fine (2) £300-£400



A. C. Godfrey served as a corporal of horse with the Life Guards during the Second Boer War, prior to being appointed an assistant superintendent in the Ceylon Police in 1903. The following references are made to his career in *A History of the Ceylon Police, 1866-1913* by A. C. Dep:

'Assistant Superintendents were required to pass examinations in Criminal Law, Police Administration and the two languages within three years. A. C. Godfrey, J. H. Daniel and Gottlier among the junior officers, were doing extremely well... Permission was obtained to employ Mr A. C. Godfrey to train probationers in Drill and Equitation for six months. Godfrey subsequently moved from the school and served in the Central and Western Province... Mr A. C. Godfrey was due to go to England and was well acquainted with the Chief Constables of Sheffield, Westmorland, Cumberland and Leicestershire which were likely recruiting grounds. His brother (Major C. V. Godfrey) was the Chief Constable of Salford. Mr Godfrey was asked to recruit suitable types, in conjunction with the crown Agents.... Mr Godfrey was an officer of very good repute and a gentleman who can be relied on not to demean himself by stooping to malpractices.'

Godfrey was appointed Inspector General of Police, Mauritius, when the Great War broke out. He retired, having reached the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, in October 1926. Godfrey resided in Eastbourne upon his return to the UK, and died at Ufford, Suffolk in April 1952.

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

98 Three: **Private W. E. Roberts, 3rd Dragoon Guards, later South Lancashire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3662 Pte W. E. Roberts, 3rd Dgn: Gds;) last two clasps loose on riband as issued; British War and Victory Medals (32116 Pte. W. E. Roberts. S. Lan. R.) nearly extremely fine (3) £120-£160

William 'Bill' Roberts was born in London, and resided in Wandsworth. In between service during the Boer War and the Great War, Roberts was employed at Young's Brewery, Wandsworth. He is believed to have been invalided out of service due to frostbite (entitled to Silver War Badge), and returned to employment at the brewery. Roberts died in 1953.

Sold with copied research.

99 **The Boer War pair to Sergeant J. Glen, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), who was taken prisoner at Uitval Nek in July 1900, and killed in action at Klippan in February 1902**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (4225 Corpl: J. Glen. 2nd Dragoons); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4225 Serjt: J. Glen. 2nd Drgns:) toned, nearly extremely fine, and very rare with a K.S.A. to a casualty (2) £600-£800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2005.

J. Glenn was taken prisoner at Uitval Nek, along with the rest of his squadron under Captain J. Maxwell, 11 July 1900, all being subsequently released. Glen was killed in action at Klippan, 18 February 1902, in a fight mentioned in Lord Kitchener's final despatch of 8 March 1902:

'On the 18th February General Gilbert Hamilton was sharply engaged at Klippan, twenty miles south-east of Springs, with a body of Boers which was estimated to number about 500. Upon this occasion, I regret to say, a portion of a squadron of the Scots Greys detached to one flank was cut off, surrounded, and partially captured. Our casualties were Major Fielden and Captain Ussher mortally wounded, Lieutenant Rhodes and 2 men killed, and 6 wounded. The Boers were reported to have 8 men killed and wounded.'

The above was sketched in the *Illustrated London News*, 5 April 1902, and titled "The Mishap To The 2nd Royal Dragoons At Klippan."

Sold with copied research, including the above mentioned image.

100

Pair: Private A. Slattie, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), who led a colourful life filled with controversy and hardship - twice sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour during his military career, he then went on to be involved in a high profile Edinburgh murder trial, before succumbing to a near fatal train accident at Edinburgh Waverley when 'he was knocked down, with a unknown number of wheels passing over his right leg at the ankle'

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4688 Pte A. Slattie. 2nd Dragoons); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4688 Pte A. Slattie. 2nd Drgns.) *suspension slack on both, contact marks, fine (2)* £280-£320



Alexander Slattie was born on the Isle of Wight, and attested for the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) at Edinburgh in August 1899. He served with the regiment in South Africa and transferred to the Reserve in December 1906, being discharged in December 1911, after 9 years and 351 days service. It would appear that Slattie led a very colourful life - during his military service he was twice sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour, and was subsequently involved in a murder trial, and a near fatal accident.

On 17 December 1905 at the Edinburgh High Court of Justice a young man named George Gordon was tried for the murder of Elizabeth Tavendale in the house occupied by him at No. 3 North Richmond Street. He had cut her throat and beaten her head with a hammer. The jury after 25 minutes absence returned a unanimous verdict of culpable homicide, and the Lord Justice Clerk, without comment, sentenced the prisoner to twelve years penal servitude. Slattie, who had also been romantically involved with Elizabeth Tavendale, gave evidence during the subsequent trial. The case, and the trial, received a lot of coverage in the Scottish press with Slattie being referred to as 'The Soldier in the Box' and 'A Soldier Lover'. Court sketches of the individuals concerned also appeared in the press, with the case being variously referred to as "The Richmond Street Murder", "The Richmond Street Tragedy" and "Low Life Tragedy, Sordid Revelations."

The following extracts also appeared at the time:

'Alex Slattie, private "B" Squadron, Royal Scots Greys, Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh said that the deceased's sister was married to a brother of his. In July 1904 when he was on furlough, and staying with his brother, he came intimate with the deceased, and was in the habit of keeping company with her at that time. Till her death he saw her frequently at night. On the Thursday evening he met her in the High Street, and accused spoke to him. Gordon was very angry and said something about the witness having anything more to do with the girl. Gordon used bad language, and the witness thought the deceased said to Gordon, "What have you got to do with it?" The witness was in the deceased's company on the Saturday night till four o'clock on Sunday morning...'

'A Soldier Lover - Alexander Slattie (26) a private in the Royal Scots Greys, who wore two medals and clasps said he became acquainted with Tavendale a year ago when he was in Edinburgh on furlough after coming home from South Africa. When his regiment was at Norwich he corresponded with her. He only became acquainted with Gordon when his regiment came to Edinburgh in November last...'

Slattie married two years later, and continued to reside in Edinburgh whereupon being discharged from the army he was employed on the railways:

'Just before 1pm on 11th July 1914, goods porter Alexander Slattie was on duty at the North British Railway's Edinburgh Waverley Goods Station. He was in the delivery office when local confectioner R. Diekman called to pick up a suitcase. Slattie offered to carry the case. Slattie told Diekman he would take him by a short cut - across the lines between the goods station and the passenger station. Diekman protested against going that way as he considered it dangerous. Eventually Slattie persuaded Diekman to go with him, but whilst crossing the lines Diekman suddenly realised that an approaching train was almost upon them. He shouted a warning and rushing forward was very fortunate to get clear of the train. Slattie was less fortunate - he was knocked down, with a unknown number of wheels passing over his right leg at the ankle. Inspector Campbell was stern in his admonition of Slattie: he had no right to leave the goods station when he did so, and he added to the offence by inducing a member of the public to trespass on the Company's lines.' (*Railway Work, Life & Death* by M. Esbester refers)

Slattie died in Edinburgh in September 1952.

Sold with photographic images of recipient, and copied research.

Four: Colonel H. R. Milvain, 12th Lancers, who received a 'bullet through his neck, which came out through his jaw', during the charge of the 12th Lancers at the Battle of Diamond Hill, 11 June 1900. He later served with the 6th Reserve Cavalry Regiment during the Irish Rebellion of 1916, and served in France as Horse Master to the Royal Field Artillery. Milvain commanded the 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Home Guard during the Second World War

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (Lieut. H. R. Milvain, 12: R: Lancers) impressed naming, edge *bruise*; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major H. R. Milvain.); Defence Medal, mounted for wear, *otherwise generally good very fine (4)* £800-£1,200



Henry Roland Milvain was born in London in January 1880. He was the son of Thomas Milvain, Q.C., of Eglington Hall, Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham, Recorder of Bradford, and later Judge Advocate General. Milvain's obituary, which appeared in 9/12 Lancer's Regimental Journal, gives the following:

'Roley Milvain joined the 12th Royal Lancers in 1899 from Sandhurst and served in the Regiment during the South African War, when he was badly wounded. As soon as he had recovered, he rejoined the Regiment in India, and subsequently served as Adjutant. He was seconded, in 1907, to become Adjutant of the Northumberland Hussars, and in 1911 he left the 12th Lancers and joined that Regiment. At the start of the 1914 war, he rejoined the 12th Lancers, being posted as Adjutant to the 6th Reserve Cavalry Regiment (5th and 12th Lancers) who were stationed, first at Marlborough Barracks Dublin, and afterwards in the Gunner Barracks at Kildare, where he was at the time of the 1916 Irish Rebellion. When the 6th Reserve Cavalry Regiment was disbanded after the Rebellion, Roley joined the B.E.F. in France as a horse master to the Royal Field Artillery. He was demobilized early in 1919.

During the 1939-45 war he joined the Home Guard and commanded a Battalion. Roley Milvain was a great foxhunter. Whilst still at Eton, he was master of the Beagles. For the season of 1898, and again in 1910, when he was Adjutant of the Northumberland Hussars, he took over the Mastership of the Percy Foxhounds, hunting hounds himself until 1921, with the exception of the War Years, when his wife hunted hounds for him. In 1921 he retired from the Percy, and formed his private pack of hounds 'The Milvain'. He hunted these hounds himself, without subscription, until he retired in 1955 at the age of 75.

His was one of the last packs of foxhounds to be hunted without a subscription, in Great Britain. During the forty-five years that Roley hunted hounds, he showed most excellent sport, and there were few better judges of hounds on the flags. He took great interest in racing, and rode and trained many winners. He died on 17th August, 1960, in his 81st year. A very great sportsman who will be sadly missed in the County of Northumberland, where he lived.'

The wound that the obituary refers to, was suffered by Milvain during the charge of the 12th Lancers at the Battle of Diamond Hill, 11 June 1900. He received a 'bullet through his neck, which came out through his jaw.'

The regiment fought conspicuously at Diamond Hill, where they charged to save the guns of "Q" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. It was 'in this action that the aristocratic and gallant Lord Airlie, commanding the 12th Lancers, was killed just after leading his men in a boot-to-boot charge. *The Times History* recorded that his last words were an order: "Troops about wheel!" Churchill reported the order as "Files about!" but according to Conan Doyle his last words were addressed to a cursing sergeant: "Pray moderate your language." (*The Great Boer War* by B. Farwell refers)

Of the 60 men that Lord Airlie led to clear the guns, one other officer apart from himself was killed, one was captured, and Milvain and six other ranks were wounded. He was presented with his Q.S.A. by the King, 29 July 1901. Having survived the Great War, Milvain commanded the 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Home Guard until their stand down in December 1944.

M.I.D. Unconfirmed.

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

Three: Squadron Sergeant Major H. H. Coxen, 18th Hussars, later Yorkshire Hussars, who distinguished himself and was mentioned in despatches for his gallantry during a Boer ambush east of Uitkyk Station, 24 December 1900, 'I had rather a narrow shave myself, five bullets through my jacket, two through my pants. Not one of these touched my skin, although I was hit through the muscle of the leg below the calf.' Coxen, who was twice shipwrecked during previous employment with the merchant service, met a sad and untimely end at a rifle range in the Bedern Yeomanry Drill Hall, York, June 1908

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Belfast, Orange Free State (3122. Serjt: H. H. Coxen. 18/Hrs.) *unofficial rivets between 2nd and 3rd clasps*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3122 Serjt: H. Coxen. 18th Hussars); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3122 S. Sjt. Mjr. H. H. Coxen. 18/Hussars.) mounted for display, *light contact marks, therefore generally nearly very fine or better* (3) £360-£440

Provenance: D. Lloyd Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 2021.

H. H. Coxen was a native of Bristol, served with the 18th Hussars during the Second Boer War, and was mentioned in Lord Kitchener's despatch, 8 March 1901, for his gallantry during outpost duties at Uitkyk, near Middleburg, 24 December 1900. Coxen supplied a report for the action, which was reproduced in full in *The 18th Hussars in South Africa 1899-1902*, by Major C. Burnett. The following extracts are taken from that report:

'At 7.30am on the 24th December, 1900, Lieut. Thackwell, with our patrol of thirty-two non-commissioned officers and men of 'B' Squadron, relieved 'A' Squadron, which under command of Lieut. Wood, since 2am had been holding a position near the colliery to the East of Uitkyk Station, distant about three and a half miles from Middleburg. Reaching the colliery, we dismounted and relieved the different posts, and our horses, led by the number threes, were placed under cover. We had not taken up position more than ten minutes when we saw Boers moving about amongst the trees surrounding Van Niekirk's Farm, then we saw a waggon, which, with the Boers, was making towards the railway line. Lieut. Thackwell was occupying a position commanding the line, the ground affording little or no cover, with the exception of a few small ant heaps. Looking through my glasses I saw another party of the enemy threatening our left flank and rear, so sent Private Collier with a message to that effect to Lieut. Thackwell, meanwhile placing the five men (Privates Speigh, Slinger, Seppings, Kempster, and Jackson) and myself well extended to resist a flank attack. By this time the Mauser bullets were flying thick and fast, and we could hear Lieut. Thackwell's party hard at it as well...

Then we heard three loud explosions, which we at first thought were from the guns at Oliphant's River, but soon discovered they were caused by the charges of dynamite placed under the rails, which resulted in blowing up the line. As soon as this was accomplished the Boers (who certainly numbered 130, some say 150) devoted their whole attention to us, and as they had to advance for some distance up a gentle slope they made a fair mark, and we made it rather warm for them. We held on to our positions for quite an hour and three-quarters, then a shrill whistle sounded, ponies appeared as if by magic, the Boers were in the saddle in a twinkling, and they rushed us, yelling like fiends as they came. Slinger, Seppings, Kempster, and Jackson managed to reach their horses, but, to tell the truth, I did not miss them until I heard them shouting to Speight and myself, for they were bringing our horses up; but I waved them back, for I saw that it would mean the whole of us being captured, as the Boers were too close upon us.

Speight and I went on firing as quickly as we could, still hearing Lieut. Thackwell's party doing the same. When the Boers were within about one hundred yards of us we opened cut-offs and commenced magazine fire, the last shots ringing out when they were about ten or twelve yards away. The next second I was jerked on my feet by two burly Boers seizing my bandolier, my carbine wrenched out of my hand, and I saw Speight had been served in the same manner. We were then marched down into a hollow towards Van Niekirk's farm by four of them and two armed Kaffir boys, the remainder pursuing the four men who had got away, but they fortunately did not succeed in wounding or capturing one of them.

In about a quarter of an hour they returned, and then there was a big palaver, and very excited they seemed to get. Luckily Speight and I did not understand Dutch, or we certainly should not have been so unconcerned. Just then they were joined by a man in a white jacket, who evidently seemed to be someone in authority, although his appearance and dress would not have proclaimed it. They had a long talk with him, and we heard the name "Jansen" frequently mentioned, and angry faces were turned towards us as they pointed at us. Ultimately we were told to go, the man in the white jacket coming a little distance with us, saying to us before leaving that we should consider ourselves lucky for his timely arrival, as the majority of the Boers were for shooting us, on account of firing until the last moment, instead of laying down our carbines and putting our hands up....

I had rather a narrow shave myself, five bullets through my jacket, two through my pants. Not one of these touched my skin, although I was hit through the muscle of the leg below the calf, but not bad enough to go sick with, and it healed entirely in about a fortnight. In conclusion I heard from three different sources, one them being a Boer who was himself in the attack, and was captured some months afterwards, that the Boers had nine killed and nineteen wounded, five of the latter subsequently dying. "Jansen," I discovered, was one of Trichardt's leading men, and was amongst the killed.'

Coxen advanced to squadron sergeant major, and transferred to the Yorkshire Hussars. He committed suicide on the rifle range at the Bedern Yeomanry Drill Hall, York in June 1908.

Sold with copied research.



The outstanding and extremely rare 'double long service' group of three awarded to Regimental Sergeant-Major E. Morel, Royal Wiltshire Imperial Yeomanry, late Life Guards

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (100 Q.M. Sgt. E. Morel, 1st Impl: Yeo.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (714. Tp. Cpl. Maj: E. Morel. 2nd Life Gds.); Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (232 R.S. Maj: E. Morel. R. Wilts: I.Y.) mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £800-£1,200

Approximately 38 Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C. Medals awarded to Royal Wiltshire Imperial Yeomanry.

Edward Morel was born in 1854 at East Grinstead, West Sussex, the son of Alfred Morel and Ellen Tate. By family repute his father was the illegitimate child of the union between a Madame Morel of France and William, 3rd Baron de Blaquier, of Ardkill in the County of Londonderry, who later committed suicide at Norwood in consequence of failing health associated with lithropic disease and smallpox.

The 1881 England Census records Morel as married to Sarah Ann and living at the barracks of the Life Guards in Regents Park whilst serving as corporal of horse in the 2nd Battalion. A decade later he is noted as R.M. of 'G' Troop at Rood Ashton (*The Annals of the Yeomanry of Wiltshire*, refers) and the 1911 Census records the couple living at West Ashton, near Trowbridge, Wiltshire, his occupation described as 'Army pensioner and storage agent'. He is also father to a 20 year old daughter named Nora. Affectionately known as 'The Sergeant Major' in his village and known for his bluff and hearty manner and burly structure and build, Morel died in 1933 having struggled with failing health for two years. His obituary, which was published in *The Parade (Trowbridge) Newspaper*, adds a little more detail regarding his career:

His was an interesting and varied career. As a young man he served for two years in the St. George's Volunteers, London - for he was a Londoner and in all his years in Wilts never quite lost the accent of the Metropolis. After this he joined the Life Guards, and served in this famous regiment for 15 years, qualifying for the Long Service Medal. On leaving the regular army at the expiration of this period he became attached to the permanent staff of the Royal Wiltshire Imperial Yeomanry, with the rank of sergeant-major, and served the county's cavalry regiment for twenty-two years, qualifying for another long service medal - a very rare distinction - and retiring with the rank of regimental sergeant major in 1908. He was made the recipient at the annual camp, of a handsome cheque and piece of plate from his comrades of the Yeomanry, Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Palmer making the presentation.

When the two companies of the Royal Wilts Imperial Yeomanry were raised at Trowbridge in 1900 for service in the South African War, Sergt-Major Morel did splendid work in recruiting and training the men, and himself went to the front with them, with the rank of quartermaster sergeant. Though when the Great War came in 1914 he had long passed the age for active service, his heart was always with the forces, and many were the ways in which he served the country's cause at home. It will be recalled that it was Mr. Morel who provided Trowbridge with its first "Roll of Honour" board, which hung outside the Town Hall until the list became too long to be shown thereon, and a larger one became necessary.

After his military service had concluded he settled at West Ashton, carrying on the business as a forage merchant, but finding time for many public duties.'

This was in fact not the first time that details of Morel had appeared in the local press. He regularly wrote home to his wife during his service in South Africa, and details from these letters featured in the *Wiltshire Times and Trowbridge Advertiser*. He also provided details of the service of the 1st Wiltshire Yeomanry during the war, which appeared in the *Devizes & Wiltshire Gazette*, 14 March 1901:

'The Battalion reached Bloemfontein on 1st May and expected to join Lord Roberts in his advanced to Pretoria. They were turned to the right and sent to Thaba Nchu when they joined General Rubble's (8th) Division. They were practically the only cavalry of the Division, and their business was to round up all those commandos who were coming away over the Free State border for Natal. In this Rundle was successful Prinsloo surrendered with 6,000 Boers, although De Wet got away. Then they went to Harrismith anticipating they would soon go home, but instead of that they were sent away for two months trek to round up cattle. With the headquarters it was not thought the 1st Company would see any fighting, but it turned out that they fell in for a lot of sniping and small actions, and were the defenders of Ladybrand. Only a portion of the Wiltshire Yeomanry entered the Transvaal that was when they went to Standerton for supplies. Summing up the work of the Wiltshire Yeomanry, Quarter Master Sergeant Morel thinks they had the maximum of work and hardships and the minimum of glory. They had come in for a lot of sniping and had a number of deaths in that manner but they had not been in a general action, except when Prinsloo surrendered, and the 1st Company in the Defence of Ladybrand.'

Morel suffered from bouts of Enteric Fever, and was invalided home. He died in February 1927:

'In Morel we found the finest characteristics of an Englishman: Brave as a lion, generous to a degree, and that unselfish and unflinching virtue of always being able to smile, and above all to encourage others to smile, in the face of serious adversity.

His glorious record of service to his King and Country is known to all Wiltshire men. In our hearts we may store the one consolation - that were indeed the richer for his friendship, and the poorer for his passing.' (Obituary refers).

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

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Three: Sergeant Master Tailor J. A. Matthews, Lincolnshire Regiment, a native of British Guiana, and a Regimental stalwart who saw over 30 years service with the Colours

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2281. Serjt. J. A. Matthews. 2/Linc. Rgt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2281 Serjt:-Mr:-Tr: J. Matthews. Lincoln: Regt); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2281. Sgt. Mr. Tailor. J. Matthews. Linc. R.) generally very fine or better (3)

£300-£400



John Alleyne Matthews was a native West Indian born near Demerara, British Guiana in January 1853. He attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment at Dublin in December 1871, advanced to sergeant master tailor. Matthews served with the regiment during the Second Boer War, and the Regimental Order No. 4, 25 January 1902 gives the following:

'Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra having sent 22 pipes to the battalion for distribution among the senior Warrant Officers and N.C.O.'s and others selected by the Commanding Officer. The C.O. will distribute the pipes after the Church Parade tomorrow as follows.... Sergeant Master Tailor J. A. Matthews... The Commanding Officer sent the following letter to Her Majesty.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that the sincere thanks of the Battalion under my command may be conveyed to Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, and their high appreciation of the honour done to the Battalion by Her Majesty's most kind gift of 22 pipes. Those pipes I am distributing to N.C.O.'s and men who have been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, or been specially promoted for gallantry in the field, and to a few senior Warrant Officers and N.C.O.'s specially selected by me.

T. H. Bingham Day, Major.

Commanding 2nd Battalion, Lincoln Regiment.'

Matthews was discharged at Lincoln, 31 July 1902, having completed 30 years and 228 days service. He was aged 49 years old:

'Yet still I must record another departure, which severs the oldest link between the past and present. Sergt. Master Tailor Matthews left the battalion on the 12th inst., and truly, as the Commanding Officer, Major Day, said to him ere he left, the battalion will not seem like itself without him. For over 30 years he has held the position he now vacates, and his history during that period has been indeed the history of the battalion. He has been so prominent a figure that it will not soon be forgotten. Prior to his departure the officers at headquarters, headed by the Company, assembled to bid him "Good-bye", and wish him "God speed" and then to the strains of the "Lincolnshire Poacher" to which he had listened and marched so long - long ere many now serving were born - he marched to the waiting Cape cart accompanied by the Company. The strains of "Auld Lang Syne" sent him on his way very much effected, but all wish him a happy and peaceful future in which to enjoy his well earned pension.' (*Lincolnshire Chronicle*, 14 March 1902 refers)

Matthews was released to the employment of the woollen drapers Messrs. J. Platt & Co., 78 St. Martins Lane, London. In 1903 he embarked on the *Cayo Blanco* from London to Bermuda, presumably on route to visit the land of his birth. Matthews returned to London and married in 1907. He resided at 24 Mount Road, Hendon, and died aged 82 in September 1934.

Sold with a photographic image of recipient in uniform wearing his medals, and copied research.



The important 'Nyasaland 1915' campaign group of seven awarded to Major C. 'Champagne Charlie' Thorburn, late Royal Scots Fusiliers, who commanded the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve from August 1914, including on raids into German East Africa and on Lake Nyasa. Mentioned in Despatches multiple times, including for service during the Chilembwe Rebellion of 1915, he was a larger than life character - 'known from Johannesburg to Nairobi as Champagne Charlie, Nyasaland's tobacco king; and everyone loved him'

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut: C. Thorburn, R. Scots Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut: C. Thorburn. Rl: Scots Fus.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nyasaland 1915 (Capt: C. Thorburn. Depot Coy. 1/K.A.R.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. C. Thorburn. Nyasaland F.F.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major C. Thorburn.); **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, 5th Class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, *last with enamel damage, otherwise generally fine or better* (7) £1,800-£2,200



Kneeling front row, centre

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 3 August 1916, 25 September 1917 and 5 June 1919.

Charles Thorburn was born at Kerfield in 1881, and was the twin the son of Sir Walter Thorburn, M.P. of Peebleshire. He 'took up a military career on completing his education at Blairlodge. He served throughout the South African War with the Royal Scots Fusiliers, in which he held the rank of captain, and took part in the relief of Mafeking. At the end of the Boer War he took up business pursuits in Central Africa. On the outbreak of the Great War his offer of service was accepted, and for some time he was in charge of defences with the King's African Rifles. When the war ended he took up residence in Peebles, holding the rank of major on the Retired List of Officers.... In his youth Major Thorburn was a keen sportsman. He played rugby for Edinburgh Wanderers and Selkirk, and was secretary and a playing member of Peebles County Cricket Club. He engaged in big game hunting while in India and Africa, and presented of his trophies to the Peebles Museum.' (Obituary refers)

Thorburn was appointed to the command of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve, 4 August 1914, and carried out operations with them in German East Africa, and Lake Nyasa:

'The *Adventure* under her captain, Volunteer Leonard John Boardman, accompanied by Major Thorburn of the N.V.R., sailed into Spinxhaven in October [1914] to find it deserted. They took the opportunity to destroy a German workshop there and to inflict further damage to the *Wissman* [German Lake Steamer]. Sadly, shortly after this, on the night of 28-29 October the *Adventure* hit a rock at Muluka on the Portuguese East African coast, was wrecked, abandoned and sank...

The N.V.R. unit sent to Karonga has been reported of consisting of either 53 or 56 Volunteers including two officers. The officers might have been Thorburn, J. M. Purves, their transport officer, and/or J. C. Casson, their supply officer, making 55 to 56 in all. Fewer than 100 men of the N. V.R. qualified for the 1914-15 Star and about two thirds of these awards would have been made to those who were engaged in the actions at Karonga and Kasoa...' (*Cinderella's Soldiers (The Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve)* by P. Charlton refers)

Thorburn was mentioned in the despatch of Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. P. Hawthorn, dated Zomba 11 October 1915: 'Lieutenant, Temporary Captain C. Thorburn, Reserve of Officers. Has commanded the base and lines of communications from the commencement of the war. He has performed his duties very industriously, and arranged most satisfactorily for transport of troops and supplies from the sea coast to the lake.'

Thorburn's time, and reputation, in Nyasaland is recalled by R. Tremlett in *The Road to Ophir*:

"Could you wire my boss in Nyasaland for fare? I'm sure he will pay it."

"Yes, I'll do that. Who is he?"

When I mentioned the name the Consul laughed.

"Champagne Charlie Thorburn? Well, you'll surely have a time with him! Yes, I'll wire him right away... How on earth did you get in touch with Champagne Charlie?"

"It was on the ship from England to South Africa," I replied. "I had just left Cambourne School of Mines, in Cornwall, where I had done a course in assaying and mine surveying; and was on the way to my father, who had fixed a mining job for me. But I preferred to go with Thorburn to Nyasaland, and here I am."

I did not tell him all the details of that momentous trip... At Southampton, where I had joined the ship, I was told that I should be sharing a cabin with a Major Thorburn; and as soon as we met I realised that our cabin was to be a lively place. He weighed eighteen stones and had the clear blue eyes and rosy complexion of a schoolboy... Although his luggage was as yet unpacked, a bottle of champagne stood in an ice bucket in the cabin; and the room was filled with friends who had come to say good-bye.

Some years before, one of them told me, Charlie had resigned his commission in the regular army to settle in Nyasaland, then the Cinderella of Central Africa; for the way to it was long and intricate, and transport charges high. In a few years he had risen to create from the jungle vast tobacco and cotton estates; and to make, in prosperous years, ten thousand pounds. He was known from Johannesburg to Nairobi as Champagne Charlie, Nyasaland's tobacco king; and everyone loved him.

At night I sat in the smoking-room and listened to the tales he told; stories of wild barbarism in Central Africa; of lions and strange native customs; and, in particular, of the carefree life where excitement beckoned from every tropical mountain top...'

During 1915, Thorburn had also been involved in the proceedings of the Chilembwe Commission of Inquiry after the John Chilembwe Rebellion of that year. He was mentioned in the despatch of the Governor of Nyasaland *London Gazette* 3 August 1916:

'I have been much in contact with the work of Captain Thorburn. In addition to his duties connected with the Base and Lines of Communication, he has rendered important services as Commanding Officer of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve, and I was able to mention him specially in connection with the native rising in January, 1915. I feel that I cannot speak too highly of the valuable assistance he has rendered in many directions, and of his cheerfulness and indefatigability at all times.'

Major Thorburn returned to Peebles, and died there in September 1938.

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



Pair: Major W. E. Beamish, Bedfordshire Regiment, Munster Fusiliers and North Nigeria Regiment, who having served during the Boer War, saw extensive patrol duty in the bush of North Nigeria pre and during the Great War. He was subsequently attached to the Egyptian Government and served as Political and Intelligence Officer in charge of the Western Desert Province, Red Sea, May 1918 - February 1920

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut: W. E. Beamish. Bedford: Rgt.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Major W. E. Beamish) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2014.

Warburton Edward Beamish was commissioned second lieutenant in the 4th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment and his Officers File WO 339/8285 gives the following:

'4th Bedfordshire Regiment. 5th Munster Fusiliers 1900. Served in South Africa in Mounted Infantry. Lagos Battalion West African Field Force took part in Kwali Isihan operations 1905-06. Commanded the Ivede Patrol 1907, served with the 2nd Nigeria Regiment during the last war in the Cameroon Expedition. Commanded Northern Okegeri operations in 1915. Assistant Keeper of Gaols Nigeria 1916. Commanded Oweri Nqurn patrol 1917. Was Officer Commanding troops Oweri Province 1916-17. Resigned my battalion August 1917 proceeded to E.E.F. and was attached for duty to Egyptian Government afterwards and was Political and Intelligence Officer in charge of the Western Desert Province Red Sea from May 1918 to February 1920.'

Beamish advanced to captain in September 1906, and to major in March 1918 (MIC gives 'Theatre of War Africa August 1914 - medal issued 31 October 1922', confirming sole entitlement to BWM). Reports for some of Beamish's patrols are held, and details of one in particular for the Nguru Patrol which left Oweri, 18 November 1916, is revealing of his service:

'On 20 November I [Beamish] took 20 Rank & File and one machine gun and proceeded to Afor Market which market the Onicha people had recently opened against the Government orders. On the way the column was fired on by Onicha people and the Political Officer then handed over to the Military: I immediately replied to their fire, but could not ascertain if there were any casualties owing to the thick under-bush and that they were running. On 25th November I left Camp at 4am with 40 Rank & File and a machine gun, going on information received that the Onicha people had a bush camp where they had all their stock collected. Got to the quarter just before dawn and found people there, but they evidently had scouts in the trees to give the warning, however I got into them and killed two. On 28 November I went out with 30 Rank & File to bush-camps of Onicha people who were reported to be in hiding, after an hours march I got into them and they fired on the troops and then ran. We returned fire and killed 17, several being hit, we got away. Total amount of ammunition expended to date is 524 rounds; number killed 20, but I feel sure that several more were hit in the bush but it is impossible to find them....'

Beamish was demobilised in June 1921, and resided in Perranporth, Cornwall. He died in Newton Abbot in September 1961.

Sold with copied research, including photographic image of recipient in later life.



Three: **Captain L. H. D'O. 'Bill' Moule, East Lancashire Regiment and South Nigeria Regiment, who took part in active service in assorted operations against local tribesmen in South Nigeria 1903-11, largely under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. G. Heneker, D.S.O., Connaught Rangers. He married the daughter of the Irish nationalist politician Charles Stewart Parnell, and was a personal friend of Sir Roger Casement, the latter being executed for treason in August 1916**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut: L. H. D'O. Moule. E. Lanc: Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. L. H. D'O. Moule. E. Lanc. Regt.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, S. Nigeria 1902-03, West Africa 1906 (Lieut: L. H. D. O. Moule. S.N. Regt.) last clasp loose on riband, *light contact marks, generally very fine (3)* £800-£1,200

Provenance: R. Magor Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, July 2003 (when A.G.S. had 'S. Nigeria 1902-03' clasp only).

Louis Horsford D'Oyley Moule was born in Mizzapur, India in October 1876. He was the son of H. D. Moule, C.S.I., and educated at Exeter before enrolling as a cadet at Dartmouth Naval College in 1891. The navy was obviously not for Moule, and he commenced his military career in the Cape Mounted Rifles and was a veteran of the punitive expedition to Griqualand West in 1897. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment in May 1900, direct from his old regiment out in South Africa. Subsequently employed in the operations in Cape Colony with the Colonial Division, and in the Transvaal and Orange Free State with Lord Methuen's Flying Column, and afterwards in a mobile column, he was advanced to lieutenant in March 1902.

Moule transferred in the same year to the Southern Nigeria Regiment, and quickly witnessed further active service in assorted operations against local tribesmen 1903-11, largely under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. G. Heneker, D.S.O., Connaught Rangers (additionally entitled to 'South Nigeria 1903' and 'South Nigeria 1905-06' clasps). He was appointed a captain in the 8th (Service) Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment in September 1914, but had to relinquish his commission due to ill health (entitled to Silver War Badge).

Moule married Katie O'Shea, the daughter of the Irish nationalist politician Charles Stewart Parnell, in 1907. They were both friends of Sir Roger Casement, whom Moule had met in South Africa during the Boer War. Casement, who was executed for treason at Pentonville Prison 3 August 1916, frequently mentions his friend "Bill" Moule in his famous Black and White Diaries.

In later life Moule resided at 30 Mornington Crescent, London, and he died at St. Pancras Hospital, London in June 1938. The latter part of his family life had been particularly sad after having to leave the Army due to heart disease - the family became impoverished, with his wife resorting to crime - varying from petty theft, and fencing to driving an unlicensed taxi!

Sold with copied research.



Three: **Lieutenant C. E. Gallagher, East Lancashire Regiment and North Nigeria Regiment, who was mentioned in despatches for operations between Sokoto and Burmi, April - July 1903, when he 'with 15 Mounted Infantry in square, repulsed the attack of some 200 of the enemy and killed 50 of them'**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (Lieut. C. E. Gallagher. Rl. Lanc: Rgt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. C. E. Gallagher. E. Lanc. Rgt.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1903 (Lieut: C. E. Gallagher. N.N. Regt.) *generally very fine or better (3)* £800-£1,000

Cecil Edward Gallagher was born in May 1876, and served as a second lieutenant in the militia nearly two years before being commissioned into the Royal Lancaster Regiment in December 1899. His obituary, which appeared in *The Times* of 10 May 1904, gives the following:

'Second Lieutenant Cecil Edward Gallagher of the East Lancaster Regiment whose death on Saturday at "Fairview", St. Margaret's on Thames from Blackwater Fever contracted on service in Northern Nigeria, is announced. He had served in the mounted infantry of the North Nigeria Regiment since January 1903. During the South African War 1900-1902 he served with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, and with the 20th Mounted Infantry, and with the 1st Battalion, East Lancaster Regiment to which he was gazetted in September 1901. Part of his service in South Africa was with a mobile column in the Northern Transvaal. Mr Gallagher was the fourth son of Doctor John Gallagher, late of Bombay, and was twenty-seven years of age.'

Gallagher served with the North Nigeria Regiment as part of the West Africa Frontier Force from 14 September 1902. He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 24 January 1905) for his services during operations between Sokoto and Burmi, April - July 1903:

'Lieutenant C. E. Gallagher, East Lancashire Regiment, with 15 Mounted Infantry in square, repulsed the attack of some 200 of the enemy and killed 50 of them.'

Lieutenant Gallagher is buried in Twickenham Cemetery.

Sold with copied research.

109 Three: Captain W. Bowra, Essex Regiment, later 2/10th Battalion, London Regiment (Hackney Rifles)

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (Capt. W. Bowra. 1/Essex Rgt.) engraved naming; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. Bowra) *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine (3)* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, May 2018 (Q.S.A. only, subsequently reunited).

Walter Bowra was commissioned second lieutenant in the 4th Volunteer Battalion, Essex Regiment, in December 1896, and advanced to lieutenant in May 1898. He served with the Volunteer Company, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and was promoted captain in June 1900. His service in South Africa is reflected upon in *The Shoreditch Observer*, 16 February 1901:

'A letter sent home by a Volunteer in the 4th V.B. Essex Regiment, serving in South Africa, has given much satisfaction to Major Bowra and his family, of Essex Lodge, Meynall Road, South Hackney. We extract the following paragraphs, relating to certain Hackney men and to Major Bowra's son, Lieut. Bowra who was sent out more than a year ago with the Hackney Volunteer section of the Essex Regiment:- We also especially mention Lieut. Bowra, who left Hackney in charge of our section. He has acted up to what he said at our farewell concert at the Drill Hall. I have known him to carry a man's rifle and haversack as well as his own on the march when the man had sore feet, and was not hardly able to get along. He has bought cigarettes when we had neither tobacco nor money. He also foraged around all the farms and got us chickens for our Christmas dinners. I have never known him to make a man prisoner during the campaign, and I can assure you that his name will be ever remembered by every man who has been under his command.'

Bowra was presented with a marble clock, with an inscription from his men, at a dinner and presentation ceremony for the Hackney Volunteers held by the Mayor of Hackney at the town hall. The proceedings, speeches and responses, were recorded in the *Hackney & Kingsland Gazette* of 15 July 1901.

Bowra resigned his commission in March 1903, and emigrated to Canada to become a farmer there in the same year. He re-engaged for service during the Great War as a temporary captain in the 2/10th Battalion, London Regiment (Hackney Rifles) in May 1915. His medals were issued to his address '1116 Willow Avenue, Moosejaw, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Sold with copied research.

110 Four: Private H. Hudson, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion during the attack on High Wood, Somme, 8 September 1916

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Transvaal, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2324 Pte H. Hudson. K.R.R.C.) clasps mounted in this order; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (2324 Pte H. Hudson. 4th K.R.R.); British War and Victory Medals (2324 Pte. H. Hudson. K.R.Rif.C.) *the first two with contact marks, nearly very fine, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* £440-£550



Provenance: P. Wardrop Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2000.

Henry Hudson was born in Burnley, Lancashire. The following extract from the *Burnley Express*, 27 September 1916, gives the details of his service, and his father's employment in the town:

'Mr Hudson the Burnley Football Club's groundsman, lost his only son Henry, a telegram being received on Monday to the effect that he had fallen on the battlefield. Mr Hudson, who now resides at 101, Lyndhurst Road, came to Burnley in 1887, and about seventeen years ago his son Henry, who was then a weaver at Messrs. Pickles' Shed, Brierfield, enlisted in the King's Royal Rifles. Henry had been in the Army ever since, and was hoping to complete the twenty-one years and retire on pension. He served throughout the Boer War, and was slightly wounded. Rifleman Hudson was aged 35 years, married, and leaves a wife and young son, who live at Winchester.'

Private Hudson served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps on the Western Front. He was killed in action during the attack on High Wood, Somme, 8 September 1916, and is buried in Caterpillar Valley Cemetery, Longueval, Somme, France.

Sold with photographic image of recipient in uniform, and copied research.



Pair: Lieutenant D. A. Vanrenen, Manchester Regiment, later Assistant Resident in Northern Nigeria - where he and a small force were ambushed and murdered by 600 Guari tribesmen, 6 May 1909, 'a deadly fire of poisoned arrows at short range was poured upon the British. Lieut. Vanrenen being at once killed, his body falling into the long grass...'

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State (Lieut. D. A. Vanrenen, Manch: Rgt.) clasps in this order; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. D. A. Van Renan. Manc. Rgt.) note variation in surname, nearly extremely fine (2) £360-£440

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, February 2016.

Donald Adrian Vanrenen/Van Renen was born in Kensington, London in March 1876, and was employed as an assistant resident by the Colonial Office on the Niger Coast Protectorate in 1896. He returned to the UK and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Manchester Regiment in March 1900, and served with his regiment in South Africa from June of the same year. Vanrenen was hospitalised for 7 months, before re-joining the 1st Battalion in February 1901. He was seconded to 'A' Division, South African Constabulary in May 1901, and continued to serve with them until he resigned his commission in October 1902.

Vanrenen returned to the Colonial Office, and was posted to Nigeria as an assistant resident. He was murdered there by Guari tribesmen, 6 May 1909. The following details were given in *The Cornishman*, 19 August 1909:

'Details have been received of the recent attack on a British force in Nigeria when Lieut. Vanrenen, who was in charge, and 11 police were killed and the doctor wounded. In May, a telegram from Zungeru announced the fact that the force in question had been ambushed, and that a punitive force had been dispatched.

The ill-fated party had started from Kuta only a few hours before it was attacked. It consisted of Lieut. Vanrenen, Capt. Stone, a doctor, a European sergeant, and 30 police. Accompanying the force was the Chief of Gussoro. Its object was to march to Gussoro and there re-instate the chief who, for his loyalty to the British was compelled to leave the town. For two months previously it was reported that the Guaris had been making poisoned arrows, and had declared that they would oppose the return of the chief. It was not thought that the people would attack, but as a measure of precaution Major Williams force had been held in readiness at Kote in case of trouble.

When the attack was made the telegraph line was down. Lieut. Vanrenen had only proceeded for a few miles when he was completely overwhelmed by a force of some 600 natives, who surrounded the party in the thick bush. A deadly fire of poisoned arrows at short range was poured upon the British. Lieut. Vanrene being at once killed, his body falling in the long grass, the doctor was also wounded by poison arrows and eleven police were killed. Whatever formation was possible was attempted, but the heavy and well directed fire completely disorganised the remainder of the police, who fled.

Capt. Stone with great gallantry went back to try and recover his chief's body, but was unsuccessful, the remains being subsequently found by the punitive force and buried on the spot.'

Sold with copied research.

Three: Colonel R. Burns-Begg, K.C., a founding member of Kitchener's Horse and Intelligence Officer to the Military Governor of Pretoria. He served as Crown Prosecutor for the infamous "Breaker" Morant trial, when the Anglo-Australian Lieutenant of the Bushveldt Carbineers was found guilty of murdering six Boer prisoners-of-war and three captured civilians in two separate incidents during the Second Boer War - the subject of much controversy at the time, and of a critically acclaimed feature film in 1980

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (Capt: R. Burns-Begg, Kitchener's Horse.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt: R. Burns-Begg, S.A.M. I.F.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Col. R. Burns-Begg.) first two mounted for wear, generally good very fine or better (3) £700-£900



Robert Burns-Begg was born in Kinross in March 1872, and educated at Stranraer School, Bournemouth and Edinburgh University. He served as a Second Lieutenant and Instructor of Musketry with the 7th Clackmannanshire & Kinross Volunteer Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders from 1892. Burns Begg advanced to lieutenant in December 1893, and resigned his commission in November 1895. He travelled to Africa, and was appointed advocate and counsel to the Transvaal Government. Burns-Begg was commissioned lieutenant in the Cape Town Highlanders, and was employed as an intelligence officer and staff captain from March 1901. He advanced to captain in the South African Mounted Irregular Force from September 1901, and was intelligence officer to the Military Governor of Pretoria.

Burns-Begg was employed as prosecuting counsel in the Floris Visser murder trial of "Breaker" Morant, and others of the Bushveldt Carbineers, 17 January 1902. Harry Morant, was an Anglo-Australian officer in the Bushveldt Carbineers, who was convicted and executed for murdering six Boer prisoners-of-war and three captured civilians in two separate incidents during the Second Boer War. The case, and subsequent execution received a lot of press coverage and debate in Australia. A number of books have been written about Morant, and Kenneth Ross wrote a critically acclaimed play *Breaker Morant: A Play in Two Acts* which in 1980 was turned into a successful movie called *Breaker Morant*.

Burns-Begg's legal capabilities in the courtroom are recorded in *Shoot Straight you Bastards* by N. Bleszynski. He was recalled to England before the close of the trial, but not before he had destroyed the case of the defence. Burns-Begg was also the principal witness in the committal proceedings at Bow Street Court for Treason of "Colonel" Arthur Lynch, M.P., 1 August 1902. Lynch (an Irish Australian, who was MP for Galway Borough and fought for the Boers during the Second Boer War) was subsequently found guilty at trial, 24 January 1903, and sentenced to death (later commuted to life imprisonment, and ultimately pardoned). The following is given about his varied career in *The Scots Law Times*, 11 March 1911:

'Colonel Burns-Begg's remarkable career has not yet solved the problem, which is the mightier weapon - the sword, the pen, or the baton? Since a wise institution told him that the development of his peculiar talents required a wider field than that afforded by the floor of the Parliament House, his returns thither at meteoric intervals, now as a soldier, now as a lawyer, now as an administrator, have left his friends in a state of bewildered admiration. His first military appointment, as galloper one manoeuvres to Brigadier General Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, was prophetic of a protean career. At the Speculative Society he was known as a master of picturesque and forcible English, and of an embarrassing capacity for the conduct of private business.

Colonel Burns-Begg is now in his thirty-ninth year. After practising as an advocate for a little over two years he left Edinburgh for South Africa, and was called to the bar of Southern Rhodesia in 1898. The outbreak of the war gave pause, for the moment, to his legal career, and Lieut. Burns-Begg, with a commission in the Cape Colonial Forces, assisted Col. Legge and Major Congreve to raise Kitchener's Horse in 1900. During the same year he was successively attached to the Maxim Gun Detachment R.F. and R.H.A. and to the staff of the Second Mounted Infantry Corps, in which services he took part in the marches to Bloemfontein and to Pretoria, and in the actions at Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, and Diamond Hill. Through the remainder of the war he acted as Intelligence Officer on the Staff at Pretoria. He returned home with the rank of captain in March 1902, and during the year which followed held an appointment on the Headquarters Intelligence Staff of the War Office.....

Returning to South Africa, he was appointed Legal Adviser to the Transvaal Government, and for five years succeeded in running his two professions in double harness, being made King's Counsel in 1906 and rising to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in command of the Northern Mounted Rifles. In 1908 he became Commissioner of the Transvaal Police, and retained that office until the autumn of last year [1910], when he resigned, owing to altered conditions brought about by the reconstitution of the Government of South Africa. After a visit to this country of less than six months, he is now about to take up the duties of Resident Commissioner and Commandant General of the Volunteer and Police Forces of Southern and Northern Rhodesia [1911-15], appointments which carry, *ex officio*, seats on the Legislative and Administrative Councils of these colonies.....'

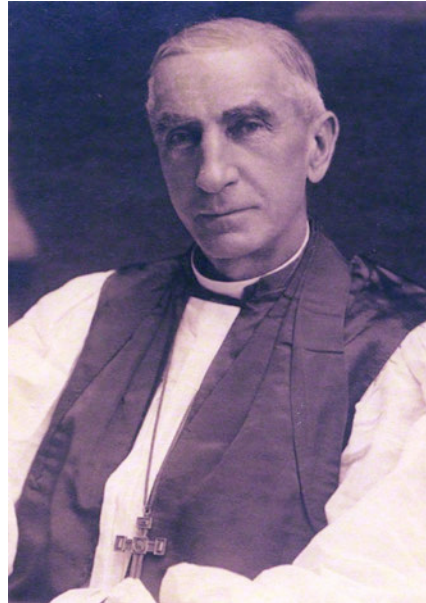
Burns-Begg was appointed temporary colonel and commandant lines of communication, Folkestone 1915. The latter town being a vital link in the war effort, with some ten million troops and medical staff passing through the port to and from the front. Colonel Burns-Begg returned to Edinburgh on sick leave, and died of pneumonia, 9 January 1918. He is buried in the Kinross Cemetery, commemorated on the Sutton War Memorial, at Kinross Parish Church and on the Edinburgh University Faculty War Memorial.

Sold with copied research, and photographic images of the recipient.

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Three: Chaplain General F. H. Beaven, Rhodesia Forces, latterly Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, who was described by men of the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment thus - 'Bishop Beaven had appealed to our spiritual fundamentals, exhorted us to be material and cold blooded, and rubbed in the righteous war with the big "R" and the Red, White & Blue until we didn't know whether he was a parson or soldier'

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Rev. F. H. Beaven. C to F.); British War and Victory Medals (Ch. Gen. F. H. Beaven.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £400-£500



Frederic Hicks Beaven was born in Rodwell, Caine, Wiltshire on 11 April 1855, the eldest son of Christopher Beaven. He was educated at Queen Elizabeth's School, Wimborne and University College, Durham. Was Curate of St. Martin's, Brighton, 1878. Beaven served as Vicar of Newborough, Staffordshire, 1881-85; Vicar of St. Chad's, Stafford, 1885-87 and Vicar of St. Paul's, Burton-on-Trent, 1887-1901. He served as acting chaplain to the forces in South Africa, 1900, and was appointed Archdeacon of Matabeleland in 1903. Beaven was appointed Dean of Salisbury (Rhodesia) in 1908, and served as Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, 1910-25. He served as Chaplain General of the Rhodesian Forces during the Great War, and retiring from his bishopric, he then served as Rector of Theltham, Suffolk, 1925-26.

The following extracts from *Church & Settler in Colonial Zimbabwe* by P. Wood, and *The Church in Southern Rhodesia* by H. St. T. Evans, give insight into Beaven's time in Africa:

'In the middle of 1904, the diocese was honoured with a visit from Archbishop West Jones and Mrs West Jones. The visit of the Metropolitan is best described in his own words. "The first three weeks of July were spent in Rhodesia. I visited first the Matopo Hills, where Cecil Rhodes' body lies beneath a single flat stone, and within sight of that grave I conducted, with the Archdeacon of Matabeleland, the Ven. F. H. Beaven, the religious service at the unveiling of the granite monument to the memory of Wilson and his heroic men who fell fighting at Shangani [1893]. It was a most impressive sight." To Beaven, the men of the patrol were heroes, splendid examples of duty honoured and death willingly undertaken for their country....'

'Powell was succeeded by a man already on the staff of Mashonaland, Frederic Hicks Beaven, the man whom he had brought to Salisbury as Dean in 1908 in order to free himself to concentrate on missions. Beaven had been Vicar-General since Powell's departure for England in late 1909. He was an Englishman from a military family and a man of private means, but, like Gaul, was neither a public school nor a "University" man. He had trained for the ministry at St. Bee's a non-theological college in the North of England and as a non-graduate briefly at Durham University. These facts alone would have prevented him rising to high office in the 'home' church, since non-graduates and St. Bee's were not held in high regard.

Beaven, had, however been a highly successful parish priest at Stafford in the diocese of Lichfield, before going out to South Africa as a chaplain to the Imperial troops in 1901. He had then stayed on to do district work in the Cape Town Diocese, became Archbishop of Matabeleland in 1903 and was responsible for beginning and sustaining church work in North-Western Rhodesia. He was the choice of the laity in the elective assembly of the diocese, who made it clear that they wanted no one else. He believed that the British Empire which the settlers represented was the world's greatest secular agency for good and among the personal heroes he listed at his enthronement sermon was Cecil Rhodes, in company with King Alfred, St. Augustine, David Livingstone, Bishop Grey (first bishop of Cape Town) and the seventeenth century Anglican divine William Law. So great was Beaven's admiration for Rhodes that, when the Dean of Salisbury was raising funds for a cathedral, he proposed that one of its chapels be dedicated as a memorial to Rhodes alone, as founder of the country. St. George's Chapel was eventually built as a memorial both to him and those others who had laid down their lives in the pioneer work of occupation.'

The Right Reverend Frederic Hicks Beaven died in January 1941.

Sold with copied research, including photographic images of the recipient.



Pair: Major H. H. Nurse, 122nd Rajputana Infantry

China 1900, no clasp (Capt: H. H. Nurse. 22d Bo: Infy); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Capt: H. H. Nurse. 122nd Rajput: Infy:.) mounted as originally worn, *polished, therefore good fine or better, last unique to Regiment (2)*

£500-£700

H. H. Nurse was commissioned second lieutenant in the Indian Army in 1888, and advanced to captain in 1897. He featured in the *Bury and Norwich Post*, 31 July 1900:

'Troops have now been selected for duty in China, and one of the first regiments chosen, on account of its efficiency, was the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry. Bury can claim an officer in this regiment, who has arrived at Hong Kong, in the person of Captain H. H. Nurse, a well-known Bury man, being a son of Mrs F. W. King of St. Mary's Square [and brother of the Reverend Euston J. Nurse]. The regiment arrived on the 23rd to reinforce and garrison the town of Hong Kong with the aid of the 3rd Madras Native Infantry. Captain Nurse received his education at King Edward's School, Bury St. Edmund's, from which school he took the Exhibition of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a classical scholarship, and took his B.A. degree before he entered the army in the year 1887.

Captain Nurse has been both quarter master and adjutant of the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, and has been successful in winning a number of prizes for revolver shooting in India. He has also held the position of examiner in Oriental languages at Quetta.... When ordered out to China he was serving as station staff officer at Indore, when the regiment marched to Calcutta from a very short notice.'

Captain Nurse, with one Jemadar and 27 other ranks of the 122nd Rajputana Infantry, subsequently proceeded on service to the Aden Hinterland in 1903. The Jemadar and the 27 other ranks were attached to the Poona Mounted Infantry, and also received the 'Jidballi' clasp. Nurse was attached for service with the 102nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers - and as such his single clasp medal would appear to be regimentally unique to his parent unit.

Nurse advanced to major in 1904, and retired in February 1908. He volunteered to act as a recruitment officer in 1914, and served in this capacity 5 August - 7 September 1914, before poor health forced him to relinquish his role (awarded Silver War Badge).

Sold with copied research, including photographic images of recipient in later life.

115 *Pair: Major T. E. "Teddy" Madden, 17th Musalman Rajput Infantry (The Loyal Regiment), Indian Army, portrayed as a loveable rogue and scoundrel in John Barleycorn Bahadur, Old Time Taverns of India, with his death - contested as 'murder for diplomatic reasons' by his wife - gaining international press coverage*

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Capt. T. E. Madden, 17th Infy: I.A.) *partially officially renamed*; Delhi Durbar 1903, silver (Capt. T. E. Madden (17th B.I.) Commdt. 19th & 20th T.Cs.) *minor edge bruising to last, otherwise generally very fine or better, A.G.S. unique to officer of the regiment (2)* £360-£440



Provenance: A. M. Shaw Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2013.

Travers Edward Madden was born in January 1871, and was the son of Colonel T. D. Madden, Indian Army. The latter served attached to the Rifle Brigade during the Indian Mutiny, and shot himself in June 1885. Extensive details about Madden's subsequent life, and death, can be found in *John Barleycorn Bahadur, Old Time Taverns of India*, by Major H. Hobbs. Some extracts from which are as follows:

'At that time Lieutenant Travers Edward Madden - "Teddy Madden" to his intimates, was a bit of a star turn at Spence's hotel... Clever, humorous, a good amateur actor, able to talk well on most subjects, free from the insignificance of exaggeration... Born in Agra, the city where the famous Willcocks brothers first saw the light, he went to Sandhurst and was commissioned into the South Wales Borderers, then laying at Aden - afterwards moving to Allahabad. Transferring to the Indian Army he started with the 16th Bengal Infantry at Alipore where Colonel Stoddart found him rather too much of a handful...

His popularity resulted in a London decoration - the "F.O.S." (Friend of Sloper) awarded by *Ally Sloper's Weekly*, one of the leading comic papers of the day to prominent men who had endured enough religion in youth to last through life were assumed to be uninfluenced by or unimpaired by sloppy or bilious affection for missionaries. Looking back it is astonishing how popular and important Ally Sloper was for so many years... Madden, with his "F.O.S." became more than a local character; no other man in Calcutta had it and as he was in due course depicted in one of the weekly cartoons, *Ally Sloper* added to cheerfulness in the hotel bar...

Madden volunteered for service in Somaliland where he did good work as transport officer showing capacity for organisation for which he was praised. On return to regiment duty he published a small book on transport.

Some time later he came in for £800 a year. Leaving his wife in India, he went home, organised the finest horse show and military tournament ever seen in Dublin and in five years spent every penny. Nobody could understand how he managed to get back into the Indian Army but he did, and stayed there in spite of scores of bitter letters sent by his wife to army officials right up to the Secretary of State for War...

When Madden had put in full time as major he was retired on pension eventually taking the post of Comptroller of the Household in Alwar State. There were not many - that is, very many - anxious to serve that maharajah, but the pay was good, there was plenty of shikar and little interference. One of the conditions laid down was that Madden should give up drink. Unfortunately, in India, nothing keeps well, not even good resolutions. In a place like Alwar any man could be pardoned for taking a rest from his memory, and sobriety, like virtue, is not everything...

During the summer of 1916 he went out after tiger. Alwar State in June is hot enough to melt the sword in scabbard; as someone, surprised to find anybody lived there put it, the air was so dry that fish came out of the water to sneeze... When Madden came in he did what others have done - drank with the moderation of a thirsty camel. Heat stroke supervened. He was brought insensible to Delhi, put in hospital and in spite of care, after three days breathed his last.'

In a final twist, Madden's wife was convinced of 'foul play' with regards to his death. She attempted to sue Lord Winterton, the Under Secretary of State for India. At the time the case was covered by many newspapers across the British Empire, with the widow claiming that her husband had been murdered for diplomatic reasons and the case had been 'hushed up'. The case was eventually dismissed due to a lack of substantial evidence to support her claim.

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

116 *Three:* **Captain A. R. Peel, South Wales Borderers, attached Nigerian Mounted Infantry, who was killed in action leading his men in a bayonet charge at Kossoea, Cameroons, 17 November 1914 - the Regiment's only 'African' casualty of 1914**

1914-15 Star (Capt. A. R. Peel. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. R. Peel.) *good very fine and rare to an officer casualty for this theatre (3)* *£400-£500*



The following is given in *The Roll of Honour*:

'Captain Alan Ralph Peel South Wales Borderers (24th Regiment), eldest surviving son of Herbert Peel, of Taliaris Park, county Carmarthen. Born Taliaris Park 7 July 1886. Educated Cheltenham College and Sandhurst. Gazetted 2nd lieutenant to the South Wales Borderers 24 January 1906. Promoted lieutenant 1 December 1907, and captain 12 September 1914. Served with the 1st Battalion in India 1907-9, and at Pretoria 1910. Attached to the South African Mounted Infantry February 1911, and quartered at Harrismith and Bloemfontein to 1912 in which year he was seconded to the West African Frontier Force (Nigeria Regiment).

Returning home on furlough in 1914, he was the same year seconded for service with the Nigerian Mounted Infantry, and left again for Africa in June; he was killed in action leading a bayonet charge, at Kossoea, near Marna, North Cameroons, 17 November 1914. His commanding officer wrote as follows: "I had made application for him to join me, knowing his ability. You have the honour of knowing no soldier could have met a more gallant death, viz. at the head of his men, leading them to the charge and showing an example of great bravery. He was buried with all honours by the Captain of the French company with whom he was operating at the time. The latter wrote: "I paid the funeral honours... to the two brave English officers MM. le Capt. A. R. Peel and Lieut. Percival, who fell on the field of honour while giving to their men an example of great bravery". The Commandant Nigeria Regiment wrote as follows: "To lighten your sorrow you have the honour of knowing that your son died in a manner worthily upholding the finest traditions of the Service, and setting an example of valour to the whole regiment among whom he was deservedly known as a brave and upright officer and the best of good comrades".

Captain Peel is commemorated on the Zaria Memorial, Nigeria and is the regiment's only 'African' casualty of 1914. Further details of his death are given in *The Carmarthen Journal & South Wales Weekly Advertiser*, 12 March 1915:

'It is stated that the Captain arrived at Kossoea entered the village without seeing any signs of the enemy, and proceeded to water and feed the horses. He made some enquiries of some of the inhabitants, who treacherously told him that there were no Germans in the neighbourhood, and that they had never seen any. Very soon the advance scouts reported the presence of the enemy in the near front. Captain A. R. Peel handed over the horses to the No. 3 and sent them behind the village. He himself, with the remainder of the men at his disposal, advanced towards the southern end of the village, and almost immediately came into contact with the enemy, formed his men in extended lines, advanced by rushes and charged with the bayonet when within about thirty yards of the enemy, who had got down into a little "donga". He himself was the first killed, leading his men to the charge, and falling dead into the "donga" shot through the heart. At this moment Lieutenant Percival, who had not previously joined up, appeared on the scene of action with his section, reinforced those already engaged, and also charged their position. He, too, was immediately shot. Two native sergeants and one private were also killed and three men wounded. The men, who, were naturally shaken by their leaders having been shot down in this manner, then retired, apparently in good order as they brought away their wounded, and must have behaved well under trying circumstances.'

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



Five: Lieutenant F. M. Edwards, Egyptian Camel Transport Corps, a Cross Country Blue at Cambridge, who was selected for the 3 mile team race at the 1908 Olympics, and was employed as a translator for Lord Allenby on his entrance into Jerusalem. He later served in the Egyptian Civil Service, and with the Cambridgeshire Home Guard

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. F. M. Edwards. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. F. M. Edwards.); Defence Medal; **Egypt**, Order of the Nile, 5th Class breast badge, by *Lattes*, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, generally good very fine (5) £400-£500

Egypt, Order of the Nile, 5th Class *London Gazette* 16 March 1926: 'Francis Millward Edwards, Esq., Inspector, Egyptian Ministry of Finance, Damanhur, Egypt.'

Francis Millward Edwards was born in Barton Regis, Bristol in March 1886. He studied Theology at Queens' College, Cambridge, and was a Blue for Cross-Country - representing the university in the 3 mile race against Oxford on four occasions. Edwards was selected for the 3 mile team race at the 1908 Olympics, but was not called upon to run. An Arabic speaker, before the war he worked for the Egyptian Ministry of Education and was an assistant master at Tewfikia School. Edwards was appointed a second lieutenant with the Egypt Camel Transport Corps on 30 December 1915 and served at Kantara as Section Officer of 'B' Company. He was admitted to hospital at Cairo on 22 October 1916 and was found to be suffering from neurasthenia - his medical report stating: '... agitated; states that he is unable to control himself with natives. He is quite unfit for any work. Recommended for change to England, as he is unlikely to be fit for a long time.'

The doctor's report was acted upon and Edwards was invalided to England in November 1916 aboard H.M.S. *Herefordshire* and thence *Britannic*. Recovering, he returned to Egypt in March 1917 and saw service in Palestine and Egypt with the Camel Transport Corps, where he acted as interpreter to Lord Allenby upon his entrance into Jerusalem. Edwards was released from military service on 17 June 1919 and in 1921 was granted the rank of lieutenant. Remaining in Egypt, Edwards was employed as an inspector with the Ministry of Finance and in 1926 was awarded the Order of the Nile. His life at this time in the Egyptian Civil Service is illustrated in *Tales of Empire* by D. Hopwood.

Edwards returned to the UK, and was residing in Cambridge at the time of the Second World War. He served with the Cambridgeshire Home Guard, and his service is recalled in *Adventures with Authors* by S. C. Roberts:

'Another part-time activity was service in the Home Guard. Being enrolled in the Trumpington platoon, I took part in the feverish preparation of a road-block at the junction of the Trumpington Road and Brooklands Avenue. The platoon was a healthy mix of town and gown.... As an instructor in anti-gas measures, I reached the rank of corporal. My closest friend in the platoon was F. M. Edwards, an old cross country running Blue of Queens'. He and I had many adventures together and the one Sunday morning I recall with real pleasure was that of a 'security' exercise in which the Trumpington platoon's objective was to obtain a foothold on the railway bridge over the river, which would be strongly guarded by the Chesterton company. The role assigned to me, late on the Saturday night, was to pose as a staff officer. An Army car was put at my disposal and I was lent a major's great-coat. Frank Edwards acted as my orderly and with the aid of a false moustache and a strip of red flannel round my hat, I bluffed my way through barbed wire and fixed bayonets to the bridge with considerable gusto and much to the amusement of Guy Dale, the C.O. of the Battalion.'

Edwards died in Bath, Somerset in March 1976, and his papers are held at the Middle East Centre, St. Antony's College, Oxford.

Sold with copied research.



Four: Captain J. Forbes, East African Medical Service attached King's African Rifles, a Private Practitioner in Kenya from 1921

1914-15 Star (Capt. J. Forbes. E. Afr. M.S.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. Forbes.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1918 (Capt. J. Forbes. E. Afr. M.S.) *generally nearly extremely fine, scarce (4)* £800-£1,200

Provenance: R. Magor Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, July 2003.

John Forbes was born in Mains of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire in February 1875. He entered the East African Medical Service in August 1914, and served as the Senior Medical Officer, Carrier Corps, East African Expeditionary Force in 1915. Forbes resigned his commission in November 1918, and practised colonial medicine in Lake Magadi, Kenya as a private practitioner from 1921. His medical thoughts on Kenya are described in *Islands of White*, by D. K. Kennedy:

'Several doctors testified that Kenya was healthy and suitable for permanent settlement. Most notable was Doctor John Forbes, a private practitioner with five years experience in the colony, who charged that most causes of 'sunstroke' were actually due to malaria aided by excessive consumption of alcohol. Dr Forbes declared "if people will hermetically seal up their houses carefully excluding air and light, how can they expect to remain healthy?"

Especially pervasive in the two territories was malaria and its ravages, which were suffered by a large portion of the white population for whom diagnosis as Dr Forbes observed in Kenya was not always accurate. Often however settler accounts of neurasthenic maladies appeared in conjunction with complaints about the social disabilities of colonial life. Loneliness, monotony and insecurity were recurrent themes for settlers in Kenya and Rhodesia.'

Dr Forbes was employed as a district surgeon from 1930, and died in Nairobi in January 1950. He is buried in the Nairobi City Park Cemetery.

Sold with copied research.

Three: Captain C. E. E. Sullivan, Uganda Intelligence Department, and Assistant District Commissioner during the Lamogi Rebellion, 1911-12, and the Kigezi Operations, 1914-16. During the latter, accompanied by only 20 policemen, Sullivan repeatedly saw off an invading force of approximately 1,200 tribesmen, who had crossed over the border from German East Africa

1914-15 Star (Lieut. C. E. E. Sullivan. Uganda I.D.); British War and Victory Medals (T. Capt. C. E. E. Sullivan.) generally very fine, rare to unit (3) £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2015.

Charles Eric Eugene Sullivan was born in Plymouth, Devon in 1883. He was appointed Assistant District Commissioner, Uganda Protectorate in November 1909. Sullivan briefly served in this capacity in Kampala, before transferring to Hoima in May 1910. After this he was appointed Assistant District Commissioner for Gulu and Kigezi, and was in situ during The Lamogi Rebellion of 1911-12, and the Kigezi Operations of 1914-16. Both of which are extensively covered in *The Uganda Journal*, frequently featuring Sullivan and his part:

'In February 1911 the Lamogi declared themselves openly defiant to Government orders, and in July 1911 they refused to comply with the order then issued for the registration of firearms, of which they had a good number. "We will not be disarmed. If any man wants to disarm us, he must first take our lives before he does that". Mr Sullivan, the then Assistant District Commissioner at Gulu, visited Lamogi in September 1911. Mr Sullivan tried to effect the registration. He failed, was fired at and returned fire but was unable to take the necessary action to round up these people. Between September and the end of the year the Lamogi were determined on their intention to fight if need be. They held war dances in the various villages, fortified the Guruguru Hills and stocked them with food.

On 26 December 1911, the A.D.C. at Gulu wrote the following letter to the District Commissioner, Nile, at Nimule: "The people of Guruguru have again stated that they refuse to bring in their guns, and that all the Lamogi wish to fight. I trust that you will be able to arrange to tackle these people during the coming full moon, say January 8. This infection appears to be spreading through southern portion of this district. I can only raise 25 police here. Can you arrange for 40 to come from Nimule and the Wadelai Patrol to meet me on my way through the Madi country?" Following Mr Sullivan's visit in September, the unrest among the Lamogi was working itself to a climax.

However, the time most propitious for the government had come and in January and February 1912 the long waited preparation was ready. It was the dry season and the weather was most auspicious for dealing with the Lamogi. On January 17 Mr Sullivan and the Gulu police arrived at Guruguru. An attempt was made to parlay and reason with the Lamogi people, but without any success. On the 18th Mr Sullivan moved back for about three hours in the hope of getting in touch with the Rwot Onung of Lamogi. Onung, however, declined to co-operate with him. Mr Sullivan was fired at by the chief's men, but he acted very quickly with his police. He tried to round up the chief and counsellors and make an arrest, but he failed. The chief and all his men escaped. Mr Sullivan then set the chief's village on fire for all his pains.

On 29 February 1912 the people managed to prevail on Onung and he finally gave up and asked for peace. Between 29 February and 1 March 1,070 prisoners were taken including 413 fighting men, also 79 guns and 200 bows and arrows. Police casualties amounted to two killed and eight wounded, and eight porters wounded. The official figure stated that the Lamogi lost 91 killed in action.'

In August 1914, Sullivan was made a temporary captain and district intelligence officer in the Uganda Intelligence Department:

'At the beginning of the war in 1914, the duty of keeping open communications between ourselves and the Belgians in the Congo fell on the police stationed in Kigezi. The Assistant District Commissioner in charge of Kigezi, C. E. E. Sullivan showed resource and courage in confronting the unrest with the help of such police as were available.

On the morning of 10 October whilst Lieutenant Sullivan was talking to some natives pointing out that their attitude in following him from hill to hill, blowing horns and shouting abuse, could hardly be expected from a friendly people, and demanding an explanation for this act, an arrow was fired at him from close by. At the same time a Mututsi on a hill top shouted out, "This is now German territory, and Nyindo will fight". This was the signal for blasts on war horns, and some hundreds of natives rushed forward firing arrows; as Lieutenant Sullivan had only six police with him he withdrew, keeping the attackers at 200 yards distance, shooting at anyone who came nearer. On reaching the plain an ugly rush forward was made, and as the arrows were coming thick, he fired two volleys, this enabled him to get away, though the Batwa hung about on his flank shooting arrows.

While this was in progress large bodies of natives between 1,000 and 1,500 strong crossed from Mulera, German East African, and came close to Kigezi, but on seeing the hill occupied, withdrew to Nyindo's boma. Lieutenant Sullivan estimates that he was attacked by at least 300 men.

On 11th at about 6am these raiders from German East Africa over 1,200 strong, advanced towards Kigezi in several columns and began setting fire to Musakamba's village below Kigezi, about 1,500 yards from the camp, where they killed three people and wounded others. The war cry seemed to be Nyindo and the Germans against Musakamba and the English. Lieutenant Sullivan accompanied by Mr Harmsworth and 20 police descended the hill, first clearing the Kigezi plain of raiders who were all driven towards the Batwa returning again and again to attack, firing arrows from every bit of cover; as large reinforcements came up to assist the attackers. Lieutenant Sullivan ordered volleys at 200 yards after which they retired over the border. Owing to instructions Lieutenant Sullivan was unable to follow them. These raiders had literally to be forced back, it took over three hours to drive them across the frontier.

Had Lieutenant Sullivan not been at Kigezi, our loyal natives would have been slaughtered, all their food burnt and stock captured.' (Ibid)

Sullivan was appointed Provincial Commissioner in 1928, and retired two years later. He died in Tangiers in December 1951.

Sold with copied research.



The important 'Nyasaland' campaign group of four awarded to Lieutenant A. G. Sherwell, 1st King's African Rifles, who was employed as Assistant Resident in the Colonial Legal Service and played a prominent role in putting down the Chilembwe Rebellion of 1915. He was subsequently appointed Assistant Advocate General in Khartoum in 1928, and then President of the District Court, Palestine, where he served as a judge in Haifa and Jerusalem

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nyasaland 1915 (Lieut. A. G. Sherwell. Depot Coy 1/K.A.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. G. Sherwell.); Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, mounted as originally worn, with riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £800-£1,200

Arnold Guy Sherwell was born in London in 1891, and was the son of J. W. Sherwell, who was the Clerk to the Guild of Saddle Makers, City of London. Sherwell was educated at St. Edward's School, Oxford and Brasenose College, Oxford. He was a useful boxer during his time at the latter, and graduated in August 1914 to become a barrister (Inner Temple) on the South Eastern Circuit and Central Criminal Court.

Sherwell was appointed an assistant resident with the Colonial Legal Service in Nyasaland in late 1914. He was present, and active in this role during the Chilembwe Rebellion of 1915. John Chilembwe was a Baptist pastor who preached resistance to colonialism, and incited a rebellion in January of that year. The plan to create a widespread rebelling largely failed, and devolved mainly on to Chilembwe's congregation of around 200 men. The planned attack on European estates was largely one on the Bruce estates, where William Jervis Livingstone was killed and beheaded and two other European employees killed. Three African men were also killed by the rebels; a European-run mission was set on fire, a missionary was severely wounded and a girl died in the fire. Apart from this girl, all the dead and injured were men, as Chilembwe had ordered that women should not be harmed. On 24 January, which was a Sunday, Chilembwe conducted a service in the P.I.M. church with Livingstone's impaled head prominently displayed. However, by 26 January he realised that the uprising had failed to gain local support. After avoiding attempts to capture him and apparently trying to escape into Mozambique, he was tracked down and killed by an askari military patrol on 3 February.

As with all such things, there are at least two sides to the story: 'It is said that after his farewell, Chilembwe tore apart a white cloth and wrote words of surrender on it. The night before, he had handed in a letter to Isaac Chambo addressed to the Resident at Chiradzulu. This day he gave him the white cloth shaped into a flag and instructed him to lead the women and children to the resident and sue for peace. He assured the women that the Europeans would not kill them. He had treated white women and children kindly.

Isaac Chambo left for the Chiradzulu boma, the white flag raised high on a pole. Following were fifty-two women and twenty-four children, including Mrs Chilembwe and her two children as well as four other youths. Before they had gone far security forces approached them, fully armed. They were under the command of A. G. Sherwell, to whom Chambo handed Chilembwe's letter. Sherwell asked where Chilembwe himself was. Chambo said he did not know; that the letter and the flag had been sent to him through a third party. The lieutenant was undeceived. He ordered the soldiers to bind Chambo with ropes against a tree. And Chambo was warned if he did not say where Chilembwe was, he would be shot. Chambo again said he had not seen Chilembwe for several days. Another young man was also tied to a tree. Soldiers were detailed to shoot but at that time another white officer arrived. He ordered the two men to be freed. The soldiers and captives then went back to Michezime village where Chilembwe had been left sitting.

As they drew near the village Sherwell put up his telescope and approached it more cautiously. He was afraid in case any army of his own followers protected Chilembwe. Just at that very moment Chilembwe and his nephew saw the security forces. They entered the house by the front door and left by the back door, closing it behind them. The army surrounded the house, thinking Chilembwe had locked himself inside. But Chilembwe had escaped into the bush.' (*The Church History of Providence Industrial Mission* by P. Makondesa refers)

Sherwell himself chose to write the following letter to the editors of the *St. Edward's School Chronicle*, which was published in July 1922:

'It is always a pleasure to see the *Chronicle*, and it is interesting to me as an ex-acting magistrate of Nyasaland to read Dudley Smith's letter. I know Nyasaland pretty well 'all ways and in every way.'.... I know Smith's country well as it was not so far from his place that the Chilembwe Rebellion occurred in 1915, in which I had the diversion of rounding up the rebels and capturing the corpse of the rebel (some police patrol in my charge met and shot him in flight) and his unfortunate wife. I say 'unfortunate' in that she was a puppet of his, and forced to ape the European against her inclination, and her instincts and upbringing. My own experience is that the planters are unjustifiably down on the Government on most occasions. Usually the local D.C. or A.D.C. has a great deal to contend with in regards to the funds at his disposal for Public Works etc. After all it has been the planter who exploited the country and the native, and in regard to the returns obtained by such exploitation the planter pays very little to the local treasury or the native for their assistance. I think one cannot have a better testimonial to the Colonial Government than the fact that 'everyone seems agin it.' It almost merits criticism! I spent 21 months alone, except for natives. I think this also speaks to the credit of the native administration. My district was 4,500 square miles roughly and the native population was about 40,000 to the one European... This letter brings back interesting and happy memories, as I had about the last piece of real pioneer work to do after this country ceased to be a Protectorate.'

Sherwell lectured at the LSE, prior to being appointed Assistant Advocate General in Khartoum in 1928. He was appointed a government advocate in 1929, and then President of the District Court, Palestine, where he served as a judge in Haifa and Jerusalem. He died in Jerusalem, where he is buried, in February 1942. Chilembwe is today celebrated as a hero of independence in modern day Malawi, and 'John Chilembwe Day' is observed there annually on 15 January.

Sold with copied research



Four: Lieutenant H. E. Seales, Gloucestershire Regiment attached 4th Battalion, Nigeria Regiment, late Worcestershire Yeomanry

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. E. Seales.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1918 (Lieut. H. E. Seales. Glouc. R.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (1430 Sjt. H. E. Seales. Worc. Yeo.) generally extremely fine, scarce (4) £800-£1,000



Harry E. Seales was born in Aston, Birmingham in July 1884, and was employed as a G.P.O. clerk. He served with the Warwickshire R.G.A. Volunteers, 1904 - 1906, and as acting squadron sergeant major with the Worcestershire Yeomanry, 1906 - 1915. Seales was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment in May 1915, and attached to the 4th Battalion, Nigeria Regiment for service as part of the West African Field Force in March 1917. He served in Nigeria April - October 1917, German East Africa November 1917 - February 1918, and Nigeria (Egba Expedition, Southern Nigeria) March - June 1918. Seales was demobilised in June 1919 (awarded T.E.M. in 1926), and resided at 'Okywi', Andover Road, Newbury, Berkshire.

Sold with two photographs of recipient in uniform, and copied research.

122 Pair: The Reverend T. H. Hicks, Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve

British War and Victory Medals (634 Vol. T. Hicks. Nyasaland V.R.) with a copy of recipient's book *Hornbill Hill*, and *A Time To Remember, The Story of The Diocese of Nyasaland* by M. McCulloch, good very fine, scarce (2) £140-£180

Thomas Harold Hicks studied at Durham University, and after being ordained served as curate of St. Andrews, Stockwell Green, Southwark, 1913-15. He then served as a missionary priest for the Diocese of Nyasaland, 1915-21, during which time he joined the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve:

'Intense patrolling took place and re-supply convoys of porters arrived from Nyasaland bringing much needed shorts, puttees and wireless spare parts as well as food. Local Ruga Ruga Irregulars were enlisted and often placed under the command of European members of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve, prominent volunteers supporting the column were 543 A. Burnett and 634 T. H. Hicks who acted as supply buyers. On 14th November Volunteer Reverend Thomas Hicks of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve held a church service at Tunduru.' (*Operations around Tunduru and the Mohesi River*, Western Front Association refers)

Hicks subsequently served as priest in charge of Nkope Hill, 1921-23; assistant priest at Liuli, 1923-29; priest in charge of Manda, 1929-38; in the same capacity at Nkope Hill, 1950-56; as a canon, 1938-56; and archdeacon of Kota Kota, 1948-50.

In a tribute to him in the Bishops Report of 1955:

'Wherever he has been he has devoted himself, body, mind and soul to the search for, and care of souls in "journeying off", by canoe, on foot, by bicycle and yet has made time to translate the New Testament in Kimanda, and to write books of sermons, manuals of indoctrinations and hymn books, in three different vernaculars. He has won the love and confidence of the Africans to a unique degree, and he carries with him the undying gratitude and affection of us all.'

The Reverend Hicks was appointed priest in charge of St. James Nevis, Diocese of Antigua from 1957. He was known to still be alive in 1975.

Sold with copied research.

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On right, at Chipande Outstation, Zambezi Industrial Mission, Nyasaland 1913

Pair: Volunteer W. Emberson, Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve, a Missionary of the Zambezi Industrial Mission based in proximity to John Chilembwe's Mission and the Bruce Estates, who kept a journal during the Chilembwe Rebellion of January 1915

British War and Victory Medals (584 Vol. W. Emberson. Nyasaland V.R.) generally good very fine or better (2) £180-£220

William Wilfred Emberson 'in 1915... a bachelor, was an evangelist member of the Zambezi Industrial Mission (Z.I.M.) based at Mitsidi, situated to the south-west of Michuru Mountain in proximity both to John Chilembwe's Providence Industrial (P.I.M.) at Mbombwe and the vast Bruce Estates centred on Magomero. It was at Magomero that the general manager of Bruce Estates, William Jarvis Livingstone, was brutally murdered and decapitated in front of his wife and children by Chilembwe's followers during an attack on his house during the evening of 23 January 1915...' (*The Chilembwe Rising and William Emberson: an Unpublished Missionary's Account*, by D. Stuart-Mogg, as appeared in *The Society of Malawi Journal* Vol. 72)

Emberson kept a confidential journal during the Chilembwe Rebellion of 1915. Extracts of this unpublished journal were printed in the above in 2019, and reflect a man fearful of his own safety during the early hours of the rebellion in Nyasaland moving on to recording events like happening on the bloody violence of an execution of prisoners by a firing squad made up of Nyasaland Volunteer Reservists in Blantyre. Diary excerpts include:

"I was sitting on a stone as a chair, when I saw one of our Mitsidi men come along. I began to wonder right off. Then he handed me a small note which made my blood run cold. It ran as follows: "Dear Mr. Stewart, If Mr Emberson has not gone to Kombe stop him. Natives have risen and attacked Mandala; come her in meantime"....

On leaving Mr Holmes and going down to my lonely house to spend the night by myself I did not feel at all comfortable. I locked all the doors and fastened the windows as a little precaution, and hid my razors, and noted where my gun was but would not load it so that it could not be said that I wanted to shoot."

Cinderella's Soldiers erroneously gives Emberson as additionally entitled to A.G.S. with 'Nyasaland 1915' clasp and 1914-15 Star. The above is his full entitlement.

Sold with copied research, including photographic image of recipient.



Three: **Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Starling, Royal Navy**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. W. H. Starling, R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (W. H. Starling, Gr's Mte. H.M.S. Excellent.) impressed naming; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (3)*

£500-£700

Provenance: Oliver Sterling Lee Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2004.

Approximately 149 Khedive's Sudan Medals awarded to H.M.S. *Scout*.

William Henry Starling was born in Portsea, Hampshire in February 1858. He joined the Royal Navy as a boy 2nd class in March 1873, and advanced to petty officer 1st class in March 1883 (awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in March 1886).

Starling saw active service with H.M.S. *Scout* during the Dongola Expedition of 1896 - on his return to *Vernon* in December 1898 his service record notes that he incurred the displeasure of Their Lordships due to the condition of the 3-pounder guns returned from H.M.S. *Scout*. Nevertheless, Starling was advanced to chief gunner in October 1908 and to lieutenant in October 1911, but suffered the loss of his seniority in the latter rank when a court martial 'partly proved' a charge of theft whilst he was serving in *Victory* in February 1913. He was placed on the Retired List a few days later, 'on account of age'.

Starling was recalled for service, 29 July 1914, and was appointed to H.M.S. *Vernon*. He served with the latter until his demobilisation as lieutenant commander in April 1920. Starling died in April 1930.

Sold with copied research.

125 *Three:* **Captain V. H. 'Fergie Bey' Fergusson, Cameronians and Egyptian Army, who was awarded the O.B.E. for service during the operations against the Alib Dinka, 1919-20, transferred from Egyptian Army to the Civil Department of the Sudan Government in 1920, and was appointed District Commissioner of the Bahr-el-Gazel Province. Fergusson was the first officer to penetrate the Nuer country and start a native administration, including cotton growing in 1921, but was brutally murdered by Nuer tribesmen, 14 December 1927**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. V. H. Fergusson [sic]); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1918 (Capt. V. Fergusson. Equatorial. Bn. E.A.); Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 1 clasp, Aliab Dinka, unnamed, *minor edge bruising, otherwise very fine or better* (3) *£1,000-£1,400*



O.B.E. *London Gazette* 27 January 1921:

'In recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with Military operations against Aliab Dinkas, Sudan.'

Vere Henry Fergusson was born in July 1891, and was the son of Colonel W. S. Fergusson of His Majesty's Body Guard. Fergusson was educated at Wellington College, and resided at 39 Sackville Street, London. He failed the entrance examination to Sandhurst, and joined the ranks of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in 1909, transferring as corporal to the 8th Hussars in 1911. Fergusson was commissioned second lieutenant in the Cameronians in March 1913, and seconded to the West African Frontier Force in July 1914. He served on the staff of General Sir Charles Dobell throughout the Cameroon Expedition of 1914, and transferred as captain to the Equatorial Battalion of the Egyptian Army in June 1916 (entitled to 1914/15 Star trio).

Fergusson was posted to Uganda to work in conjunction with East African troops against Turkhana and Abyssinian troops in April 1918. He transferred from the Egyptian Army to the civil department of the Sudan Government in 1920, and was appointed district commissioner in Bahr-el-Gazel. Fergusson was the first officer to penetrate the Nuer country and start a native administration, including cotton growing. His subsequent life, and death, is recorded in great detail (largely from his letters) in *The Story of Fergie Bey* published in 1930. Selected extracts from which are as follows:

'April 1918 - Leaving Omdurman early in April, he went to Mongalla, where he was ordered off at once to Uganda... Torit was reached at the beginning of May. At Losso Post he found a Sergeant Major and twelve men, and moved them to form a block house to stop the Abyssinians from attacking friendly tribes. At the end of the month there was a successful skirmish, and a village was taken. One of my posts was attacked last night, and the sentry shot a man not half a dozen yards off. About the middle of the month [May] he had a summons from Uganda, asking him to operate against the Nangiya Mountains.

I got an urgent note, ordering me to go as fast as possible to Menge - a five days march - where the natives had rebelled, killed four policemen and captured our Post. I set off by moonlight, and got to Menge in two days, marching night and day, with only four hours sleep. We attacked the hills at once, with excellent effect. I have now stopped strafing them, and released all prisoners after giving them tobacco and a good feed. At the end of the Patrol of January 1919: after interrogating all prisoners we let them go, with a good supply of goats, and sent messages to the Chiefs to come and see us....

January 1919 - The Aliab Patrol

There has been great fighting in Mongalla Province, about thirty miles from here, where twenty of my old Equatorial soldiers were killed and many wounded, having been attacked by Dinka spearmen at night, and killed before they had time to get out of bed. One of my Chiefs, too, has risen up. We've got the Camel Corps, Mounted Infantry, machine guns etc coming down. They should arrive this month, and then we'll have a big strafe. I have been asked by the Civil Secretary to act as Political Officer to this big patrol that's coming on here. I am 'at it' the whole day up to 11pm, writing reports, getting in information, decoding telegrams, and passing them on. This will be my seventh Patrol out here. The force operating from our side is 500 rifles and some machine guns; and from Mongalla 800 rifles and ten machine guns. The natives are boasting of Major Stigand's murder, to show their contempt for the Government; and they dug up and exposed bodies of the dead after the last fight.

We've been trekking all over the country, getting soaked to the skin, but my Column has done well; and since the show began, we have captured over 4,000 cattle, killed about 300 of the enemy and destroyed numerous villages - a good deal more to show for our money than the main Column. I expect to leave for Khartoum on 21 June, and be at home before the end of July.

Back at Khartoum in December 1920 he was immediately asked to return to the Equatorial Battalion and take command of it; but he had found his work, and decided on remaining with the Political. My dinner at the Palace was very pleasant, and Sir Lee and Lady Stack very kind. I was given the place of honour, next to the Sirdar, and we had a great talk. He was awfully pleased about our last Patrol (the punitive expedition against the Aliab Dinkas, for which Vere got his O.B.E.)....

14 December 1927:

At 7am about three thousand Nuers arrived at the Lake Jorr Post, and several of them went to the "Kerreri" asking for an audience. Vere told them to wait with the others he would see them all at his camp near the merchant's shop after breakfast. When the business of apportioning work was finished, at about 11am, Vere went to his camping ground, on the river side of the merchant's shop, and began talking about ivory to Andreas Panayiotopolulos. It seemed as though there was plenty of time, still so early in the day, to discuss trifles of the kind....

Suddenly there was an ominous movement among the Nuers. They were all coming on towards the District Commissioner's group, and he though no more of ivory as he looked up to see what was happening. Almost before he had time to realise, that what he saw meant a hostile demonstration, the attack began. A young Nuer, - a mere boy, but counted as a man and a warrior because his forehead had already been cut and healed - greatly daring, threw his spear at Awaraquay [Fegusson].

There may have been a moment's pause; that huge assembly may have drawn breath, waiting to see if the boy would fall to the ground, blasted by the anger of Awaraquay, for even yet they hardly believed him to have been an ordinary mortal. How could he have moved fearlessly and unprotected among them, even in their most turbulent times, if there were not in him some inherent magic on which he could always count to keep him safe from exhibitions of enmity? Suppose the spear did not touch, and suppose it were thrown back, pinning that sacrilegious youth to the ground? - But no! Awaraquay was not invulnerable. The boy was not an expert; he struck towards the heart, but the spear slanted downwards, merely grazing the skin; still, the scarred skin had been punctured. Awaraquay pulled the spear from his clothing and hurled it back; but the boy easily evaded it and the weapon fell harmless. Behold, he was as other men! The signal had been given. Immediately another spear was thrown - this time by a malformed dwarf, a hunchback; and the second one found its mark. It entered Vere's body on the left side, under the arm and level with his heart, piercing through his body and coming out at the right side under his armpit.

He had time to cry, "I'm done. Run for the boat!" - his last word, his last thought for others - and, as he fell forward, another spear was hurled from behind, and entered between his shoulder blades, coming out of his chest. Death was instantaneous. When he fell, every Nuer who could reach stick his spear into the body that could no longer feel.'

Sold with a copy of *The Story of Fergie Bey (Awaraquay), Told by Himself and Some of His Friends*, published in 1930, and copied research, including several photographic images of the recipient.

126



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Egypt (**William Caworth.**) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Whalley Collection 1877 and Christies, July 1985.

William Caworth served as a Boy with H.M.S. *Eurus* in the operations on and off the coast of Egypt in 1801. Approximately 3 N.G.S. issued to this ship.

127



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt (**T. Hickley, 54th Foot**) *minor solder repair to righthand side of clasp facing, nearly very fine* £800-£1,000

Provenance: J. Darwent Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, April 2004.

Thomas Hickey/Hickley was born in Queens County, Ireland, and volunteered for the 1st Battalion 54th Foot from the Louth Militia on 1 February 1799. He transferred to the 2nd Battalion on 24 June 1800, served in Egypt until March 1802 and transferred back to the 1st Battalion in June 1802.

After Nelson's defeat of the French fleet at the Battle of the Nile, the British Army was landed to push the French out of Egypt. The landing in Aboukir Bay was opposed, and is an early example of the 54th Foot taking part in an amphibious landing against an enemy held coastline. General Abercrombie then led the army up the sand spit towards Alexandria. The French veterans of Napoleon's Italian campaign were not easy to overcome, but after a week of hard fighting the French retreated and the British moved forward to Alexandria itself. The 54th Foot were given the task of taking Fort Marabout as its objective. It was the key to the city's defences as it dominated the left flank of the attack and was able to keep the Royal Navy gun boats at bay. The 54th Foot dragged the guns of the Royal Artillery across the sand and rock, which was extremely hot work under the blistering sun into a position to support and attack. The guns were moved under the cover of musket fire, and the efforts of the regimental sharpshooters. So effective was their combined fire that after a time the commandant of the fort surrendered when he saw the columns of the 54th Foot forming up to attack.

With the fort taken the main British attack took place leading to an overwhelming victory. As a reward the 54th Foot were allowed to where the Sphinx as their cap badge, and one of the captured French cannon as a regimental trophy. In 1840 the War Office took back the cannon and moved it to Woolwich, in return the 54th Foot were granted permission to wear the inscription "Marabout" under the badge of the Sphinx, a unique honour amongst the British Army.

Hickey served in Gibraltar and at home until 4 November 1807, when he transferred to the 1st Garrison Battalion and served in Ireland until 26 July 1809. On the latter date he was discharged due to a pulmonic complaint, blindness of the right eye and impaired left vision. In later life he was employed as a calico printer, and he died aged 83 at Preston, Lancashire in March 1865.

43 medals issued to the 54th Foot, all with clasp for 'Egypt.'

Sold with copied research.



The fine Ashantee 1873-74 medal awarded to Captain A. W. Baker, known as “Baker of the Bobbies”, who distinguished himself as Commissioner of Armed Police, Cape Coast Castle and Inspector-Commandant of Police in Trinidad

Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (Capt: Baker, Commr. Of Police, Cape Coast Castle, 73-74) *very fine and a rare award to a Special Service Officer* *£800-£1,000*



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2003 and September 2006.

Arthur Wybrow Baker was the son of the Reverend John Durand Baker of Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple, and the brother of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Durand Baker, K.C.B. (whose medals were sold in these rooms in March 2005). Baker was educated at Rugby, originally commissioned into the 66th Regiment in July 1862, and was advanced to lieutenant in August 1865. Sometime thereafter, having obtained a captaincy, he resigned his commission and travelled to Africa, where, as the following letter to Downing Street from Major-General Wolseley reveals, he volunteered his services to the British cause in 1873:

'I cannot over state the importance of having this post [Inspector-General of Police] filled at the present moment by an able organizer, and by a man full of energy and of great physical health and strength. No one but a military man would be fit for it, as the efficiency of this police force will depend largely upon the manner in which strict discipline is maintained in it. The management of bodies of armed men is an art that few possess intuitively, and is one that can only be acquired by military service.

I have therefore selected Captain A. W. Baker, late of the 66th Regiment, who, having left the army, is one of the many similarly circumstanced who have recently come to the coast at their own expense to join the force under my command.

He is no relation of mine and I never heard of him until quite recently, but I have selected him for what I consider to be his especial fitness for the post of Inspector-General of Police.

The force at present numbers 438 men, but its efficiency is by no means what it ought to be. It has been hurriedly collected and time has not admitted its organization and the selection of men enlisted being properly attended to: much remains to be done before it can really be a thoroughly efficient force.

Captain Baker assumed command of it today [16 December 1873] as explained to your Lordship in my despatch previously alluded to ...'

As evidenced by Wolesley's subsequent despatch regarding the Coomassie operations, dated 7 February 1874, Baker quickly knocked his police force into shape:

'The police duties in connection with the recent military operations have been most effectively performed by Captain Baker, Inspector-General of Police. He has rendered the force under my command most valuable service and his zeal and energy mark him out as peculiarly suited for the post he occupies ...'

After his success in Africa, Baker went on to be employed as part of the Police Service in Trinidad. He was appointed Inspector Commandant of Police in 1877, Inspector Commandant & Inspector of Weights & Measures in 1881, and as Inspector of Prisons in 1904. The following is given in *The Years of Revolt, Trinidad 1881-1888* by Fr. A. de Verteuil, with regards to this period of his career:

'Baker, the Chief of Police, Arthur Wybrow Baker was a man's man. At this period he was over forty, but still a fine figure of a man, over six feet tall and broad in proportion, with dark black hair and moustache and striking eyes. He was a "broth of a boy" as the Irish say, with a loving wife and children. Keen on athletic sports, and well mannered on top of that, he was the clean type of man that everyone in that Victorian age could look up to. Even the French creoles who hated the English officials admired him; "With the exception of Captain Baker", one wrote, "there is not a single one (of the English officials) that any man with the slightest pretension to respectability would introduce to his family or his club." As a macho man he appealed to the lower class blacks who could measure his worth even on the purely physical level.

As Inspector Commandant - Chief of Police - Baker had been an immediate success. A man of integrity and energy, of coolness in action and firmness in decision, possessing a close sense of identification with most of his men, he won their respect and the respect of all. Even "the very rowdies whom he kept down with a strong hand, admired him for his courage and fearlessness in tackling them". As head of the Voluntary Fire Brigade, he graced their social functions, with his wife and was in the forefront to put out the frequent fires. When Carter's Races (on 1st August, Emancipation Day) fell into decline, Captain Baker instituted athletic sports which afforded lots of sport to the police, soldiers and the general public for many years.

Before his arrival in Trinidad, he had spent three years in the 66th Regiment in India, and was in command of the Houssas on the West Coast of Africa; and by 1884 he had been in command of the police in Trinidad for eight years. After he had been some years in Trinidad, he relaxed the reins a little and let his subordinate officers have more of a free hand. This was regrettable, as some of them at the very least, lacked sound judgement, and gave the police and Baker a bad name. As a man of colonial experience, he fitted in well with the circle of British officials in Trinidad and particularly with the commander of troops at the St. James Barracks. And so - "He was a man, take him for all in all".

But marred, fatally marred by the stamp of one defect. As a typical British official of the time, he looked down on all non-English mortals, and this in an age of growing Trinidad nationalism. In three years in India he had not acquired a word of Hindustani. So he bravely bore alone "the white man's burden" to the end for better - or perhaps worse. A strong man, in more ways than one, his impact on Trinidad went beyond the police to politics.'

Sold with a photographic imaged of recipient in uniform, and copied research.



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**T. Hunter. A.B. H.M.S. "Active."**) *good very fine and scarce*

£800-£1,000

Only 13 medals issued to the Royal Marines with this clasp, and a further 53 to the Royal Navy in total, who formed a small Naval Brigade landed from H.M.S. *Active* to provide artillery support for the Army. They took with them six 12-pounder guns, one Gatling gun and two 24-pounder rockets, and fought alongside Colonel Glyn with the 24th Foot against Chief Pokwane at the battle of Quintana and in the action at Peri Bush. They were also present at the smaller actions against the Gaika and Galika tribes.

- 130** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**Mr. M. S. Kerruish. "Principia."**) slight scratch to reverse field, nearly extremely fine £360-£440

Only Masters of Transports received the 1882 medal, making them unique to each of the 105 vessels employed.

The S.S. *Principia* was owned and launched by Newton Brothers of Burton on Trent & Hull, in November 1881. Captain M. S. Kerruish was his first master. The following is given in *The Hull Packet*, 29 September 1882:

'Services of a Hull Contingent in Egypt.

Messrs Newton Brothers and Company steamship owners of 19 Billiter Street, London and Hull, send the following copy of a letter, dated Ismalia, 4th inst, and received by them from Captain Kerruish, of their steamer *Principia*, Indian troop transport, No. 27:

"we arrived from Bombay 1st inst. Without a single casualty to men or horses, and at seven o'clock the following morning disembarked at Ismalia 16 Officers, 500 Indian troops, and 187 horses, having still on board 600 tons commissariat stores. On the 2nd inst. I received an order from General Macpherson to deliver on the Sweet Water canal our steam launch and three cutters, with officers, engineer and crews. Within four hours of having received that order, we had all alongside the wharf, and I saw them taken over the land and launched in the Sweet Water Canal. This contingent from the *Principia* is manned entirely from our own crew, all properly armed and provisioned for three weeks. I naturally wished to take command, but the Admiral considered I ought not to leave my ship, and appointed a naval officer in charge. The men I selected were all anxious to go to the front. In fact, all the ship's company wanted to join the expedition.

Our little flotilla has done really splendid service; yesterday towing up 19 boats laden with provisions, and bringing back despatches and sick men. Tomorrow they make another journey, and will no doubt be ordered to Cairo as soon as Arabi is settled with, which I do not think will take long after he meets our troops. Out of the hundred and twenty transports here, we are the only ship that has the honour of supplying boats and armed crews for service on the Sweet Water Canal. This canal is but thirty feet wide and about three feet deep. The danger to be apprehended is from parties of these wandering Bedouins suddenly appearing where the banks of the canal are high, and then firing on our boats crews, but I am certain our men will give a good account of themselves if called upon...'

Sold with copied research.

131



The Jebu 1892 campaign medal awarded to Mr George Stallard, Principal Judicial Officer for Lagos, and later Chief Justice of Sierra Leone

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1892 (Mr. G. Stallard.) officially engraved naming, good very fine £600-£800

Provenance: J. Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

George Stallard was born in January 1856, the fifth son of Josiah Stallard, of "The Blanquettes", Worcester. He was educated at Rossall, and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and London University, where he read law. Stallard took the LL.B. degree at Cambridge in 1878, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in the following year. He went out to West Africa as private secretary to the Governor of Lagos, Sir Alfred Maloney, and was appointed Queen's Advocate of Lagos in September 1887. Stallard was appointed a District Commissioner at Lagos in February 1889, and as the principal judicial officer he accompanied the expedition in fighting the Jebu, 12 - 25 May 1892 (Mentioned in Despatches and medal).

The following additional detail is given in *Yoruba History & Historians* by Professor G. O. Oguntomism:

'In July 1892 [Governor] Carter sent his principal judicial officer, George Stallard to Ijebu Ode to obtain from the Awujale [King], the ruler of the Ijebu Kingdom, an agreement to cede locations on the north bank of the Lagos Lagoon to the British Crown. Not surprisingly then, Stallard obtained all he requested from the Awujale even beyond the instructions in his brief, for he secured additional territorial concessions".

In 1897 Stallard was appointed Deputy Governor of the Colony of Lagos, and in May of the same year he was appointed Chief Justice of Sierra Leone. On his retirement in 1907 he was offered a knighthood which, however, he declined. In later life Stallard resided at 39 Oxford Mansions, Oxford Circus, and additionally spent time fishing at North Tawton, Devon. He died in August 1912.

Sold with further research including an original obituary from *The Times*, and a photographic image of recipient.

- 132** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1893-94 (**13456. Sergt. D. Clarke. R.E.**) officially engraved naming, minor edge bruising, very fine and scarce £200-£300

Donald Clarke was born in Golshire, Sutherland, Scotland. He was a Surveyor by trade, and joined the Royal Engineers aged 22 at Chatham in February 1876. Clarke was classed as a very superior land surveyor, and his service included the Anglo Portuguese Boundary Commission of 1892, and the Sofa Expedition, 1893-94 (entitled to L.S. & G.C.). He was discharged in February 1896, having served for 21 years and 66 days.

The medal roll for this clasp gives awards to 2 officers, 2 Sergeants and 8 Sappers of the Royal Engineers.

Sold with copied research.



The Brass River campaign medal awarded to Mr E. Hunt, Niger Coast Protectorate Force

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Brass River 1895 (Mr E. Hunt, Niger C.P. Force.) officially impressed naming, good very fine and rare £700-£900

Provenance: J. Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

The Brass River operations were essentially a purely naval affair. A few army officers and civilians, however, accompanied the expedition and their medals were issued and authorised by the Admiralty, as shown in the following letter to the Foreign Office, dated 21 August 1896:

'I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that they have been pleased to award Ashanti Medals and Brass River 1895 Clasps, forwarded herewith to Major A. G. Leonard and Mr E. Hunt of the Niger Coast Protectorate Force, and also to "Africa", the Head Kroo Boy employed during the operations, for services in connection with the Brass River Expedition.'

134 Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Det: F. G. Tranchell, Natal Police.) suspension slack, good very fine, scarce to rank £200-£240

Frederick George Tranchell was born in Brighton in May 1880, and was educated at Brighton College. His brother Henry was an officer in the Indian Army, and Tranchell joined the Natal Police as a Detective in August 1904. He was promoted to Detective Head Constable in 1919, and served with the C.I.D. in Johannesburg, Pietermaritzberg, Durban and Dundee. Tranchell was also graded as a 1st Class Zulu linguist.

Tranchell received a Commendation from the Chief of Police, 8 January 1920, for 'extraordinary diligence and detective skill displayed in the case of Rex V Nkonyane Siyane and two others who were accused of murder.'

Tranchell retired to Dundee, Natal in December 1924.

Sold with copied research.

135 British War Medal 1914-20 (Dr. Naguib Bey Mahfouz.) minor edge bruise, very fine £180-£220

Naguib Mafouz MB, BCh, MCh, FRCP, Hon. FRCOG, Hon. FRCS was born in Mansoura, Egypt in January 1882. He founded the first department of obstetrics and gynaecology in Egypt at the Kasr el Aini Hospital in 1904, and served as obstetrician and gynaecologist to the Egyptian Royal Family. He served during the Great War with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force's Medical Service, as a doctor at the Kasr el Aini Hospital, Cairo (MIC confirms that this is his full entitlement; he did not qualify for a Victory Medal). His autobiography, *The Life of an Egyptian Doctor*, gives the following:

'When war broke out, most of the British professors at the Medical School volunteered for service with the army. When the military hospitals could not accommodate the wounded the Kasr El Aini Hospital was taken over by the army. The hospital was soon filled with the sick and wounded who were looked after by the Egyptian staff. For instance, although a gynaecologist and obstetrician and not a general surgeon, I was put in charge of a section of forty beds and performed all the necessary surgical operations on Australian and British soldiers, while I also looked after Turkish prisoners of war in their special ward.

In May 1919 I contracted Typhus fever which I caught from a patient through not having noticed a scratch on one of my fingers when I operated without gloves, which we were short of during the war. Thirteen days after performing the operation symptoms of typhus appeared. The attack was exceptionally severe and I was looked after by my two friends Dr Sami Sabongi and Dr Iskander Girgawi.'

Professor Naguib Mafouz was awarded the Order of the Nile in 1919, and later the First Class Order of Merit and the State Prize of Distinction for Science in 1960. In time he had many private patients including the families of senior government ministers, diplomats, King Farouk and President Gamal Abdul Nasser. Whilst attempting to come to the aid of one of his patients, he had further brush with death:

'In 1919 I had agreed to attend the confinement of the wife of the American First Secretary who was also Charge d'Affaires and who had employed for the occasion a nurse by the name of Mrs Lendrum. Labour came on suddenly and I was called at once. This happened to be the first day of the 1919 Egyptian Revolution and demonstrators had tried to get into the British Embassy and destroy it. Instructions went to the British Army to impose a curfew, of which I was completely unaware, on the whole district of Garden City. I drove my car, a De Dion Bouton Torpedo, to the Embassy's official house in Garden City and as I drove came under fire from the British soldiers. Two bullets went through the windscreen of my car and whistled past my ear, one of them almost hitting me. Had it not been for Mrs Lendrum, who was that moment standing at the window and screaming at the top of her voice for the soldiers to stop firing, I would undoubtedly have been unable to write these lines.' (Ibid)

Professor Naguib Mafouz died aged 92 in July 1974.

Sold with a copy of *The Life of an Egyptian Doctor* by recipient, published in 1966, and copied research, including photographic images of the recipient with King Farouk and President Abdel Gamal Nasser.

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

136



A post-War Knight Bachelor, Second War C.B.E., Great War D.S.O. and M.C. group of ten awarded to Brigadier Sir Alexander H. Killick, South Lancashire Regiment and Machine Gun Corps

Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1956; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major A. H. Killick.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; **Egypt, Kingdom**, Order of the Nile, Officer's breast badge, by *Lattes, Cairo*, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's name to reverse, with rosette on riband, the Great War awards mounted as worn and housed in a *Spink, London*, fitted case; the later awards loose, generally good very fine (10) £4,000-£5,000

Knight Bachelor *London Gazette* 2 January 1956: Brigadier Alexander Herbert Killick, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Secretary, Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

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

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919

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

Egyptian Order of the Nile, Fourth Class *London Gazette* 19 January 1920.

Sir Alexander Hebert Killick was born in Rochester, Kent, on 10 February 1894 and was educated at Dulwich College, where he was in both the rugby XV and cricket XI, and at Exeter College, Oxford. A member of the University's Officer Training Corps, he was commissioned second lieutenant into the Infantry on 8 October 1914. Posted initially to the 10th Service Battalion, East Surrey Regiment on 6 December 1914, he transferred to the South Lancashire Regiment on 8 July 1915, and saw service out on the Western Front from 9 February 1916, when attached to the Machine Gun Corps. Present out there at the time of the Battle of the Somme, he was promoted to temporary lieutenant on 2 July 1916, and was then made an acting captain on 30 August 1916, whilst serving as second-in-command of a machine gun company. Killick was confirmed in his promotion to the rank of lieutenant on 1 July 1917, and was promoted acting major on 19 April 1918, whilst second in command of the 10th Machine Gun Battalion, a unit of the 10th Irish Division which was then on service in Egypt and Palestine. The 10th Division had moved from Salonica to Egypt in September 1917 and fought in the Third Battle of Gaza in November 1917, and then saw further operations in Palestine through to the end of the war with Turkey on 31 October 1918. For his services with the 10th Machine Gun Battalion in Palestine, latterly as acting lieutenant colonel in command of the battalion, he was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 22 January 1919 and 5 June 1919), and was awarded both the Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order, the latter a particularly rare award considering that he was still only a substantive lieutenant.

Relinquishing his acting ranks, Killick was appointed a general staff officer 3rd grade on 6 June 1919, and continued to see active service in the Middle East, transferring to the East Yorkshire Regiment on 21 December 1919. He saw further service in the Black Sea region during the Allied Intervention in the Russian Civil War, and also in Turkey, and for his services was awarded the Egyptian Order of the Nile 4th Class. Returning home, he was promoted captain on 28 May 1921, and appointed a brigade major on 2 September 1921, subsequently being appointed adjutant of the Birmingham and Bristol University Officer Training Corps. He was next appointed a general staff officer 3rd grade with the War Office on 4 February 1929, being seconded for this service from the East Yorkshire Regiment to the staff, and was promoted to brevet major on 1 October 1930. He transferred to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers in the rank of major on 8 October 1932.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War, Killick was brought out of retirement, and held the rank of major and war substantive lieutenant-colonel and temporary colonel with the East Yorkshire Regiment. He served as the Military Secretary to the Army Council, and was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 1944 New Year's Honours' List. Having exceeded the age limit, he ceased to belong to the Reserve of Officers on 18 November 1945, and was granted the honorary rank of brigadier.

Having fully retired from the army, Killick continued in his work as the Secretary of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, an appointment he had first taken up in 1932, through to his retirement in 1959, and for his services with the R.I.C.S. was knighted in 1956, receiving the accolade from H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at Buckingham Palace on 7 February 1956. He latterly lived in Birchington, Kent, and died on 4 February 1975.

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

137 **A Knight Bachelor's group of six awarded to Sir H. G. Pearson, Legal Advisor to the Secretary of State for India, late Captain, 81st Pioneers, Indian Army**

Knight Bachelor's Badge, 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1924; British War and Victory Medals (Lt. H. G. Pearson.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (Capt. H. G. Pearson, 81-Pioneers.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, the last five mounted as worn, together with mounted group of five miniature dress medals, *nearly extremely fine (6)*

£400-£500

Knight Bachelor, New Year Honours 1931: 'Justice Hubert Grayhurst Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.'

Hubert Grayhurst Pearson was born on 5 August 1878, second son of Sir Charles John Pearson, of Edinburgh. He was educated at Rugby, 1892-97, and was called to the Bar (Inner Temple) in 1902; was a Trooper in the Calcutta Light Horse before being commissioned Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 81st Pioneers; served in India, North West Frontier, and Bushire; Chairman, Bengal Jails Enquiry Committee, 1926; President Trades Dispute Act Enquiry, Bombay, 1929; Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, 1920-33; Knighted 1931; Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, 1933-1938. Sir Herbert Pearson died on 8 November 1958.



The 'Burma 1885' campaign C.B. group of four awarded to Colonel A. A. Le Mesurier, Commanding 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment,

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, fitted with incorrect silver-gilt ribbon buckle; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Captain A. E. Le Mesurier. 1st Btn. 14th Regt.) contemporary engraved naming in the style of *Hunt & Roskell*; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Coll. A. A. Lemesurier 2d. Bn. L'pool R.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (Captain A. E. Le Mesurier. 1st Btn. 14th Regt.) fitted with replacement scroll suspension, mounted for wearing, *the Crimea medals with edge bruising and contact pitting, good fine, otherwise good very fine (4)*

£2,400-£2,800

C.B. (Military) *London Gazette* 26 November 1886.

Andrew Alfred Le Mesurier was born in East Woodhay, Berkshire on 19 January 1837. He entered the Army as an Ensign in the 2nd West Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers on 19 January 1855, and subsequently gained a commission as an Ensign in the 14th Foot, becoming Lieutenant in August 1855. He served in the Crimea with the 14th Foot from 13 August 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal with Clasp, and Turkish Medal). Promoted to Captain in October 1858, he became Major in August 1877, and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in April 1880. He took over command of the 2nd Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment as Lieutenant-Colonel on 7 March 1882, and commanded the battalion in the Burma Campaign of 1885. Upon the surrender of King Thibaw at Mandalay in November 1885, Colonel Le Mesurier, with two companies of the Liverpool regiment were charged with escort duties on board the steamer *Thaoreah* which carried the Royal prisoners to Rangoon where, upon arrival, Colonel Le Mesurier was furnished with a receipt for 'the person of the Prisoner King Theebaw of Mandalay Upper Burmah on the 15th of December 1885 from which date Col. Le Mesurier ceases to be responsible for the above mentioned Prisoner's safe custody.' In addition to the medal and clasp, Colonel Le Mesurier was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Companion of the Order of the Bath in recognition of these services. He retired on 20 June 1888 and took up residence at St Saviour, Jersey on the Channel Islands, where he died on 27 April 1894.

Sold with copied research including a copy of the receipt given for 'King Theebaw'.



A 1899 'Arakan Hill Tracts' C.I.E., Great War 'Italy Operations' O.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Greenstreet, Special List, late Indian Police Service, who served during the Great War as Assistant Provost Marshal and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 2nd type breast badge, gold and enamel, with integral top brooch bar; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89, *clasp carriage altered to accommodate clasps in this order, as usual, with bottom roses on top clasp trimmed* (Reginald Hawkins Greenstreet, District Superintendent of Police) *re-engraved in running script*; 1914 Star (Lt. Col. R. H. Greenstreet.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. R. H. Greenstreet.) mounted as worn and housed in a fitted glazed display case, *contact marks to IGS, this very fine; the rest better* (6)

£1,400-£1,800

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1899.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 18 November 1918:

'For distinguished service in connection with military operations in Italy.'

Reginald Hawkins Greenstreet was born on 20 July 1858 and joined the Punjab Police in 1883. He transferred to Burma in 1887 as a district superintendent of police, and later served as a district magistrate and political officer, commanding the military police in the Arakan Hill Tracts. For his services in this latter role he was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1899.

Greenstreet subsequently served as officiating private secretary to the lieutenant-governor, and retired from the service in 1906. During the Great War he served on the staff as assistant provost marshal, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Special List, on the Western Front from 10 October 1914, and subsequently as deputy assistant quartermaster general in Italy. For his services during the Great War was twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*s 7 October 1918 and 6 January 1919) and was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He died on 8 September 1930.

For the recipient's related miniature awards, see Lot 532.



A Great War C.I.E. group of five awarded to Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Police, Shanghai, late Lancashire Fusiliers, who was wounded at Venters Spruit during the Boer War; a keen sportsman, he played Rugby Union for England; first class cricket for Hampshire; and won the Japan Amateur Golf Championship

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamel, with neck riband; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, *the first clasp a tailor's copy* (Lieut. E. I. M. Barrett. Lanc. Fusrs.) *officially re-engraved naming*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. E. I. M. Barrett. Lanc. Fusrs.) *officially re-engraved naming*; Shanghai Municipal Police Long Service Medal, silver (Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, C.I.E., Com of Police) edge prepared prior to naming; War Medal 1939-45, the second, third, and fourth mounted as worn, the War Medal loose, *retaining rod missing from the Shanghai award, light contact marks, generally very fine and better* (5) £1,800-£2,200



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

'For meritorious services connected with the War.'

Edward Ivo Medhurst Barrett was born in Churt, Surrey, on 22 June 1879 and was educated at Cheltenham College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers on 11 February 1899, and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War as part of the Ladysmith Relief Force, and was slightly wounded at the engagement at Venters Spruit on 20 January 1900. Promoted captain in 1902, in June of that year he was seconded as a wing officer to the Malay States Guides. He joined the Shanghai Municipal Police on 1 May 1907, and was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1919. He served as Commissioner of Police, Shanghai from 1925 to 1929.

A keen sportsman, Barrett played rugby union for England against Scotland in the Calcutta Cup Match in the 1903 Four Nations Championship (which Scotland won 10-6 on their way to the Triple Crown), and between 1896 and 1925 played 86 first class cricket matches for both Hampshire and the Marylebone Cricket Club, with a top score of 215. He also won the Japan amateur golf championship in 1917. He died in Boscombe on 10 July 1950.

Sold with the recipient's original Bestowal Document for the C.I.E.

For the recipient's related miniature awards, see Lot 533.

'Far too much has been made about "knights of the air" and chivalry... you couldn't have operated like that... I just felt that I wanted to survive... and my best way of doing it was to kill the other fellow. I had no qualms about going down again and shooting him to pieces, I mean, I wasn't going to be insulted in that way... But if you met 12 or 24 of them, as you did sometimes, well then discretion is the better part of valour. It's no use just fighting and killing one and then being killed... You want to fight another day.'

The recipient's own recollections refer



The outstanding and rare Second War C.B.E., Great War D.S.O., M.C. and Bar, A.F.C. group of eleven awarded to Air Commodore P. F. Fullard, Royal Air Force and Royal Flying Corps, who with 40 confirmed aerial victories during 1917 would at the War's end be the seventh highest scoring British Ace of the Great War and the second highest living.

A pilot of supreme skill and confidence in his ability as a pilot, his 40 victories were claimed in just eight months at the front, a staggering feat that far surpassed those Aces with higher scores; indeed, his score would have been more had several balloons been added to this number which, whilst recorded by the squadron, were not by granted by a higher authority. Fullard's war was cut short, not by a German bullet but by a fracture of his leg sustained during an off duty football match in November 1917.

What could have been, had he not broken his leg, can only be guessed, but Fullard's ratio for front line flying time to the number of aerial victories obtained would be unsurpassed by any of the British Aces who had more victories during the Great War. Had Fullard carried on flying, it is quite possible he could have surpassed the victory score of any Ace of any nation

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, unnamed as issued; Air Force Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. P. F. Fullard. R.F.C.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (S/L. P. F. Fullard. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., with bronze palm, the pre-Second War awards all mounted as worn; the Second War medals loose, *generally good very fine* (11)

£40,000-£60,000



C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1941

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 16 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. As a patrol leader and scout pilot he is without equal. The moral effect of his presence in a patrol is most marked. He has now accounted for fourteen machines destroyed and eighteen driven down out of control in a little over four months'

M.C. *London Gazette* 9 January 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when engaged in aerial combat. He has on four occasions attacked and destroyed enemy aircraft, and has in addition engaged in 25 indecisive combats, in which he has shown fine leadership, great dash and determination to close with the enemy.'

M.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 9 January 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has on many occasions displayed the utmost dash and fearlessness in attacking enemy aircraft at close range and in destroying at least eight hostile machines during a period of about ten days. His determination and fine offensive spirit have in almost every instance resulted in disaster to the enemy.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 June 1919.

Belgium Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 1 April 1919.

Philip Fletcher Fullard was born in Wimbledon on 27 June 1897 and was educated at the King Edward VI School, Norwich. Here he developed a reputation as an accomplished sportsman and played for Norwich City Reserves football team. Still at school on the outbreak of the Great War, he enlisted into the Inns of Court Officers Training Corps in 1915 and was gazetted Second Lieutenant, Royal Irish Fusiliers on 5 August 1916. Barely a week later he was instructed to report to the School of Military Aeronautics, Oxford, to train as a pilot in the Royal Flying Corps.

Passing his 'dual' and 'solo' tests in under two days' of instruction, he was awarded his wings in December 1916 and shortly afterwards, due to his exceptional flying abilities, was appointed as an instructor at Central Flying School, Upavon. An extremely confident young man, he described himself "as good a pilot as there was" and remarked: "I had a total lack of fear. I was very conscious of what I could make the machine do."

In desperate need for pilots and demoralised by the devastating losses sustained by the Royal Flying Corps during 'Bloody April', later that month Fullard was ordered to the Western Front and in early May 1917, was posted to 1 Squadron. Based next to Bailleul Asylum, a few miles southwest of Ypres in Flanders, 1 Squadron had recently been fully equipped with French Nieuport 17 fighters. Initially Fullard found the Nieuport to be "frightfully heavy-handed" and "unwieldy", with a cramped cockpit and experienced his first 'flip' during a practice flight. Once mastering, his views changed and he came to regard the Nieuport with supreme respect, describing it as "immensely strong" and capable of withstanding "the most enormous strains and dives and spins and rolls".

Into Combat

Fullard's first combat flight came just days after his arrival at 1 Squadron, with an offensive patrol on 5 May. For all his self-assurance and ability, Fullard's introduction to the Western Front was a difficult baptism of fire. During his first patrol he was so distracted by the "sight of the enemy in their brightly coloured liveries" that he stalled and spun "right down almost to the top of them". His flight leader thought he was "a goner". Days later he became embroiled in combat only to discover he was unable to use his gun due to an oil-covered sight. Worse still was the "rotten prospect" of a hazardous sortie against observation balloons that, following a "contour chasing" practice sortie flown over the trenches at heights of little more than "25 or so feet", became a deadly reality late on 26 May.

Of the six assigned to hit a group of balloons with Le Prieur rockets, Fullard was one of only two to make it home. Two balloons had been destroyed at the cost of four pilots killed, wounded or captured. Landing after a fruitless search for a balloon that had already been hauled down, Fullard vented his frustration. The outburst was indicative of a trait and did little to endear him to senior officers. The headstrong youngster soon exacted partial revenge with his first victory.

During a frantic dogfight over Quesnoy, he spotted an Albatros D.III scout attacking a British machine. In what would become his trademark style, Fullard closed to 20 yards before opening fire. Half a magazine was enough to send it spiralling down and, with Fullard unable to follow, he was credited with having despatched it 'out of control'. Two days later, Fullard was credited with a second Albatros Scout out of control. He reported firing 15 rounds at close range, the Albatros flying straight for some moments and then went into a spin, it was last seen as such at 2,000 feet over Warneton. On 4 June, he brought down one Albatros Scout crashed and a second out of control Roulers. According to Communiqués:

"Fullard dived at one of four HA and this machine, which was painted in many colours, fell completely out of control. He then joined a big fight between 15 HA and a number of our machines, but one HA obtained a favourable position on his tail so he put his machine into a spin. An SE5 of 56 Squadron dived at the attacking scout and drove it down out of control. 2nd Lt Fullard then attacked a black and white Albatros scout from underneath and about 30 shots were seen to go into the HA which flew straight on, then went into a spin, turned completely over, and eventually crashed in a field."

On 8 June, during an offensive patrol, pilots of 1 Squadron engaged six Albatros scouts near Becelaere and Fullard shot down one in flames, thereby raising his victory score to five. He had reached Ace status very rapidly, having little more than a month of front line service. This, however, was just a taste of what to come from this extremely talented young pilot.

On 14 and 15 June and 7 July, Fullard claimed another three Albatros scouts and on 11 July, he was leading C Flight which first tackled 5 enemy scouts and then 9 enemy scouts; Fullard claiming a black "Albatros with green stripes", out of control over Comines. Shortly after a further 6 enemy scouts were engaged, Fullard claiming a second Albatros out of control. The latter he described as the leader and was brown with red tail. He was now double Ace or a 'Star Turn'.

In an interview in later life, Fullard describe how "My whole theory was to get so close that he couldn't dare turn... I could see my shots moving up the fuselage. He would probably be so frightened at seeing those... I got most of my two-seaters that way. Getting in close. I could see their faces, goggles and everything." He would further explain, "When one met a formation, I used to get one Hun and make sure of it, and this would shatter them. Then, I would pull out and go above my flight and circle round like... an old hen... to guard them and shoot, either effectively or warningly." Although rather surprisingly, he never regarded himself as an outstanding marksman, he did his best to ensure he had the best possible chances in combat. He maintained and loaded his own guns and in combat, kept his rate of fire in check, giving himself valuable time before having to reload. He would later claim that having fired some 5,000 rounds, he never had an actual stoppage.

On 13 July, Fullard led 11 Nieuports which got involved in combat with several formations from both sides. During the fight Fullard found himself separated from his squadron and joined a flight from 56 Squadron which attacked 8 Albatros scouts. Fullard reported scooting down an Albatros Scout out of control between Zandvoorde and Wervicq. However, running low on fuel, he headed for home, only for his engine to cut out over British lines and he crashed, his Nieuport overturning in shell hole on impact. Uninjured, four days later he sent down an Albatros Scout out of control over Polygon, the scout 'went down rolling over and over.' Fullard raised his score to 14 when, on 22 July, he dived at two Albatros Scouts, one of which he destroyed, the aircraft crashing at Marcq, he then drove down the other out of control over Lille.

On 28 July, "an Offensive Patrol of 1 Squadron engaged five Albatros two-seaters over Comines. Capt P. F. Fullard drove one down and followed it for about five minutes, after which the EA fell and crashed. Shortly after, ten EA scouts attacked our patrol and were reinforced by 12 more." Two further aircraft were brought down by other members of the patrol.

Leading a patrol on the morning of 9 August, Fullard and Lieutenant Rooper, attacked an enemy two-seater over Houthulst Forest. This enemy aircraft being credited to both pilots as being captured, though R.F.C. Communiqués, list it as destroyed. Later that day, during a second patrol, 1 Squadron encountered six Albatros scouts over Becelaere. During the ensuing combat, Fullard and 2nd Lieutenant McLaren each drove one Albatros down out of control. The following evening, Fullard was sent up to locate an enemy two-seater that had been identified by wireless intercept service. Locating what he described as a black and white DFW, he engaged it at 3,000 feet, firing three-quarters of a drum and sending it down to crash in a field near Haubourdin.

Approaching 20 Aerial Victories and Beyond

On the morning of 12 August, Fullard led 4 Nieuports on another wireless intercept and located several enemy aircraft below the clouds at between 3,000 and 4,000 feet east of Ten-Brielen. Fullard fired half a drum into one DFW, driving it down out of control, Sergeant Olley driving down another. Between 15 and 16 August, Captain Fullard would not only reach a milestone of 20 aerial victories but increased his score to 24, claiming a remarkable 5 Albatros scouts in just over 24 hours. His score is all the more remarkable because it was reached in little more than three months since his first operational patrol.

When on patrol after 6pm on the evening of the 15th, Fullard dived at four enemy aircraft which were attacking an 'FE' from behind but he in turn was attacked by enemy scouts from the rear. During the ensuing combat, he "outmanoeuvred them and shot 1 EA down at close range, he was seen to crash near Poelcapelle". Minutes later he shot down another Albatros which rolled over and over and was last seen near the ground out of control.

On the morning of 16 August "a patrol of 1 Squadron saw from 50 to 60 enemy scouts in various formations and had a number of engagements. In one instance Captain P. F. Fullard saw a Spad attacking two EA scouts and watched one of the scouts waiting to get on the Spad's tail, so he dived on this scout which he shot down and saw crash". Five minutes later he drove down another Albatros out of control and would add a third victory of the day. That evening he sent down an Albatros Scout out of control over Lille - Pérenchies.

In an engagement between Nieuports of 1 Squadron and six enemy scouts on 19 August, Fullard got very close to one of his opponents and, after emptying three-quarters of a drum into it, it fell and crashed at Roncq. Of this combat, Fullard reported, "I dived on one EA, painted yellow with black stripes, which was cruising between me and the FE's. I got very close and fired 3/4 of a drum - he turned to left and dived straight down. I saw him crash."

Two days later, a patrol of six Nieuports of 1 Squadron encountered 17 enemy aircraft scouts near Houthulst. Fullard shot down one out of control. Having engine trouble, he then turned for the lines but was attacked by five enemy aircraft. 2nd Lieutenant Reeves saw his position and skilfully kept the enemy aircraft off Fullard's tail, and shot one down which fell out of control. The following day, Fullard dived at a DFW two-seater and fired 75 rounds at close range, the DFW being seen to crash at Poelcapelle by Second Army anti-aircraft observers.

Out of Action in September - and then Recommended for the V.C. in October

Confident with the strength of his Nieuport, on 3 September, Fullard decided to see "what would happen if a Nieuport was put out of control with the engine full on. The machine fell 12,000ft in a diving spin at great speed. When suddenly I felt an intense pain in my head and found I could see nothing at all. I thought I had been shot and, managing to make the machine fly level at a slow speed, I waited. After what seemed a long time, I began to see very indistinctly with one eye the blurred outline of white objects. I picked out the white cross on the aerodrome and landed safely, still in great pain... and quite blind in one eye." Examined by the Squadron's doctor, it transpired he had suffered a burst blood vessel due to the extremely rapid alteration in pressure during his spin. Told he must rest, it would not be until the beginning of October that he returned to the Squadron.

The rest served him well and October 1917 would be Fullard's highest scoring month. On 5 October, at 30 yards he fired 60 rounds at a two-seater which went down steeply and crashed at Bousbecque. Two days later, leading four aircraft of 1 Squadron, he attacked a DFW at 4,000 feet; firing a full Drum of Lewis from below and behind down to 2,000 feet. The DFW went into a side slipping dive out of control over Wervicq-Comines. The following day, he claimed a further two-seater out of control over the same area, bringing his victory score up to 30. His 31st victory came during a patrol on 14 October, Fullard seeing a two-seater flying up and down between Wervicq and Houthem. Waiting until it was underneath him, he then dived at it and shot it down out of control but was attacked by scouts and unable to watch it crash.

17 October was another outstanding day for Fullard when leading an Offensive Patrols, he brought down one two-seater, which fell "like a leaf" and crashed south-east of Ledeghem, and drove two others down out of control, the last of which, an Albatros DV, saw the German pilot slump forward in the cockpit following a 50-round burst from just 20 yards.

Fullard's 35th Victory came on 24 October when he drove down an enemy two-seater out of control from 2,000 feet, after firing 100 rounds into it at a range of ten yards. The two-seater went down in steep left-hand spiral, however Fullard's Nieuport was hit by an explosive bullet fired by the observer. Fullard nearly had to land at Moorslede but managed to get back flying at 100 feet. Victories 36 and 37 were added on 27 October when he fired 35 rounds into a DFW two-seater doing artillery work. This he saw crash into some trees at Roulers. A second victory that day came when Fullard and his patrol attacked a formation of 14 enemy aircraft, composed of Gotha's and DFW's. Into one of the latter he fired 70 rounds at close range and drove it down out of control, though this aircraft was seen to crash at Becelaere by the personnel of an anti-aircraft battery. On 30 October his flight attacked a flight of black and white Pfalz Scouts at 3,000 feet; Fullard later wrote, "I dived on the leader and fired half a drum into him. He turned over and went down and crashed just North of Westroosebeke."

In late October 1917, for his gallantry and leadership, Fullard was recommended Victoria Cross. This recommendation was turned down by a 'very poor minded' Brigadier with a note attached saying 'He should get more Huns'. Understandably this comment rankled with Fullard, coming from "a very boorish man" who "didn't fly". Fullard would however be awarded the D.S.O. this month, though like his earlier M.C. and M.C. Second Award Bar, these awards would not be gazetted until 1918.

Fullard's 39th and 40th Victories came in quick succession just over two weeks later on 15 November. During an offensive patrol over Zandvoorde, he "dived at an enemy scout, which had obtained a favourable position on a Nieuport's tail, and destroyed it. Meanwhile another scout was getting into a favourable position on his tail, but he outmanoeuvred this machine and after firing three-quarters of a drum into it, the EA fell out of control and was seen to break up before reaching the ground."

On 17 November 1917, two days after claiming his 40th victory, Fullard suffered a compound fracture of his right leg during an off-duty football match and was out of action. After a short stay in hospital, he was returned home for more surgery and to convalesce. Initially the rest away from the front was not all bad; with 40 aerial Victories, Fullard was the second highest British Ace by that point in the War and third highest R.F.C. Ace of any nationality. Only Albert Ball, V.C., who had 44 Victories before his death in May 1917 and the great Canadian Ace, Billy Bishop, V.C., who's score then stood at 47, surpassed Fullard's score. Consequently, every newspaper and magazine in the country carried pictures of Fullard and articles on his deeds, such was his fame, including appearing on the front cover of the 18 January 1918 edition of *Tatler* magazine. The following article, appearing in *The Glasgow Times*, 7 January 1918, is typical:

'Captain Philip Fletcher Fullard, D.S.O., M.C., aged 20, is a fair, curly-haired, good-looking boy, clear-eyed and fresh-complexioned, with regular features. He went fresh from school into an officers' training corps. He has flown in France for about six months and during that time has brought down 42 enemy machines and three balloons. In a single day he brought down four German aeroplanes - his record day's "bag". On another occasion he and another airman brought down seven enemy machines before breakfast, Fullard accounting for three of them. Up to the middle of October [1917] the squadron to which he belongs had brought down 200 enemy machines, and their number now stands at about 250. The outstanding feature of Captain Fullard's record is the few casualties his "flight" has suffered. For three months he worked with the same flight of six pilots without a casualty among them, and in that time they brought down more enemy machines than any other flight in France. His achievements are widely known among the flying men at the front, and the French call him "the English ace". He had a narrow escape when fighting a German two-seater, his goggles being shot away from his eyes. The Verrey lights in his machine caught fire and set the woodwork of the aeroplane alight, but he managed to get his burning machine back to the British lines.'

During the coming months, several attempts were made to repair the damage to Fullard's leg before it was eventually plated. The War, however, would progress and during 1918 others surpassed his tally and Fullard's star faded. He spent the majority of 1918, convalescing and frustrated and it would not be until September 1918 that he was deemed fully fit for duty. Promoted Acting Major on 24 September 1918, it appears that he did not return to front line duty before the end of the War.

Post-War

Awarded a permanent Commission as Captain on 1 August 1919, Fullard was posted to America on 'special duties' touring with other successful Aces to promote the sale of Victory Loan Bonds. He would also be one of eight British and Empire Pilots to be honoured with the award of the Aero Club of America's Medal of Honor and Merit; other recipients included the V.C. winners Bishop, Mannock, McCudden, and Ball. Listed as a Flight Commander, later Officer Commanding 12 Squadron between 1919 and 1922, he was promoted Squadron Leader in 1929 and given command of No. 2 Squadron in January 1933. In December 1933 he attended a course at the Army Staff College, Quetta, and in July 1935 he took command of No. 5 Squadron, serving during the operations on the North West Frontier. Fullard was posted to Home Establishment on sick leave at the end of that year and was promoted to Wing Commander in 1936.

Having advanced to Group Captain in July 1939, at the outbreak of the Second War, Fullard served as Officer Commanding No. 14 (Fighter) Group, an air component of the B.E.F. From November 1940 he served at Headquarters, No. 10 (Fighter) Group and having been appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in January 1941, was advanced to Air Commodore in March. Serving at Headquarters, Fighter Command from June 1942 and Acting Officer Commanding No. 246 (Special Operations) Group in 1943, in August that year Fullard served as Secretary to the Military Mission to Portugal. He retired with the rank of Air Commodore shortly after the end of the Second World War.

What could have been, had Fullard not broken his leg in November 1917, can only be guessed but his ratio for front line flying to the number of aerial victories obtained was unsurpassed by any of the British Aces who had more victories during the Great War. Mannock, with 61 victories, flew for 16 months, McCudden with 57 victories, flew for 19 months, and Beauchamp-Proctor, with 54 victories, flew for 13 months. Had Fullard carried on flying, it is quite possible he could have surpassed the victory score of any Ace of any nation. It is equally possible he would have eventually met his match in combat, or like McCudden, would be killed in a flying accident. More importantly, Fullard survived one of the hardest fought periods of the 'Air War' and by the war's end was the second highest scoring living British Ace.

Aged 81, Fullard was interviewed by historian Peter Liddle, with many of Fullard's own quotes being published in *'Captured Memories 1900-1918: Across the Threshold of War'* from which many of the above quotes were taken. He there sums up Fullard:

'Even after 60 years there was no trace of fake sentiment, merely the chilling reality of an experience he regarded as a fight to the death. It cut to the core of a coldly calculating rationale that, added to a consistency of courage and considerable prowess, marked Fullard as one of the most lethal yet least remembered fighter pilots.' He died on 24 April 1984, aged 86.

Sold with the recipient's pre-Second War tunic riband bar; 'ticker-tape' entitlement slip for his Second War awards; a gold (9ct) identity disc, engraved 'P. F. Fullard, Offr. CoFE. 02147 R.A.F.'; a silver cricket medal, the reverse engraved 'Open Cup 1930, Winners A.H.Q. Iraq', in fitted case; a Royal Flying Corps sweetheart brooch; the recipient's flying goggles; and a large portrait photograph of the recipient, mounted in a glazed frame.



The extremely rare Aero Club of America's Medal for Honour and Merit awarded to Air Commodore P. F. Fullard, Royal Air Force and Royal Flying Corps

Aero Club of America Medal for Honour and Merit 1917, 67mm, bronze, the obverse featuring a winged female figure representing the Muse of the Air encircled by a ring of stars, with an additional ring of stars around her head, 'Coeli Colis, Stellarum Corona' ['To the heroes of the skies, a crown of stars'] around, the reverse depicting an eagle flying over the globe, with text 'Aero Club of America', all within a central laurel wreath, with 'Honor and Merit' above and '1917' below, with plaque in exergue embossed 'Philip F. Fullard', in case of issue, *extremely fine, rare* £1,400-£1,800

In the summer of 1917, representatives of the Aero Club of America organised a Foreign Service Committee in Paris. The primary purposes of this committee were to provide for the needs of American pilots in France, and to afford them a clubhouse in Paris where they might relax when on leave from the theatre of battle. Among the advisory members of the Committee were: Major Edmund L. Gros; Lieutenant-Colonel William Thaw; Captain James E. Miller; and Sergeant George F. Campbell-Wood, former secretary of the A.C.A. who was then serving in the French Army. It was this committee who created the Aero Club of America's Medal for Merit and Honour, in 1917, for presentation to deserving Allied aviators. The Aero Club of America's Medal for Honour and Merit was awarded to just seven British and Commonwealth Ace's: Colonel William A. Bishop, V.C.; Major Edward Mannock, V.C.; Captain Albert Ball V.C.; Captain James B. McCudden, V.C.; Captain Roderick S. Dallas; Captain Philip P. Fullard; and Captain Henry W. Wollett.



A scarce Second War C.B.E. and Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery group of ten awarded to Captain J. H. Biggs, Master of the S.S. Strathallan, for gallantry when his ship was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in December 1942

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. H. Biggs. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. H. Biggs. R.N.R.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea, silver (Captain J. H. Biggs, S.S. "Strathallan", 22nd December 1942.) in its fitted case of issue, together with named card box of issue for Second War medals and H.M.S. Worcester Training College silver medal (John Henry Biggs for General good Conduct) in its fitted case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (11) £1,200-£1,600

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 May 1943.

Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea, *Lloyd's List & Shipping Gazette* 14 October 1943.

'Captain John Henry Biggs, Master (C.B.E.); George James MacLennan, Chief Engineer Officer (O.B.E.); Jack Simpson, Supernumerary Fourth Engineer Officer (M.B.E.); Christopher Herbert Goodall, Steward (B.E.M.).

The ship was torpedoed in darkness and suffered heavy damage. The master decided to get the passengers and the majority of the crew away, and they stood by in the boats. Temporary repairs were carried out and the vessel was taken in tow, but it became necessary to transfer the remainder of the crew, with the exception of a number of key personnel, to other ships which were standing by.

Later, a serious fire occurred and was soon out of control in spite of the prompt and determined efforts of the crew. Captain Biggs and the rest of those on board were forced to leave the ship. Attempts to tow the vessel were continued, but shortly afterwards she sank. The master showed courage, determination and skill throughout. He did all that was possible to save his ship, and it was due to his leadership and good organisation that only seven lives were lost. The chief engineer officer displayed calm courage and resource, and was responsible for the saving of life. He went to the engine-room, which was flooded with oil and water, and helped to rescue a fireman who was trapped under the gratings. He then found a large party of men whose exit from one of the lower decks had been blocked by the explosion, and led them up on deck through the engine-room. Mr. Simpson was injured by the explosion, but he would not leave his post in the boiler room until ordered to abandon ship. Before doing so he closed down the boilers. Afterwards, he jumped overboard from a motor lifeboat and helped to free the propeller, which had been fouled by a rope. He set a fine example throughout by his devotion to duty. Steward Goodall's gallantry greatly contributed to the saving of many lives. When his boat became waterlogged and the occupants were washed into the sea he collected nine persons and kept them together until a raft was reached. Later, he was picked up by a boat from another ship and guided his rescuers in the darkness to a raft from which four persons were taken off.'

Sold with original warrant for C.B.E. and Lloyds List announcing award of medals together with various related letters and news cuttings.



A post-war C.B.E. and Great War M.C. group of seven awarded to the Right Reverend F. O. Thorne, Bishop of Nyasaland

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with neck cravat in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* fitted case of issue; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Capt: & Adj: F. O. Thorne. Manch: R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. F. O. Thorne.); Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, the last six mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) £1,000-£1,400

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1957 (Birthday Honours List).

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918: 'Captain, Manchester Regiment'.

Frank Oswald Thorne was born on 21 May 1892, and educated at St Paul's School and Christ Church, Oxford (Scholar), 2nd Class Hon. Mods., 1913; B.A. (War Degree), 1918; 2nd Class Theology, 1921; M.A. 1935. Served during the Great War with the 13th (Service) Battalion, Manchester Regiment, captain & adjutant, 1915-17; brigade major, No. 1 Section Tyne Garrison, 1918-19 (wounded, M.C.). Ordained in 1922, he was curate of All Souls', Clapton Park, 1922-25; joined Universities Mission to Central Africa, 1925; first warden of S. Cyprian's Theological College, Tunduru, Diocese of Masasi, Tanganyika Territory, 1930-34; vicar-general, Diocese of Masasi, 1934-35; Bishop of Nyasaland, 1936-61, and served as Dean of Province of Central Africa, 1955-61; D.D. Lambeth, 1958. The Ry. Rev. Thorne, C.B.E., M.C., died on 18 September 1981.



A Great War 'Mesopotamia' D.S.O., M.C. group of twelve awarded to General Sir Roger C. Wilson, K.C.B., 114th Mahrattas, Indian Army, later Union Defence Force of South Africa

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Capt. R. C. Wilson, 114/Mahrattas.); British War and Victory Medals (Col. R. C. Wilson.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Col. R. C. Wilson.); War Medal 1939-45 (558765 R. C. Wilson); Africa Service Medal (558765 R. C. Wilson); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre 1914-18, with bronze palme, mounted in incorrect order as worn, *generally good very fine* (12)

£1,800-£2,200

K.C.B. (Military) *London Gazette* 11 May 1937.

C.B. (Military) *London Gazette* 3 June 1930.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 26 August 1918:

'For distinguished service in connection with military operations in Mesopotamia.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 22 December 1916:

'For distinguished service in the Field in Mesopotamia.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 October and 14 November, 1916 (Mesopotamia); 14 June 1918 (Egypt); 27 August 1918 (Mesopotamia); 5 June 1919 (Mesopotamia); 7 February 1921 (Mesopotamia 1920).

Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 31 August 1917.

Roger Cochrane Wilson was born on 26 December 1882, and educated at Wellington College and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was first gazetted to the Cheshire Regiment in 1901, and joined the 114th Mahrattas, Indian Army, in 1904. He attended Staff College in 1914, and served in Mesopotamia, 1914-18 (D.S.O., M.C., Despatches, Croix de Guerre). Promoted to Major in 1916 and to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1917; Colonel, 1920; served on General Staff, India, 1922-25. Promoted to Brigadier to Command the Manzai Brigade in Waziristan, 1926-30; Major-General, 1929; Commandant, Indian Staff College, 1931-34; Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry; General Officer Commanding Rawalpindi District, 1934-36; Secretary, Military Department, India Office, 1936-37; Lieutenant-General 1937 and served as Adjutant General, India, 1937-41; Promoted to General in 1940 and appointed Aide de Camp General to the King, 1940-41; retired from the Army in 1941, and subsequently served in the South African Army on the Staff of the Union Defence Force of South Africa, 1942-47. General Sir Roger Cochrane died on 5 February 1966.

Sold with original Warrants for K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., and six M.I.D. certificates.



A scarce Great War 'German East Africa' O.B.E. and D.C.M. group of five awarded to Major F. W. Gardner, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, who was also twice mentioned for services in East Africa

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, hallmarks for London 1919; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (3926 Condr: F. W. Gardner. A.O.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major F. W. Gardner.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (S-3926 Condr: F. W. Gardner. A.O.C.) mounted as worn on a 'home fabricated' wearing bar, *dark toned, good very fine* (5) £1,400-£1,800

O.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 7 February 1919:

'For valuable services rendered in connection with military operations in East Africa. Dated 1st January 1919.'

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 18 February 1918: '3926 Cdr. (now A.C.O. and Hon. Lt.) F. W. Gardner, A.O.C. (Aldershot). (E. AFRICA)

'For conspicuous devotion to duty. He has rendered at all times most valuable service, and has efficiently carried out his responsible duties with the utmost zeal and devotion to duty.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 7 March 1918 (Major-General A. R. Hoskins, Commanding-in-Chief, East Africa Forces); and 31 January 1919 (Lieutenant-General J. L. Van Deventer, Commanding-in-Chief, East Africa Forces, despatch of 30 September 1918).

Frederick William Gardner first served during the Great War as a conductor in the Army Ordnance Corps in East Africa but his Medal Index Card gives no date for his entry into this theatre. His promotion to Assistant Commissioner of Ordnance with the honorary rank of lieutenant was announced in the *London Gazette* of 14 December 1917. He at some time was further promoted to Acting Deputy Commissioner of Ordnance with honorary rank of captain, and to Deputy Commissioner of Ordnance with honorary rank of major. Gardner was recommended for his L.S. & G.C. medal on 1 January 1918, and this was announced in *Army Order* 11 of 1918.

Sold with original Warrant for O.B.E., two original M.I.D. certificates, and A.O.C. certificates for the award of the D.C.M. and first mention in despatches; together with copied research including D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards, various gazette notices including Van Deventer's despatch of 30 September 1918.



A Great War 'Western Front' O.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Whitehead, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. H. M. Whitehead.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Comdt. Herbert M. Whitehead.); **France, Third Republic**, Order of Agricultural Merit, Chevalier's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, *obverse centre loose on last, and this with enamel damage, otherwise generally very fine and better (6)* £300-£400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919:

'For valuable service rendered in connection with military operations in France and Flanders.'

French Order of Agricultural Merit, Chevalier *London Gazette* 17 October 1919.

Herbert Mansfield Whitehead was born in Kent on 25 May 1875, the son of Sir Charles Whitehead, and was educated at Tonbridge and Christ's College, Cambridge. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the 1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood) Rifle Volunteer Corps on 14 November 1894, and having been advanced captain in the 7th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Territorial Force), he resigned his commission on 21 November 1909. Following the outbreak of the Great War he re-joined his old unit and served on the staff of the 59th Division in both Ireland during the troubles and on the Western Front. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 30 December 1918) and created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. Promoted lieutenant-colonel on 29 July 1920, he relinquished his commission the following year.

In civilian life Whitehead served as Divisional Surveyor to Staffordshire County Council, and was awarded the Jubilee Medal in 1935 as 'Engineer and Surveyor, Channock Rural District Council.' He died on 17 October 1935.

Sold with copied research.

148 A Great War 'Mesopotamia' O.B.E. group of three awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Dunn, Royal Army Medical Corps, who Commanded 41st Field Ambulance in Mesopotamia, and was also Mentioned in Despatches

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. W. J. Dunn.) *good very fine (3)* £140-£180

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

Wilfred James Dunn was born in Dublin on 2 April 1885 and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was commissioned lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 4 February 1908, and was promoted captain on 4 August 1911. He served during the Great War in India from the outbreak of War, and then in Mesopotamia from 21 May 1916 as Commanding Officer, 41st Cavalry Field Ambulance, with the rank of acting lieutenant colonel, and for his services in Mesopotamia he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 5 June 1919) and created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He relinquished his commission in 1928, and died in Harefield on 28 April 1958.

Sold with copied research.



An unusual Second World War O.B.E. group of six awarded to Wing Commander G. W. Houghton, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was an official R.A.F. war correspondent in the Middle East and afterwards the Officer in Charge of the Public Relations Section of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force in North-West Europe 1944-45: his earlier experiences in the Western Desert are recorded in his book *They Flew Through Sand*

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, with named card box of issue, addressed to 'G/Cpt. G. W. Houghton, Spinney Nook, Broadway, Letchworth, Herts.', mounted court-style as worn, good very fine and better (6) £500-£700



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2010.

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

The original Recommendation states: 'Group Captain G. W. Houghton has been in charge of the Public Relations Section of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force for almost the entire period since the landings in Normandy on 'D' Day and has been the greatest assistance in the building up of the Inter-Allied Public Relations Organisation. He has, more recently, been the main link with the Air Ministry on this work, and has personally established an extremely efficient organisation with the units in the field. His tireless work and loyal support, especially during the landings in Normandy, have aided the maintenance of the very standards attained by his section.'

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 1 January 1943 (Squadron Leader); 17 September 1943 (Acting Wing Commander).

George William Houghton was born in Perth, Scotland in September 1905 and was commissioned as a Pilot Officer in the Administrative and Special Duties Branch of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in April 1940, where his pre-war qualifications as a journalist were quickly put to use. Posted to the Middle East as an official R.A.F. war correspondent, he visited many units and locations in the Western Desert, and came into contact with numerous personalities of the Desert Air Force, "Imshi" Mason among them. He also regularly came under fire during enemy raids. In addition to his powers of observation and gifts as a writer, Houghton was also a competent artist, and a number of his drawings and sketches were reproduced in his popular wartime title *They Flew Through Sand* - soon after the war he dramatised one of the incidents described in the book for the B.B.C., and the lead actor, Kenneth More (fresh from active service in the Royal Navy) was praised for his performance by the Royal Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret. Houghton was twice Mentioned in Despatches for his services in North Africa and had attained the acting rank of Wing Commander by the time he returned home from the Mediterranean theatre.

Next employed as Officer in Charge of the Public Relations Section of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force in North-West Europe 1944-45, a role that included him witnessing the Normandy landings, Houghton ended the War in the rank of Acting Group Captain and was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He finally relinquished his commission in the R.A.F.V.R. in February 1954, retaining the rank of Group Captain. In later life he was an avid golfer and cartoonist, who drew over 300 cartoons a year, and also wrote over 38 humourous books as well as numerous short stories.

Sold with the recipient's two Mentioned in Despatches Certificates in envelope addressed to 'Wing Commander G. W. Houghton, O.B.E., National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.1'; the recipient's passport; a framed and glazed portrait photograph of recipient in uniform; a copied photograph of the recipient in North Africa, 1942; two copies of *They Flew Through Sand*, The Notes and Sketches of an R.A.F. Officer in the Western Desert, by George W. Houghton, the first the 1942 original; the second a 1991 reprint; a copy of 'The Adventures of a Gadabout', by George Houghton; a copy of 'How to be a Golf Addict', by George Houghton; and copied research.



A post-War O.B.E. group of six awarded to Group Captain A. Boonham, Royal Air Force

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (Gp. Capt. A. Boonham R.A.F.) mounted court-style; together with the recipient's two card identity discs, *good very fine* (6) £360-£440

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 June 1960.

Arthur Boonham was born on 24 September 1916, and on the outbreak of the Second World War was serving as a Leading Aircraftman with 208 Army Co-Operation Squadron out at Heliopolis in Egypt, being then corporal and employed as a wireless operator. He was commissioned pilot officer into the Royal Air Force Technical Branch on 29 March 1941, and saw further service in the Middle East.

Continuing to serve post-War, Boonham was promoted to squadron leader on 1 July 1952, and to wing commander on 1 July 1957, and was appointed an Officer of The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the 1960 Birthday Honours' List. Promoted to group captain on 1 January 1964, he saw service during the operations in Aden from 1 August 1964 to 30 November 1967, and was appointed Deputy Director of Signals (Air) on 27 November 1967. He retired as a group captain on 24 September 1971, and died in Colchester, Essex, on 16 April 2014, aged 97.

Sold with copied research.

151 An unattributed O.B.E. group of five

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *good very fine* (5) £120-£160

152 An unattributed M.B.E. pair

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; Defence Medal, mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted; and a separate group of four miniature dress medals, comprising O.B.E. (Civil) 2nd type; Defence Medal; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, these mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) £120-£160

Sold with a *Royal Mint* case of issue for a Lady's M.B.E.



A Second War 'Liverpool Blitz' M.B.E. group of eight awarded to Chief Radio Officer B. J. Smith, Mercantile Marine, late Army Service Corps, for his gallantry on the occasion that the ammunition ship S.S. *Malakand* was bombed and exploded in Huskisson Dock, Liverpool, during the May Blitz, 4 May 1941

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1914-15 Star (S4-143301 Pte. B. J. Smith. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (S4-143301 Pte. B. J. Smith. A.S.C.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; together with the recipient's Brocklebank Medal, 32mm, silver and enamel, the obverse featuring the blue and white enamelled company flag, the reverse inscribed in raised letters, 'Thos. & Jno. Brocklebank Ltd., Liverpool, S.S. "Malakand" 4th May 1941, Sunk by Enemy Action', unmounted, *generally very fine and better* (8) £600-£800



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

The original Recommendation, dated 24 February 1943, states: 'For long and meritorious sea service in dangerous waters from September 1939 (still serving at sea). From 1914 to 1918 this officer served in the Army overseas and joined Brocklebanks' Wireless Transmission Service in 1925 (This Company owns all the wireless gear on its ships and the Wireless Officers are direct employees of the company).

Mr. Smith was the Chief Wireless Officer in our S.S. *Makalla* when she was bombed, set on fire, and sunk at sea in 1940, and was serving in a similar capacity in our S.S. *Malakand*, which was set upon fire and blew up in dock during the Liverpool blitz of 1941.

From the nature of their service in the wireless room Radio Officers are either the objective of any first attack or are among the last to leave their ship when torpedoed &c. It is not surprising, therefore, to have to record that seven of our Radio Officers have already lost their lives at sea, and one has been badly wounded by shell fire. I have selected Mr. Smith as typical of the men of this particular rank serving in our fleet.

When a ship has to be abandoned it is the special duty of one of the radio officers to ensure that the portable transmitting set goes into a boat and that he gets in with it. It is the proud boast of these men that so far they have never failed to do this.'

A further Recommendation, dated 30 July 1945, additionally states: 'During this War this officer has served continuously in dangerous waters in the North and South Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and has at all times set a high example of Leadership and Devotion to Duty.'

Bernard John Smith was born in York in 1897 and served with the Army Service Corps during the Great War in the Balkan theatre of War from 18 November 1915. Discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 8 September 1919, he joined the Brocklebank Shipping Line, Liverpool, as a wireless operator in 1925, and served with them continuously for the next 25 years. His first ship was the S.S. *Matheran*, and he then served in the S.S. *Mahratta*, and the S.S. *Maidan*. Following the outbreak of the Second World War he served in the S.S. *Makalla*- whilst in convoy this vessel came under attack for German He.115 bombers off the Pentland Firth, and was set on fire, eventually sinking, with the crew being successfully evacuated.

Smith's next appointment was to the S.S. *Malakand*. On 3 May 1941, whilst berthed in the Huskisson Dock, Liverpool, and carrying 1,500 tons of high explosives, the city and docks suffered a heavy German air raid, party of the city's 'May Blitz'. Flares and incendiaries showered the ship, causing a huge fire which ignited the ammunition. The fire services could not contain the fire and on 4 May 1941, a few hours after the raid had ended, *Malakand* exploded, destroying the entire Huskisson No. 2 dock and killing four people. It took seventy-four hours for the fire to burn out. For his gallantry that night Smith was recommended for the M.B.E., which, having been re-recommended on a further three occasions, he eventually received in 1946.

For the rest of the Second World War Smith served in the S.S. *Fort Churchill*. He retired in the 1950s, and died in York on 7 June 1960.

During the Second World War, Brocklebanks lost 18 ships and a further 5 were damaged. A total of 255 officers and crew lost their lives. The company produced a silver medal to the crew of those 18 ships lost by enemy action, and a bronze medal to the crew of those 5 ships damaged by enemy action but brought to port. Approximately 1,750 medals were produced. Indian crew members frequently wore these medals on a cord around their necks, and when some Lascars did so at a Liverpool dock parade they attracted the King's attention, and received his compliments.

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



A scarce Second War 'Indian Army' R.R.C. group of four awarded to Principal Matron Miss Leonora G. Hughes, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service

Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.I.R. 1st issue, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, reverse dated 1944, on lady's bow riband; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Sister L. G. Hughes. Q.A.I.M.N.S.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, extremely fine, the IGS rare to unit (4) £1,200-£1,600

R.R.C. *London Gazette* 29 December 1944.

The original Recommendation, submitted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief India, Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, states: 'Miss Hughes has been Principal Matron of North Western Army since 12 October 1942 during which time the standard of nursing in this Army has been maintained in a high standard in spite of the many vicissitudes inseparable from the great shortage of nursing sisters and from the fact that a large proportion of existing staffs have been inexperienced and unqualified. She has been unremitting in her efforts to overcome these difficulties and through her own initiative, frequent personal contacts and skilful guidance has achieved an exceedingly large measure of success. In addition her devotion to duty has been further evidenced by the deep and active interest she has taken in the training of the new nursing cadre of the I.A.M.C., in the success of which has been largely due to her zeal and enthusiasm.'

Miss Leonora Gladys Hughes was born at Northwich, Cheshire, on 11 September 1890, and trained as a nurse at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, where she obtained her nursing certificate in 1919, and passed her Central Midwives Board examination on 14 August 1920. She was appointed Staff Nurse to the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service on 1 March 1921, having been appointed to the permanent Nursing Establishment of the Military Families and Military Isolation Hospital on 10 January the same year. Shortly thereafter, Miss Hughes volunteered for Imperial Service and embarked for Egypt in 1925, where she is recorded as serving with the Military Families Hospital, Abbassea, Cairo. Following her promotion to Sister in the Queen Alexandra's Military Families' Nursing Service, on 1 July 1926, she was posted to India where she served at the British Military Hospital at Peshawar during the 'Red Shirt Rebellion' of 1930-31, being one of only seventeen members of Q.A.I.M.N.S. to be awarded the Indian General Service Medal with clasp North West Frontier 1930-31.

Appointed Matron on 25 January 1939, Miss Hughes served in India throughout the Second World War, being appointed acting Principal Matron and was awarded the Royal Red Cross, First Class. Post-War, she continued to serve in India and Burma, before returning to England on appointment as Principal Matron of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, Southampton, following which she retired the service in 1947 with the honorary rank of Principal Matron. She died in Southampton on 18 April 1963.

Sold with copied research.



A rare Great War 'Konigsberg' D.S.C. group of ten awarded to Rear-Admiral G. A. Scott, Royal Navy

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1918; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. G. A. Scott. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr. G. A. Scott. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, the reverse dated 1914-1918, very fine and better (10) £4,000-£5,000

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 10 July 1919:

'For distinguished services in H.M.S. *Severn*.'

The following recommendation was submitted by Captain E. J. A. Fullerton, R.N.: 'Lieutenant Scott was Executive Officer of H.M.S. *Severn*, during the bombardment of the right flank of the German Army in September, October, November and December, 1914, and behaved with exceptional gallantry on several occasions. He was also Executive Officer of H.M.S. *Severn* during the attacks of S.M.S. *Konigsberg* in Rufugi River, July, 1915. On this occasion Lt. Scott showed great coolness, ability and excellent leadership when under heavy fire. He showed quick decision and a disregard of danger in taking a motor boat away by himself with a Marine, in the heat of the action, to rescue the observers from an aeroplane which had been shot down.

The major part of the burden for preparing H.M.S. *Severn* for being towed out to East Africa and subsequent fitting out of the ship for action fell on Lieutenant Scott's shoulders. He has received no reward of any kind, nor was he mentioned in Sir H. King-Hall's despatches, although very strongly recommended by me.'

George Arthur Scott was born on 5 September 1888, and entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman on 30 November 1904, becoming Sub-Lieutenant on 30 January 1908, and Lieutenant on 1 October 1910. On 9 February 1914, while studying at Osborne College, he was admitted to Haslar Hospital for an injured knee. He returned to service on 6 March. He was appointed to *Collongwood* on 1 August 1914, but this was cancelled and a week later he was appointed to the monitor *Severn*. He took part in the bombardments off the Belgian coast, September to December 1914, and in *Severn's* operations in the Rufiji Delta, including her two epic engagements against the *Konigsberg* in July 1915 (see *The Konigsberg Adventure* and *Severn's Saga*, both by E. Keble Chatterton, for full details of these actions). He was invalided from *Severn* at Simonstown on 8 September 1915, with further knee problems and he was not fit until 8 December when he was appointed to *Tyne* for command of the "C" Class destroyer *Bat*. During the remainder of the war he commanded, successively, H.M. Ships *Arun*, *Nymphé*, *Mons* and *Urchin*.

Scott was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander on 1 October 1918, becoming Commander on 31 December 1923, and Captain on 30 June 1931. During this period he held various commands but his record was tarnished on at least two occasions when he was found to be at blame for collisions with other ships. On 24 April 1939, Scott was appointed the first commanding officer of H.M.S. *Belfast* upon her commissioning for trials. However, diagnosed with 'nervous dyspepsia' on 15 January 1940, he left *Belfast* at the end of that month for duty outside the Admiralty not exceeding six months. Scott was promoted to Rear-Admiral on 8 July 1941, and placed on the Retired List the following day.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C., 'Gallipoli - Third Battle of Krithia' D.C.M., group of five awarded to Captain R. Hashim, Cheshire Regiment, late Manchester Regiment, who was also Mentioned in Despatches for his services with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (2478 Pte. R. Hashim. 1/6 Manch: Regt. -T.F.); 1914-15 Star (2478 Pte. R. Hashim. Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. R. Hashim.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £2,800-£3,400

M.C. *London Gazette* 19 March 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and good leadership during operations near Jenlain on 3 and 4 November 1918. During an enemy withdrawal, he led his company in pursuit with great skill, and made ground and captured prisoners, pressing forward in advance of the Division on his left. Afterwards under intense shell fire, he re-organised his company, and led them in another attack with complete success.'

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 15 September 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry on 4 June 1915 on the Gallipoli Peninsula [during the Third Battle of Krithia]. He dug a shelter under very heavy fire, for an officer who was dangerously wounded, and then re-joined the firing line.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 November 1915.

Randolph Hashim was born in Chorlton, Lancashire, in 1885, the son of Khalil Hashim, a Syrian-born Cotton Merchant with his own business, and was educated at Sale High School. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 7th Battalion Cheshire Regiment (Territorial Force) in November 1909, before resigning his commission in January 1914. Attesting for the 1st/6th Battalion Manchester Regiment (Territorial Force) shortly after the outbreak of war as a Private soldier, he landed with the Battalion at 'V' and 'W' Beaches, Gallipoli, on 6 May 1915.

The Third Battle of Krithia, 4 June 1915

The attack began at noon on 4 June 1915, when the last bombardment ended. There was pause in bombardment to pull Ottomans back into trenches who were further decimated there by the renewal of the bombardment. Ottoman losses were around 6,000 on that first day. On the left, the attack of the Indian Brigade was quickly halted except along the Aegean shore where the 1/6th Battalion of the Gurkha Rifles managed to advance. The 14th Battalion of King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs Regiment, advancing along the floor of Gully Ravine, were almost wiped out, losing 380 men out of 514 and 80% of their officers.

The 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment from the 29th Division, advancing along Fir Tree Spur alongside Gully Ravine, managed to advance but having lost contact with the Sikhs on their left were forced to defend along the bank of the ravine as well as to their front. Elsewhere, the 29th Division advance was held up with heavy casualties by Ottoman strongpoints that had survived the bombardment unscratched. The advance of the 42nd Division was, by Gallipoli standards, very successful, quickly reaching the first objective of the Ottoman trenches and moving beyond to advance a total of 1,000 yards. This attack was made by the 127th (Manchester) Brigade which broke through the Turkish 9th Division defences and captured 217 prisoners.

The Royal Naval Division's advance was led by the 2nd Naval Brigade which managed to reach and capture the Ottoman trenches. When the second wave the Collingwood Battalion attempted to continue the advance, they were caught in enfilade fire from Kereves Dere to the right where the French advance had failed. The battalion, one of the newly arrived reinforcements, was utterly annihilated and was never reformed.

Further attempts to reach the second objective were successful, but the position was untenable, so within a couple of hours the Royal Naval Division units had retreated to their starting positions. With the main attack decided success for the 42nd Division in the centre, failure everywhere else Hunter-Weston considered how to deploy his reserves. If he was to exploit the success in the centre, there was the potential to set the Ottoman flanks to flight but also the danger of creating a vulnerable salient. He decided to reinforce the flanks and renew that attack; however, the French insisted they were unable to continue the offensive so any further advances by the Royal Naval Division in Achi Baba Nullah were abandoned. Further attacks along Gully Spur and Gully Ravine failed.

At 16:00, Hunter-Weston ordered the troops to dig in and consolidate their positions; however, this coincided with the Ottoman reserves counter-attacking against the Manchester Brigade in the centre. Within one hour, the brigade was under attack from three sides so was eventually ordered to withdraw. By the end of the battle, their new front line was a mere 200-250 yards in front of their start line.

For his gallantry during the Third Battle of Krithia, Hashim was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and was also Mentioned in Despatches by General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 7th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, on 8 September 1915, he subsequently served attached to the 9th Battalion on the Western Front, and was awarded the Military cross for his gallantry during the last week of hostilities. He died in Adlington, Cheshire, in 1942.

Sold with a Cheshire Regiment cap badge and copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of six awarded to Second Lieutenant H. Parsons, Royal Garrison Artillery, for his gallantry at Barleux on 29-30 August 1918; for his services he was also Mentioned in Despatches

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (49969. Gnr. R. Parsons. R.G.A.) in named card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (2. Lieut. R. Parsons.) both in named card boxes of issue; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Defence Council enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Lt. R. Parsons, M.C., Greencroft, Kirkleavington, Yarm, Yorks'; together with the recipient's card identity discs, *good very fine (6)* £800-£1,000



M.C. *London Gazette* 1 February 1919:

'At Barleux on 29-30 August 1918, his courage under heavy tire and his devotion to duty were very largely instrumental in keeping the battery in action during a trying period. He rendered particularly valuable service in rallying the men and clearing the road, where heavy shelling had put one or his guns out of action on the way to a forward position, and a block at that spot would have been the cause of severe casualties.'

Roy Parsons was born in Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorkshire, on 9 October 1895 and attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 5 November 1914, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 September 1915. He was commissioned second lieutenant on 3 August 1917, and was awarded his Military Cross whilst serving with 160th Siege Battery. For his services during the Great War he was also Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 7 July 1919). He saw further service during the Second World War, and died in Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, on 2 October 1975.

Sold with the recipient's original Mentioned in Despatches Certificate, this mounted in a glazed frame; the recipient's Soldiers Small Book; Great War riband bar, a portrait photograph of the recipient, this mounted in a glazed display frame; and copied research.



A fine Great War 'Manchester Pals' Western Front M.C. group of four awarded to Major H. W. Walker, 21st (6th City 'Pals') Battalion, Manchester Regiment, for his gallantry in continuing to command "D" Company despite his severe wounds, and successfully capturing his objectives and some 90 prisoners in the process, at the 'Salford' and 'Munich' Trenches near Beaumont Hamel on 11 January 1917

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse neatly contemporarily engraved 'Captain H. W. Walker. 11th January 1917'; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. H. W. Walker. Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major H. W. Walker.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £1,400-£1,800

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 March 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. Although severely wounded, he continued to command his company, and succeeded in capturing the objective. He set a splendid example of courage and devotion to duty.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 December 1917.

Henry William Walker was commissioned as a temporary second lieutenant in the 21st (6th City 'Pals') Battalion, Manchester Regiment on 16 December 1914. Initially, and upon the arrival of the battalion in France on 9 November 1915, he served in the role of transport officer, but as the war progressed he soon found himself dealing first hand with the hard realities of trench warfare. Promoted to captain, he was awarded the Military Cross for bravery during the battalion's attack upon 'Munich' Trench on 11 January 1917. Leading his company in this trench attack, despite being severely wounded, his company succeeded in taking its objective, as well as some 90 prisoners to boot. He also later took part in leading and attack near Polygon Wood and Gheluvelt in late 1917.

The battalion history records the events as follows: 'Subsequently the battalion moved up to the N.E. end of Polygon Wood, where "C" and "D" companies occupied Jetty Trench, while "B" company dug in round the Mound, where H.Q. were now established. This move was carried out under intense artillery fire. At 9.30 a.m. "D" company, under Major H. W. Walker, M.C. moved forward in support to 22nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, and came under the orders of Lt. Col. F.W. Woodward, D.S.O., commanding that battalion. About 2 p.m. "C" Company, under Captain E.P. Whitehead, was also sent forward, and upon Captain Whitehead becoming a casualty, Major Walker assumed command of both companies, and they remained under orders of the O.C. 22nd Battalion throughout the operations.'

According to battalion histories, during one period away from the front lines he also invented a new adaptation of the local aperitif Amer Picon by adding rum and heating it up. By all accounts this 'most potent beverage' was 'much appreciated by all who were introduced to it... (and) Headquarters, the seat of the invention, was much patronised at the time.' He relinquished his commission with the rank of major on 22 March 1919, and died in British Guiana in 1937.

Sold with copied research.

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A Second War M.C. group of six awarded to Major C. C. Fraser, Royal Engineers, attached to the 18th Field Company, Royal Bengal Sappers and Miners, for his gallantry leading an attack during an attempt to relieve Indian troops at Mezze, Syria on 20 June 1941. Wounded during this attack, he later died of wounds received in action in Italy, August 1944

Military Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1941, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure; Memorial Scroll 'Major C. C. Fraser, M.C., Corps of Royal Engineers', extremely fine (6) £1,000-£1,400



M.C. *London Gazette* 17 October 1941.

The original recommendation states: 'On 20 June 1941, the carrier platoon of an Infantry Regiment supported by guns over open sights were ordered to make a frontal attack on Mezze in an endeavour to make a quick break through and so effect the rescue of a number of the Indian Brigade who were known to be still holding out in the town. There was no Officer of the Infantry Regiment available to lead the carriers in this attack which had to be made over open country under very heavy machine gun and anti tank gun fire from guns sited both in the village and in tanks. Lieutenant Fraser though he had never before been in a carrier and had to take on the job at very short notice, led the platoon with great skill, gallantry and dash. Though the attack was unsuccessful his courage and leadership was a great inspiration to all. His carrier was hit and he himself was wounded.'

Colin Campbell Fraser was born on 20 May 1913, the son of John Fraser, an architect from Dunfermline, and the younger brother of Major John Strachan Fraser, Royal Engineers. He commenced the diploma course at Edinburgh College of Art in October 1936, receiving his diploma in June 1936. During this period he made visits to England to study 'Gothic Architecture and the English Village', and in July 1936 he travelled to France to study housing development and civic design. He was admitted ARIBA on 9 February 1937, his proposers being James Macgregor, John Begg and Frank Charles Mears, and his declaration accepting his admittance was witnessed by fellow architect Frederick Alistair Morrison. Fraser was also an Associate of the Edinburgh Institute of Architects, and his address in the middle and later 1930s was 24 Woodmill Road, Dunfermline. There is a collection of Fraser's student work in the NMRS RIAS Collection.

Fraser was commissioned in the Royal Engineers early in the war and attached to the Indian Army. He was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry on 20 June 1941, during an attempt to relieve elements of the 5th Indian Brigade besieged by Vichy French troops at Mezze, on the outskirts of Damascus, Syria. At this time he was serving as a Lieutenant, attached to the 18th Field Company, Royal Bengal Sappers and Miners. Fraser was wounded during this action and was wounded in action a second time in August 1944, whilst serving in Italy. However his wounds were very severe and he died in a military hospital there on 14 August 1944.

Sold with a letter of congratulation for award of M.C., signed by General Wavell, dated Simla 21 October 1941, in envelope sent to recipient in hospital, Palestine; copy of citation for the M.C.; a War Office letter to Fraser's Mother requesting her attendance at Buckingham Palace to receive her son's M.C. by the hand of the King; a photographic image of the recipient; and copied research.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's brother Major J. S. Fraser, see Lot 437.

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A Second War 'Norway 1940' M.C. group of three attributed to Major I. G. Jessop, Royal Leicestershire Regiment, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War

Military Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1945; 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, with a small tag attached to the medals that reads 'Awarded to Major I. G. Jessop M.C., R. Leics. Norway 1940', very fine (3) £600-£800

M.C. *London Gazette* 11 October 1945.

The original Recommendation states: 'On the evening of 22 April 1940, this officer was ordered to build a road block and hold it for four hours two miles north of Oia. Before the task was completed his platoon came under heavy machine gun fire at short range. In spite of casualties, the attack was repulsed, and the position held. At the time ordered for his withdrawal, the enemy had penetrated both flanks. Through his coolness, example, and fine leadership he succeeded in rejoining the battalion some eight hours later.'

Ian Gray Jessop was commissioned second lieutenant in the Royal Leicestershire Regiment on 22 July 1939, and served with them in Norway during the early stages of the Second World War. Captured and taken prisoner of war, he was held in Oflag 7B Prisoner of War camp. Repatriated following the cessation of hostilities, he was advanced major on 2 July 1952.

Sold with some copied research, but with no original documentation.



A Second War 'Fall of Tobruk' M.C. group of seven awarded to Captain C. R. Featherstone, Union Defence Force, for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when he led 46 men to their escape, following the fall of during Tobruk

Military Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1942; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. C. R. Featherstone); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, these all officially named '9527 C.R. Featherstone.', some scratches, otherwise very fine (7) £1,400-£1,800



M.C. *London Gazette*, 5 November 1942.

The original Recommendation states: 'Lieutenant C. R. Featherstone, No. 14 Platoon, Die Middelands Regiment, when advice was received that the garrison had surrendered and that all weapons or anything of value to the enemy had to be destroyed. Although enemy tanks were approaching, this officer, without hesitation, rallied his men and others in the vicinity to escape. He led six trucks loaded with men through freshly made gaps in the minefields, and later came across and picked up a small number of men whose truck had broken down, abandoning all personal equipment to do so. The trucks were engaged by enemy mortar and artillery fire, one man being killed, but Lieutenant Featherstone kept on, boldly pressing through gaps in enemy columns. He was continually harassed and frequently in difficulties, having to elude enemy elements, including tanks. As a result of this officer's determination, initiative and devotion to duty, 46 men were restored to their units.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette*, 24 December 1917.

Cecil Rhodes Featherstone was born on 16 October 1896. He attested for service during the Great War with the 3rd Battalion, South African Infantry and was commissioned into the 7th Royal Fusiliers (City of London) Regiment. He served during the Great War from 1916 onward (not entitled to a 1914-15 Star, despite being shown wearing the riband in the photograph), and for his services he was Mentioned in Despatches. Returning to South Africa, he was commissioned during the Second World War into the Die Middelands Regiment, and was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry following the fall of Tobruk. He died, aged 68, in Port Elizabeth, South Africa on 30 May 1965.



A fine Second War D.F.C., D.F.M. group of five awarded to Wireless Operator Flight Lieutenant J. P. Dow, 97 (Straits Settlements) Squadron, Pathfinder Force, Royal Air Force, who completed two operational tours with Bomber Command, during which he flew to Berlin and back on no fewer than ten occasions

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1944, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1128110 F/Sgt. J. P. Dow. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45, in named card box of issue addressed to 'F/Lt J. P. Dow, 20 Glasgow Road, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire', *nearly extremely fine (5)*

£3,000-£4,000



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 18 August 1944.

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 11 February 1944.

The original recommendation, dated 25 November 1943, states: 'This N.C.O. has completed 41 operational sorties, 12 with the Pathfinder Force of which 8 were as marker. He has taken part in all the recent operations against important German targets including four on Berlin, two on Hanover, two on Mannheim and others on Stuttgart and Munich to mention only a few. On two occasions, he was a crew member of an aircraft when it was attacked by enemy fighters and on one of these occasions, the enemy aircraft was destroyed. Flight Sergeant Dow is a member of a leading crew in the squadron and he has displayed commendable keenness and devotion to duty at all times.'

John Paton Dow was born on 24 August 1924 and joined the Royal Air Force on 4 October 1941. His first Operational Posting was with 57 Squadron (Lancasters), and his first Operational Sortie was Gardening off Anholt Island on 7 March 1943; by the end of the month he had flown two sorties to Berlin. Further targets in his first operational tour, which ended on 24 July 1943, included Essen (twice), Kiel, Turin (twice), the low level raid on Stettin, Duisburg (twice), Essen, Dortmund (twice), Pilsen, Dusseldorf, Wuppertal (twice), Gelsenkirchen (twice), Cologne (three times), and Milan.

Dow transferred to 97 (Straits Settlements) Pathfinder Force Squadron (Lancasters) at R.A.F. Borne at the start of September 1943, and began his second operational tour on 3 September 1943, with a raid on Berlin, on which occasion the main force was damaged by fighters. Further targets included Mannheim (twice), Munich (twice), Hanover (twice), Darmstadt, Stuttgart, and a further three sorties to Berlin in the space of six days, 18 -23 November 1943. Recommended for the Distinguished Flying Medal at the end of November 1943, he continued his second tour with further operational sorties to Leipzig, Frankfurt, Magdeburg, Stuttgart (twice), Essen, Nuremberg (30 March 1944, on which night Bomber Command had 95 aircraft shot down), Aachen, Munich, and a further six raids on Berlin.

Dow was commissioned Pilot Officer on 9 March 1944, and having completed his second operational tour in May 1944, for which he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, he was posted to No. 17 O.T.U. at Silverstone. He returned to operational flying with 223 (Special Duties) Squadron (Liberators) in January 1945, and undertook various Window Patrols over Germany in the early months of 1945. His last operational flight was to Augsburg on 16 April 1945. Following the cessation of hostilities he served with 102 (Ceylon) Squadron and 53 Squadron. Confirmed as flight lieutenant on 13 October 1951, he relinquished his commission, retaining the rank of flight lieutenant, on 22 August 1959.

Sold with the recipient Royal Air Force Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book, covering the recipient's entire flying career; Pathfinder Force Badge; riband bar; R.A.F. Identity card; Buckingham Palace letter for the investiture of his D.F.C.; and a large quantity of photographs and other ephemera.



A fine Second War 'Spitfire Pilot's' D.F.C. group of six awarded to Wing Commander D. Secretan, Royal Air Force, a veteran of the Battle of Britain who served with 72 Squadron at Biggin Hill, took part in numerous offensive patrols, and claimed a 'probable' M.E.110 on 27 October 1940. He subsequently commanded 242 Squadron in North Africa 1942-43, where 'he led his Squadron continuously in action during the fiercest fighting against heavy odds'

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., reverse officially dated 1943; 1939-45 Star, 1 clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted court-style for wear, *about extremely fine (6)* £6,000-£8,000

Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, April 1994.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 26 February 1943:

'In recognition of gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of air operations.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1941.

Dennis Secretan was born on 22 July 1920 and trained to become a pilot at Civil Flying School, Hamble between December 1938 and March 1939. Granted a short Service Commission as Acting Pilot Officer, Royal Air Force, he was posted to 3 Flying Training Unit on 20 March 1939. Graded Pilot Officer on 23 September, just over a week later he was posted to Army Operational Pool. On 6 January 1940, Secretan was posted to 81 Squadron, a communications squadron based at Mountjoie, near Amiens, France, flying Tiger Moths. With the imminent threat of German invasion, Secretan spent much of April and into May on Standby. However, the Squadron was forced back to the U.K. shortly after the invasion itself on 10 May 1940.

Spitfires and the Battle of Britain

On 17 June, Secretan was posted to 26 Squadron, an army co-operation squadron which had itself just been pulled back from France. Equipped with Westland Lysanders and based at R.A.F. West Malling, the squadron remained on active duty on the south coast and whilst the fighting continued in France it was used for a mix of reconnaissance, bombing and supply missions. After the fall of France the squadron flew coastal patrols, especially over the potential German invasion ports. Posted to 225 Squadron at R.A.F. Tilstead on 12 July, Secretan again piloted Lysanders, flying much the same type of operations, though generally flying patrols along the coast of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight - watching for the expected German invasion fleet.

With the Battle of Britain at its height and in great need of fighter pilots, Secretan was posted to 7 Operational Training Unit, Hawarden, on 24 August, where he converted to Spitfires. The conversion course was condensed and in just seven days he was at Hawarden. Secretan lists 20 flights in Spitfires, learning to fly this type, followed by formation flying, attacks and dog-fighting.

Posted to 54 (Fighter) Squadron on 5 September 1940, then based at Hornchurch, that day, the Squadron flew its Spitfire VAs to a new base at Catterick. Over the following 20 days, Secretan lists no less than 53 flights in Spitfires, the majority of short duration; formation, target attacks and such. He lists a 'Local Dog Fight' on 7 September, noting in bold 'Disaster' and 'F.O. killed' and also lists several Operation Patrols. On 18 September after a formation flight, he also notes having 'turned machine on its nose in landing.'

Appointed Flying Officer on 23 September 1940, five days later, on 28 September, Secretan joined 72 (Fighter) Squadron, then based at the famed R.A.F. Biggin Hill in Kent, a station at the very front of the Luftwaffe offensive. Immediately in action, between 28 and 30 September, Secretan lists taking part in six Squadron Patrols, four of these on 30 September where he notes 'being attacked by M.E.109s, I chased one with section leader', 'engaged M.E.109s' in another and 'met M.E.109s' in the last of the day. Between 2 and 13 October, he took part in 11 Operation Patrols, including four on 5 October. On 16 October, 72 Squadron moved to R.A.F. Leaconfield, Yorkshire, having no operational flying during their short stay, before moving to R.A.F. Coltishall in Norfolk five days later. Between then and 31 October 1940, which was the last officially listed day of the Battle of Britain, Secretan would take part in a further five Operation Patrols. On 27 October Secretan noted in his logbook 'fired 160 rounds at M.E.110', the Squadron Records indicating a favourable result:

'Yellow Section took off to patrol Great Yarmouth at 20,000 feet and, after several vectors, when about 20 miles west of Yarmouth, they sighted an M.E.110 at 26,000 feet. All three aircraft (P./O. Secretan, F./O. Robson and Sgt. Staples) attacked with the result that white smoke came from the enemy aircraft starboard motor. The enemy aircraft disappeared into cloud.'

Later that day, Secretan took part in another patrol and notes 'attack on Coltishall by HE.111s'. Over the coming months and into 1942, Secretan would continue flying with 72 Squadron, taking part in numerous operations but with the immediate threat of invasion ended and the Battle of Britain won, nothing of particular note is mentioned.

Secretan was, however, Mentioned in Despatches, and there is no doubt this was as a direct reflection of his gallant and successful performance during the Battle of Britain. 72 Squadron would return to Biggin Hill on 27 July 1941 and Secretan would remain with them until 29 August, when he briefly transferred to 403 Squadron at Debden. Posted back to 54 Squadron at Hornchurch on 12 September, from here the squadron was tasked with flying fighter sweeps and bomber escort missions over northern France.

Five days after his return to 54 Squadron, on 17 September, Secretan claimed a 'probable' following a combat over Dunkirk:

'I was Yellow one, just about to cross the French coast south of Dunkirk on my way home, when a single M.E.109 approached me head on at my height of 15,000 feet. I did a sharp turn and followed him westwards and when within about 250 yards range I gave a short burst of cannon and MG. from quarter astern. He broke away to port and I lost sight of him, but my number 2 saw many large pieces fall off from the engine and fuselage and the whole aircraft went spinning down out of control to about 3,000 feet. I then returned to base at low altitude.'

Appointed Flight Lieutenant on 23 September 1941, after months of costly fighter sweeps over northern France, 54 Squadron moved to Castletown, Caithness, where it undertook coastal patrols. Leaving the squadron on 9 April 1942, Secretan was posted to 14 Group Headquarters as (Acting) Squadron Leader and in October 1942, he was posted as a Commanding Officer, 242 Squadron.

Commanding 242 Squadron in North Africa and more 'Claims'

Equipped with Spitfire VBs, 242 Squadron had just been posted from the U.K. to North Africa to support Operation *Torch* and would subsequently take part in the invasion of Tunisia, there providing air cover for the British 1st Army. After arriving at 242's new base at Maison Blanche on 8 November, Secretan's log book records he was immediately into action. On 10 November, he notes a Junkers 88 claimed as a 'Probable' with another pilot and being attacked '88s' when landing on the 15 November. Five days later he notes: 'Attacked by M.E.109F (shook him off me)' and on 25 November claimed an M.E.109F damaged. Carrying out numerous operations during December, he also notes firing at an F.W.190 on the way home after a bomber escort operation.

In 1943, Secretan would himself become a target for accurate fire. An entry in the Squadron Record Book for 2 January 1943 reports that he had 'turned up' having 'come down near Morris'. However, the full story was later unveiled:

'Squadron Leader Secretan ... went after the JU.87s travelling east and attacked one straggler with cannon and MG. fire and the enemy aircraft rolled over and went into the sea 5-10 miles off Cap Rosa. He then saw two M.E.109s circling to the north and while returning to base he had exhausted all his ammunition and his radio was u/s. he was attacked by M.E.109s from astern. His aircraft was hit but he landed safely 7 miles north of Morris. The M.E.109s dived on his aircraft on the ground without firing and Secretan got out and ran over to a river bank. The M.E.109s then returned and machine-gunned his aircraft. Secretan got help from a French couple in the area and was eventually taken to Morris in a pony and trap.'

Back flying two days later, Secretan would take part in more operations and though much of the month was spent training, he notes chasing 2 M. E.109s during one operation and during two operations on 28 February, encountering 'bags of flak' over Beja Road. The latter would be Secretan's final flights with 242 Squadron. Indeed, these would be his final combat missions of the war, for within days he was posted to N.W.A.A.F. Fighter Practice Flight. Secretan's final 242 Squadron log book entry was on 1 March 1943, noting 'I got my D.F.C. Boy what a surprise for me!'

Final Service

Posted to A.F.U. B.N.A.F. (British North African Force) in June 1943, Secretan was confirmed as Squadron Leader on 28 September that year. Posted to R.A.F. Holmsley South, Hampshire, as Wing Commander and C.O. in March 1944, such employment seems to have been too mundane and in early 1945 he started to press for a return to a Fighter Squadron. In a subsequent letter of reference (original letter in log book), written by a Senior Officer of the Central Fighter Establishment, Secretan is described as having:

'... Served under me as a Squadron Commander, 242 Squadron, during the initial stages of the North African Campaign. During this time he led his squadron continuously in action during the fiercest fighting against heavy odds, proving himself to be not only a courageous pilot but also an experienced and able Squadron Commander.'

Released from service on 2 September 1946, Secretan joined the Auxiliary Air Force as Flying Officer but retaining the rank of Wing Commander. On 9 June 1951, he relinquished his Commission on appointment as Flying Officer, Royal Air Force Reserve.

Sold with the recipient's three Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Books, covering the period 29 December 1938 to 27 July 1941; 2 August 1941 to 10 June 1945; and 14 June 1945 to 30 May 1953.



A well-documented Second War 'Arnhem' 'Immediate' D.F.C. group of seven awarded to Battle of Britain Hurricane pilot Squadron Leader B. P. Legge, Royal Air Force, who served with 601 Squadron during the Battle of Britain, and saw further service in North Africa; as a Dakota pilot on D-Day; and at Arnhem during Operation Market Garden, where his was Dakota was badly hit and both he and his second pilot were severely wounded: despite the loss of blood he remained at the controls and effected a safe landing, for which gallantry he was awarded an Immediate D.F.C.

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1945, on original mounting pin; 1939-45 Star, 1 clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, generally good very fine and better (7) £5,000-£7,000



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 2 February 1945:

'This officer has completed much operational flying and throughout has displayed efficiency and zeal of a high standard. One evening in September, 1944, he piloted an aircraft on a mission involving the dropping of supplies to our ground forces near Arnhem. When approaching the target, the aircraft came under anti-aircraft fire and was hit in several places. Nevertheless, Flight Lieutenant Legge went on to the dropping zone and released his containers with precision. Shortly afterwards the aircraft was again hit Flight Lieutenant Legge was severely wounded in the leg; his co-pilot was also wounded. Undaunted, Flight Lieutenant Legge remained at the controls. Although suffering severe pain and becoming weak through loss of blood he flew the aircraft to base where he effected a safe landing in difficult conditions. This officer displayed great courage and fortitude and was undoubtedly responsible for the safe return of the aircraft and its crew.'

The original Recommendation, dated 26 September 1944, gives some additional information: 'On the evening of 24 September, Flight Lieutenant Legge was briefed to drop re-supply panniers on a D.Z. to the west of Arnhem. A considerable amount of flak was encountered over the majority of the route and the aircraft was hit in several places. In face of concentrated machine gun and 20mm fire, Flight Lieutenant Legge pressed on over the Drop Zone and carried out an accurate drop. Just after turning away the aircraft was again hit, wounding the second pilot in both legs, and seriously wounding Flight Lieutenant Legge in the right leg, damaging the muscles and denying him the use of his leg. He lost a lot of blood on the route home, and arrived over base in a very weak condition. In spite of a slippery runway and a high cross wind, Flight Lieutenant Legge carried out a successful night landing. The courage and determination of this officer in the face of heavy opposition, is worthy of the highest praise.

Remarks by Air Commodore Darvall, Officer Commanding HQ 46 Group: Flight Lieutenant Legge saved his aircraft and crew by a splendid display of courage and airmanship. Strongly recommended for an immediate award of the D.F.C.'

Brian Pauncefoote Legge was born at Snaresbrook, Essex on 5 May 1920, and spent his early years in China, before being educated at Exeter School. He joined the Royal Air Force on 6 February 1939 and was commissioned as an acting pilot officer on 15 April 1939.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War Legge received his first operational posting, to 73 Squadron, on 12 May 1940, and his first flight over foreign soil took place the following day, in Hurricane L1826, when he was detailed for a Sector Recce. He notes in his log-book, 'Did first aerobatics in Hurricane'. His next flight was on 15 May when he was one of six Hurricanes from 'A Flight' to take off after lunch to intercept enemy aircraft over Rheims. Legge records in his log, 'Interception of 20-30 enemy bombers, Rheims - Chased a He 111 but was unable to catch it. Flak over Germany, fight with a Hurricane ensued.' At the beginning of June, Legge had several attacks of malaria, resulting from his early days in China, and on 10 June he was declared unfit for further flying with the squadron and he was sent back to the UK immediately. It would appear that his days off sick combined with his strong personality did not endear him to the CO and other officers of 73 Squadron (who were a tight knitted bunch having been through rough times in France).

Battle of Britain

Legge was returned to No. 1 RAF Depot at Uxbridge where he stayed until July, and after a posting to an Officer Training Unit finally rejoined a Fighter Squadron when he was posted to 601 Squadron at Exeter on 13 October 1940. Between 18 and 27 October he was engaged on practice flights/formations, and cross country flights along with sea firing exercises, but finally, on 28 October, he did his first 'operational sortie' which would earn him the Battle of Britain clasp. He completed two further sorties on the 29 October when Portsmouth was attacked during the morning, and on 30 October he did another sortie with no contacts, noting in his log on each occasion the single word, 'Flap'.

North Africa

At the start of November Legge was posted back to his old squadron, 73 at Debden, who had just been ordered to join the Desert Air Force, and by January 1941 the squadron was up and running, and having taken over from 112 Squadron they were soon on local defensive patrols over Tobruk. As he wrote in a letter to his mother: 'I can't tell you very much about the journey out here, except it was the most interesting one I have ever made. A forced landing in the bush followed, but I managed to make a big city for Christmas. The sand gets rather boring after a while; we have it for lunch, tea and supper, sleep in it, breathe and drink it, not to mention the sandstorms, which rip up our tents. Owing to the censorship regulations I can't tell you about our activities out here, but the last week has been very exciting.'

On 21 January, during a dawn patrol, and with several Fiat G50s appearing over Tobruk, the CO led an attack on them with Legge, Wareham, Wainwright and Griffith, sharing in the destruction of one and Legge damaging another. He was subsequently hit by ground fire resulting in his engine bursting into flames. He made a forced landing at El Adem dousing the fire with sand and water and was rescued by the CO of 113 Squadron in a Blenheim. On returning to base Legge heard on Italian radio that the Italian fighters had 'encountered five Hurricanes that morning and had shot one down in flames, and the other four had fled.' Legge himself noted in his log book: 'Attack on Tobruk begins, attacked several G50s, chased two for ten miles at '0 feet', used up all my ammunition but only damaged one. Was shot in glycol tank by ground fire, when returning, and force-landed at El Adem. P/O Wainwright shot down in flames, Sgt Murray got a G50. (Sgt Murray later recalled 'I was convinced that we were caught in a trap').

Benghazi fell on 6 February and by the following day the Allied attack captured Tobruk, the retreating Italians were caught at Beda Fomm in a battle that saw their army destroyed, 130,000 prisoners taken along with 850 big guns and 400 tanks, the Italian Air Force being virtually wiped out. Legge flew on the 1st in Hurricane TP-L on a ground strafing sortie in the morning led by Beytagh where they destroyed several Lorries on the road near Apollonia. He notes in his log book: 'Set alight a (Caproni) Ghiblis which Sgt Murray had shot down, destroyed 2 motorbikes and drivers and one petrol lorry in flames. Ran into heavy A/A on way back.'

Promoted flying officer on 28 February 1941, by mid-March Tobruk had become surrounded by the Germans, and combined with the bad weather and lack of spares there were no serviceable aircraft left. Many pilots were exhausted, having had no leave since arriving in November 1940, and were succumbing to illness of all types. Legge was no exception and he had another bout of malaria, putting him in the 63rd General Hospital in Cairo from the middle of March until 19 April. He wrote to his mother on this day telling her: 'After five weeks stay I'm pretty glad to get away. I shall probably be back at the controls before long with a Jerry airplane in my sights - I hope!'

On the 29 April he was posted along with nine other pilots for a rest at 'Hurricane House' in Sharia Soliman, Pasha, Cairo, and was then posted to 252 Wing at Alexandria and then on to No 102 MU Ferry Pool at Abu Sueir. After another bout of malaria he was posted to No 1 Aircraft Delivery Unit at Cairo, and spent most of 1942 and 1943 ferrying various operational aircraft from the Nile Valley to the Gold Coast, playing a vital role in getting operational aircraft and supplies across Africa. The unit would fly long hours daily across vast areas of tropical forest, desert and bare rock, through all kinds of weather and over places where a forced landing could result in a lingering death. All this in order to supply the front-line troops.

Returning to the U.K. in late 1943, Legge was posted to 512 Squadron at the end of December 1943; the squadron had been formed to fly the transport routes from the UK to Gibraltar and Maison Blanche in Algeria, and in February 1944 it transferred from 44 Group to 46 Group to become a tactical airborne squadron, training in glider-towing and parachute dropping to be fully operational by the 1 June, for the invasion of north-west Europe.

D-Day

On 'D-Day', 6 June 1944, Legge was one of 21 Dakotas dropping panniers, supplies and equipment in France to the 5th Parachute Brigade under Operation Mallard. On 17 June he landed on airstrip B5 in France in order to transport 18 casualties on a casevac flight, these flights becoming commonplace throughout June and July. He was also involved in transporting 2nd TAF fighter and bomber Wings to their landing strips in France and Belgium, bringing out further casualties on their return. The squadron flew 215 of these sorties in August alone.

Arnhem - Operation Market Garden

On 17 September Legge was flying one of nineteen Dakotas (KG 550) towing Horsa gliders containing men of the Border Regiment to Arnhem as part of Operation *Market Garden*. Two days later he was back dropping panniers on a re-supply mission where they came under intense A/A fire. His aircraft suffered hits in the oil tank, port tyre and hydraulic system resulting in him having to make a crash-landing at Woodbridge, Suffolk but with no crew loss.

On the 23 September the squadron was detached to Brussels (B56 strip) for further Arnhem support missions, Legge flying Dakota KG 371, and the following day he flew another mission over Arnhem in a re-supply drop, this time flying Dakota KG 327. Again they would come under intense A/A fire that would leave his aircraft badly damaged, with both him and his co-pilot wounded, Legge had to make another forced landing, this time at night in Brussels. Legge notes in his log: 'hot up - hit by flak in right calf. Vic hit in each thigh by .303 - night landing at Brussels.' For this courageous act he was awarded an immediate Distinguished Flying Cross.

On his release from hospital in Brussels on 12 October, Legge was flown back to Broadwell in a Dakota as a casevac, resuming his flying on the 12 December. He was posted from the squadron on 7 January 1945, now as an acting squadron leader, to join 233 Squadron at Blakehill Farm. The squadron was engaged to provide supply routes within the Continent flying from Nivelles. On 2 March 1945 he was posted again, this time to a glider pick-up unit operating Dakotas from Zeals/lbsley; this squadron would pick up gliders from the ground using a hook to catch a line attached to the glider, thereby cutting out the need to actually land the towing Dakota. It needed a skilful pilot and Legge certainly qualified for this task. On 10 November 1945 he completed his time with this unit and the Royal Air Force, his log book being endorsed as 'Exceptional Snatch Pilot', with a total flying time of 2,157 hours. Legge makes an entry: 'At last.'

Legge was de-mobilised the next day at Uxbridge, with the rank of squadron leader, being on the reserve of Air Force Officers. He subsequently joined Australian National Airways flying his beloved Dakota on routes between Sydney and Melbourne, and later joined Qantas Empire Airways, and then the Union of Burma Airways, flying DC3s. On one occasion, flying inland in Burma, he notes in his log book: '5 bullet holes in tail fin! - obviously the natives were not too friendly.' Subsequently taking a job with Shell Aircraft Ltd, on 11 February 1954 he flew with Douglas Bader (as 2nd pilot), and he made his last flight with the company on 29 March 1968 before having to retire due to ill health. In thirty years he had flown 20 types of single engine aircraft, 16 twin engines, 1 triple engine, 3 four engine, plus a jet and a helicopter, with total flying hours of 15,780 hours throughout the world.

Sold with the following archive:

- i) The recipient's various Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Books, these all bound into one volume, covering the period 6 February 1939 to 29 March 1968, with various photographs and newspaper cuttings affixed within
- ii) Commission Document appointing the recipient an acting pilot officer, dated 15 April 1939
- iii) The recipient's R.A.F. tunic, with Pilot's wings and riband bar
- iv) Various wartime letters written by the recipient to his mother
- v) Various photographs and photographic images; and a large quantity of research.

For the recipient's related miniature awards, see Lot 534.





An unusual Second War A.F.C. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant The Reverend Canon C. E. Young, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, late Army Service Corps and Royal Flying Corps, who flew operationally in R.E. 8s and Bristol Fighters of No. 9 Squadron in the Great War: Headmaster of Rossall School by the renewal of hostilities, he quickly returned to uniform and 'despite his age', was decorated for his fine work as a Flying Instructor

Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1943', with Royal Mint case of issue; 1914-15 Star (2 Lieut. C. E. Young, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. E. Young, R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display in a fine-quality glazed display frame, generally very fine and better (6) £3,000-£4,000



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2012.

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1943.

The original recommendation states: 'This officer was Headmaster of Rossall School and, in response to a call for experienced personnel, volunteered for flying instructor duties in July 1940, being commissioned on 5 July 1940. He performed his duties with great efficiency but in July 1942, at the request of the Board of Directors of the School, he resigned his commission to return to his headmastership. At the same time he volunteered to give his services in any capacity during the August vacation. Flying Officer Young, despite his age, has an exceptional record of devoted service with a high number of flying hours and has at all times been a source of inspiration to the instructors and pupils alike.'

The Reverend Canon Charles Edgar Young was born in Bristol in 1897, the son of a Professor of Chemistry, and was educated at Castle Park Prep School, Dublin, and Charterhouse. Commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he went out to France in the following year, but subsequently transferred to the Royal Flying Corps and qualified for his aviator's certificate (No. 4809) in June 1917. Posted to No. 9 Squadron that August, he flew numerous bombing, photographic and artillery-spotting sorties throughout the Third battle of Ypres, and beyond, as well as carrying out low-level strafing of enemy troops and trenches. This was the most costly period of No. 9's operational career: in August alone, 24 aircrew were lost to enemy action, among them one of Young's early Observers, Second Lieutenant F. J. A. Wodehouse; indeed Squadron records reveal frequent interception by enemy aircraft, Young driving off one enemy aircraft at 6,000 feet over Pilkem on 11 September 1917, and a large two-seater during an artillery observation patrol on 25 January 1918. But he came through unscathed and ended the War as a flying instructor back in the U.K.

Having then attended Exeter College, Oxford, Young taught Classics at Fettes School up until 1929, when he was appointed Headmaster of Lincoln School and, after fulfilling that role with great success, he was invited to take over the helm at Rossall. Here, as made clear by accompanying obituaries, he was responsible for saving the school from closure in the wake of the depression in the 1930s and, with the exception of his wartime exploits as a flying instructor, remained in charge for 20 years. In the interim, Young had been ordained and on retiring from Rossall he became vicar of Thornthwaite-with-Braithwaite in the Lakelands. He died in 1977.

Sold with a large quantity of research, including a photocopy of the recipient's Flying Log Book for the period May to August 1917, the original of which forms part of the Imperial War Museum's collection; and various photographic images of the recipient.

166 The Order of St. John group of four awarded to Lady Twiston-Davies, Prince of Wales District, St John Ambulance Brigade

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Sister's), shoulder badge, silver and enamel, mounted on ladies bow; Defence Medal; Coronation 1953; Service Medal of the Order of St John, silvered base metal (18222 D. S. Twiston-Davies P for W. S.J.A.B. 1952.) with additional service bar, the last three mounted as worn, together with mounted group of four miniature dress medals, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £100-£140

Dorothy Savile Twiston-Davies (née Jackson) was born in 1899 and, in 1924, became the second wife of Sir Leonard Twiston-Davies, K.B.E. (1894-1953), patron of the arts and of folk studies, High Sheriff of Monmouthshire in 1933 and for many years Vice-Commissioner of the St John's Ambulance in Wales. Lady Twiston-Davies died in 1958.

167 An Order of St. John group of three awarded to Superintendent F. G. Cottle, St. John Ambulance Brigade

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel, 1st type (1892-1939), circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles raised above the background; Defence Medal; Service Medal of the Order of St John, with three Additional Award Bars (46330. Supt. F. G. Cottle. Bristol. S.J.A.B. 1951) *area of erasure before rank*, mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)* £70-£90

168**A Great War 'Western Front' 1918 D.C.M., M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal John Markinson, 8th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (305208 Cpl. J. Markinson. M.M. 8/W. York: R.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (305208 Cpl. J. Markinson. 8/W. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (1658 Cpl. J. Markinson. W. York. R.) mounted court-style for display, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine (4)* £1,600-£2,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 18 February 1919; citation published 10 January 1920:

'On the 20th October, 1918, in the attack near Solesmes, he showed great gallantry and initiative. Before reaching the final objective four of the enemy made a determined resistance on the right flank. He collected a few bombs and rushed the post, killing one, wounding another, and capturing two prisoners. Later he made two reconnaissances under heavy fire and brought back important information.'

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

Award of M.M. noted in War Diary on 21 September 1918, to nine men, including Markinson, all of "C" Coy, for gallantry in action.

John Markinson was a native of Leeds and served with the 8th West Yorkshire Regiment. He was disembodied on 9 May 1919.

Sold with copied research including D.C.M., M.M. and Medal Index Cards, gazette notices, and extracts from Battalion War Diaries.



A fine Great War ‘Delville Wood, August 1916’ D.C.M. and ‘First Day of the battle of the Somme’ M.M. group of five awarded to Corporal Jack Dales, South Staffordshire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (8891 Cpl. J. Dales. 1/S. Staff: R.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (8891 L. Cpl. J. Dales. 2/S. Staff: R.); 1914 Star (8891 Pte. J. Dales. 1/S. Staff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8891 Cpl. J. Dales. S. Staff: R.) mounted court style, first two with slack suspensions, tightened or repaired, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine or better (5) £2,000-£2,400

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

‘For conspicuous gallantry in action. He held his post almost alone under intense fire, displaying great courage and determination. Later, he set fire to a box of smoke bombs, thus screening the infantry who had been forced to temporarily vacate their position.’

Annotated gazette states: ‘Near Delville Wood, 31 August 1916’.

The Battalion War Diary records on 31 October 1916 state: ‘In Camp at Romarin. The following awards have been made during the month for gallantry in the field since 1st July 1916. Distinguished Conduct Medal, No. 8871 Corporal J. Dales.’ The very lengthy entries for the battalion’s action at Delville Wood, 29-31 August 1916, describe in detail the very bitter fighting that took place with the loss of 10 Officers and 265 Other Ranks killed, wounded or missing. The Fighting Strength of the Battalion, going into trenches was approximately 18 Officers, and 700 Other Ranks.

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 August 1916.

Awarded for service with the 2nd Battalion in their attack at Mametz on 1 July 1916, when the battalion had 10 officers and about 300 other ranks killed or wounded. ‘Most of our casualties occurred after we had taken Dantzig Alley. During the action the Battalion captured Machine Guns and Automatic Rifles, Portable Telephones, and a great quantity of stores of all kinds.’

Jack Dales served in France and Flanders from 4 October 1914, and is entitled to the 1914 Star with Clasp and the Silver War Badge, being listed as having been wounded twice.

Sold with copied research including D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards, gazette notices, and Battalion War Diary entries for June to November 1916.



An outstanding Great War stretcher-bearer's 'Delville Wood, July 1916' D.C.M. and 'Calonne, May 1916 / Carency, June 1916' M.M. group of five awarded to Corporal N. W. Bellinger, 13th Battalion, Essex Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (17391 Cpl. M. W. Bellinger. 13/Essex R.) note incorrect first initial (as per gazette and D.C. M. Card); Military Medal, G.V.R. (17391 Pte. N. W. Bellinger. 13/Essex: R.); 1914-15 Star (17391 Pte. N. W. Bellinger. Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (17391 Cpl. N. W. Bellinger. Essex R.) note 'Pellinger' on B.W.M., mounted court-style for display, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (5) £2,400-£2,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916:

'For conspicuous bravery and devotion in action in charge of stretcher-bearers. For several days he worked, without rest and under heavy fire, tending and bringing in wounded, and his energy, fearlessness, and efficiency undoubtedly saved many of the wounded, who otherwise could not have been brought in. On previous occasions he had been recommended for reward.'

Official War Office copy of the citation states: '(Delville Wood 29th-31st July 1916).'

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

The Official War Office copy of the citation states: 'As a stretcher bearer this man has always carried out his duties in a brave and efficient manner, in many instances under hostile fire, particularly on 15th May 1916, at Calonne, when though not recovered from a wound previously received, he dressed the wounds of Lance-Corporal Dutton and assisted to carry him down when under shell fire, and also at Carency, Northern Sub-Section, on the night 1/2nd June, when he assisted to bring down several wounded men during the consolidation of the three mines blown in that night. Similar actions have been performed by him on other occasions.'

Norman William Bellinger was living at Barking, Essex, when he enlisted for the Essex Regiment at East Ham on 16 January 1915. Posted as private to the 13th Battalion he served in France from 17 November 1915. He was wounded by gunshot in the knee, chest and left finger on 27 April 1916, these wounds being referred to in the citation for his M.M. Promoted to corporal on 4 July 1916, he was discharged on 11 February 1919.

Sold with original War Office copies of both citations and letters of congratulation for each award from West Ham Town Hall, dated 24 October 1916, these all stabilised on cartridge paper, together with copied research including service papers and Battalion War Diary extracts.



A scarce Great War 'Salonika' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Private E. S. D. Moore, Nottinghamshire Yeomanry, for his gallantry and coolness when sent out as a lone decoy to lure into an ambush a patrol of Germany cavalry on 17 April 1916; Moore was mounted on a specially chosen Charger in order to outpace the enemy should an attempt have been made to capture him

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (989 Pte. E. S. D. Moore. Notts: Yeo.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (735 Pte. E. S. D. Moore. 10th. Notts Coy. Imp: Yeo.); 1914-15 Star (989 Pte. E. S. A. [sic] Moore. Sher. Rang.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (989 Pte. E. S. A. [sic] Moore. Notts. Yeo.) *generally good very fine (5)* £1,400-£1,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916:

'For gallantry and coolness when sent out to try and lure a party of the enemy into an ambush. He behaved in a remarkably plucky manner when in very close touch with the enemy.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 September 1916 (Salonika).

Edmund Schneider Dodwell Moore was born at Honington, Lincolnshire, on 22 April 1874, the son of the Reverend Henry Dodwell Moore, Vicar of St Wilfrid's, Honington, and following the outbreak of the Boer War attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Retford, Nottinghamshire, on 10 January 1900. He served with the 10th (Sherwood Rangers) Company, 3rd Battalion in South Africa from 29 January 1900 to 9 July 1901, and was present at the actions at Lindley and Heartebeestfontein. He was discharged at his own request on 8 August 1901.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Moore re-joined his old unit, the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry; the Sherwood Rangers, along with the South Nottinghamshire Hussars and the Derbyshire Yeomanry formed the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Mounted Brigade and embarked for Egypt in April 1915, first entering the Balkan theatre of War on 8 August 1915. Moore served with them in Gallipoli from August to October 1915 (dismounted), before returning with the unit to Egypt where they were reunited with their horses. They then went to Macedonia (Salonika) in February 1916 where the brigade was re-designated as the 7th Mounted Brigade. It was whilst serving in Salonika that Moore was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallant conduct and coolness on 17 April 1917 when he volunteered to act as a lone decoy to lure into an ambush a patrol of German cavalry that had been observed in nearby woods. An accomplished rider, his charger had been specially chosen to outpace the enemy in the event an attempt was made to capture him. In further recognition of his gallant conduct, Moore's name was brought to notice in General A. J. Murray's Despatch dated 13 July 1916.

The following account of the action was later published in '*The Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry in the Great War 1914-1918*' by Major H. Tallents:

'At 5 a.m. on 17 April 1916, three Squadrons of German Cavalry came round the end of Lake Doiran towards Pateros, supported by a considerable force of infantry; one of their squadrons came on towards Gola, their right flank patrol passing within a few yards of Sergeant Hethershaw and his troop who were lying concealed in some scrub and had been told not to fire, and approached the position where B Squadron were concealed.

We disclosed only a small patrol with Private Moore as its point riding a specially selected horse which would be difficult for the Germans to overtake. The Germans were very cautious and approached our patrol very slowly, while Moore waited for them in the hopes that some at least of the Germans would chase him and be led into the trap; unfortunately they would not do this though they were within speaking distance of him, so after a little conversation with them during which they told him to "go away, you bloody fool" (his remarks to them are not recorded), he rode slowly away to one side leaving the front of B Squadron unmasked.

The Germans stood in a bunch looking towards B Squadron's position and then turned to retire; the moment they did so it was evident that they would not be caught in the trap so B Squadron and the machine-guns opened fire. Unfortunately both the machine-guns - which were about 12 years old - jammed after a few rounds and consequently we only succeeded in wounding seven of their men and seven horses, according to the enemy intelligence reports obtained later'.

Following the Armistice Moore returned to farming. A keen huntsman he followed both the Belvoir and Blankney Hunts and latterly maintained several fox coverts. He is recorded in the 1939 Register residing at Brant Broughton where he is described as a retired farmer and 'Air Raid Warden ARP' having been appointed Chief ARP Warden, Brant Broughton. He died in Newark District Hospital following a cycling accident on 27 April 1949.

Sold with copied research.



A fine Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. and Russian Medal of St George group of five awarded to Private Percy Gunner, 1st and 8th Battalions, Somerset Light Infantry, who was killed in action in December 1915

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9199 L. Cpl. P. Gunner. 8/Som: L.I.); 1914 Star, with clasp (9199 Pte. P. Gunner. 1/Som: L.I.) star sometime gilded; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (9199 Pte. P. Gunner. Som. L.I.); **Russia, Empire**, Medal of St George for Bravery, 4th Class, silver (9199 Pte. P. Gunner. 1/Somt. L.I.) impressed naming, together with Memorial Plaque (Percy Gunner) with Buckingham Palace enclosure and card envelope, medals unmounted, *nearly extremely fine* (6)

£1,800-£2,200

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

'For conspicuous gallantry, when he carried important messages under heavy fire. He has been previously recommended for his bravery and ability, on an occasion when he took command of his platoon after all the non-commissioned officers had been killed or wounded.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 February 1915 (Sir John French's despatch of 20 November 1914, covering the period 11 October to 2 November 1914, and concerns the fighting that took place in the Armentières-Ypres area).

Russian Medal of St George, 4th Class *London Gazette* 25 August 1915.

Percy Gunner was born at Worplesdon, Surrey, and enlisted at Tregantle, Cornwall. He served in France and Flanders with the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry from 21 August 1914, later transferring to the 8th Battalion, with whom he won the D.C.M. and was killed in action near Armentières on 6 December 1915. He is buried in Chapelle d'Armentières New Military Cemetery.

Sold with copied research including D.C.M., M.I.D. and Medal Index Cards, and various gazette notices.



A fine Great War 'Battle of Loos' 1915 D.C.M. and French Medaille Militaire group of five awarded to Sergeant William Hogg, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, for conspicuous gallantry near Hulluch on 26 September 1915, when he took charge of the battalion machine-guns after the Machine-gun Officer was wounded, an action graphically depicted in *Deeds That Thrill The Empire*

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (A-6170 Sjt: W. Hogg. 2/R. Sco: Fus.); 1914-15 Star (A-6170 Sjt. W. Hogg. R. Sc: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (6170 Sjt. W. Hogg. R.S. Fus.); **France, Third Republic**, Medaille Militaire, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, medals unmounted, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (5) £1,400-£1,800



'Sergeant Hogg directing the fire of a Machine-Gun', from 'Deeds that Thrill the Empire'

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry on the 26th September, 1915, near Hulluch. When the Machine-gun Officer was wounded, Sergeant Hogg took charge of the battalion machine-guns, and carried out his duties throughout the operations with marked ability and great bravery. On the 30th September, being in charge of a machine-gun posted on the extreme left of Gun Trench, and the enemy having broken through on his left and at the same time attacked him in front from a communication trench, he opened fire, killing ten of the enemy, but, as he was being bombed from both front and flank, he was forced to withdraw his gun, which he did successfully. He brought it into action again further down the trench, and continued to fight it throughout the night operations.'

Medaille Militaire *London Gazette* 1 May 1917.

William Hogg landed in France on 25 January 1915, and joined the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, part of the 21st Brigade, 7th Division. The medal roll for the British War and Victory Medals shows that he ended the war in the rank of Acting Company Quartermaster Sergeant.

Sold with large gilding metal cap badge, two lugs to reverse, together with copied research including a small group picture including Sergeant Hogg, D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards, gazette notices, extracts from Battalion War Diaries and regimental history.



A Great War 'Dadizeele, October 1918' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Private E. T. Forrest, 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, late South Lancashire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (59524 Pte. E. T. Forrest. 1/R. Innis: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (202850 Pte. E. Forrest. S. Lan. R.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Military Decoration, A.I.R., silver-gilt; Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., mounted in incorrect order, very fine (5) £1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 18 February 1919; citation published 10 January 1920:

'For conspicuous gallantry and tenacity during an enemy counter-attack near Dadizeele on 2nd October, 1918. He was No. 1 of a Lewis gun on the left flank of a company which was heavily engaged. The No. 2 of the gun was wounded in fetching up ammunition, and he rushed across the open and carried him to cover; then bringing up more ammunition himself, put up such a heavy fire that the enemy hesitated, and gave the company time to recover and drive them back.'

Belgian Military Decoration with Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 24 October 1919.

Of the counter-attack near Dadizeele, the History of the 9th (Scottish) Division records: 'Lt.-Col. Smyth saw the Germans collecting troops for a great counter-strike, and the K.O.S.B. were bracing themselves for a desperate resistance at Manhattan Farm, when the timely arrival of the 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers, who made a most heroic attack on Hill 41 from the north, scared the enemy and turned his efforts solely to defence. Though the Inniskillings failed to capture the hill, their plucky effort probably saved the K.O.S.B., and so great was the admiration of the latter and the troops of the 9th Division who witnessed the attack, that the G.O.C., at their request, wrote at once to the 36th Division expressing the admiration and thanks of the officers and men of the 9th.'

Ernest T. Forrest is believed to have been born at Prescot, Lancashire in 1897, and at the time of winning the D.C.M. was living at St Helens. His prior service in the South Lancashire Regiment and change of service number is confirmed on his Medal Index Card.

Sold with copied research including Medal Index Card, gazette notices and Battalion War Diary entries for October 1918.



A Great War 'Givenchy/Cuinchy' December 1914-January 1915 operations D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant F. W. Marsh, 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action on 26 January 1915, when a high-explosive shell detonated whilst 'orderly room' was being held in a farm yard causing many casualties

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (1330 Sgt. F. W. Marsh.1/L.N. Lanc: Regt.); 1914 Star, with clasp (1330 Sgt. F. W. Marsh. L.N. Lan: R.); British War and Victory Medals (1330 W.O. Cl. II. F. W. Marsh. L.N. Lan. R.) mounted court-style for display, together with Memorial Plaque (Frederick William Marsh) *good very fine* (£1,400-£1,800)

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 23 June 1915; citation published 30 June 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry and coolness on many occasions, especially during the operations at Givenchy and Cuinchy from the 27th December, 1914, to the 29th January, 1915, when he gave a fine example of courage, resource, and cheerfulness at a time when much needed, and of great devotion to duty.'

Frederick William Marsh was born at Salford, Lancashire, on 22 March 1891, and educated at St John's Church School, Farnworth, and the Higher Grade School, Bolton; subsequently entered the engineering trade at Messrs. Dobson & Barlow's, Bolton, with whom he served two years; then took up Marine Engineering with Messrs. Vickers & Co., of Barrow, and while serving with them, assisted in the building of H.M.S. *Princess Royal* and H.M.S. *Dartmouth*; transferred to a Birkenhead firm, and, with a view to obtaining his Board of Trade Certificate, made several voyages in the Elder Demster Liners, serving as 6th Engineer R.M.S. *Karissia*, and afterwards as 4th Engineer; joined the Special Reserve in March, 1909; was called up on the outbreak of war in August 1914; served with the Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders from the following October [M.I.C. gives 20 September 1914], and was killed in action at Beuvry, near Bethune, 26 January 1915. Buried there. The adjutant wrote: "He was standing within a few yards of me in a farm-yard about two miles in the rear of the firing line at a place called Beuvry, near Bethune, when a shell fell and detonated with terrific violence quite close to us. Your son was killed instantly, and we buried him within a few yards of the spot, together with 11 other officers. I, as Adjutant of the battalion, feel the loss of Coy. Sergt.-Major Marsh very greatly. He was an excellent N.C.O. and much respected by us all. He died a true Briton, and died doing his duty manfully and well," and Lieut. F. Tawdry: "Coy. Sergt.-Major Marsh was a very valuable man, and his loss is keenly felt by the officers of his battalion." He was mentioned in despatches by F.M. Sir John (now Lord) French, for gallant and distinguished service in the field and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. (De Ruvigny's *Roll of Honour* refers).

Marsh enlisted at Preston for the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and landed in France with the British Expeditionary Force on 20 September 1914. He was killed in action on 26 January 1915, and is buried in Lievin Communal Cemetery Extension.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front, September 1917' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant J. Easton, 18th (Arts and Crafts) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was discharged due to wounds

Distinguished Conduct Medal (C-6041 Sjt: J. Easton. 18/K.R.R.C.); British War and Victory Medals (C-6041 Sjt. J. Easton. K.R. Rif. C.) mounted for display, *contact marks, otherwise very fine or better (3)* £900-£1,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 19 November 1917; citation published 6 February 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. By his coolness under heavy fire he succeeded in overcoming an enemy strong point and captured and consolidated his objective. The company was heavily bombarded, and the remaining officers were killed. He took command of the company and held the position against enemy counter-attacks and intense bombardment. He displayed magnificent courage and energy.'

The K.R.R.C. Chronicle for 1917 shows D.C.M. awarded for gallantry during the operations in September 1917, when the 18th Battalion was involved in the 'affair at Shrewsbury Forest, September 20th.'

John Easton was a native of Romford, Essex, and enlisted into the K.R.R.C. on 15 June 1915. He served with the 18th Battalion which 'sailed for France May 1916, serving in the 41st Division, and was present at the Capture of Flers during the Battle of the Somme. In 1917 they experienced severe fighting at the Battle of Messines, and the affair at Shrewsbury Forest, September 20th and in November were moved to the Italian Front, and took part in the heavy operations on the Piave. In March 1918 they returned to France, and suffered heavily in the March Retreat, there being only 80 survivors of a Battalion previously 900 strong.' Sergeant John Easton was awarded the Silver War Badge (No. B235860) and was discharged due to wounds on 21 June 1919.

Sold with copied research including D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards, gazette notices, 1917 Chronicle entries, and Battalion War Diary entries for June and September/October 1917.



A Great War ‘Western Front’ D.C.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Corporal W. T. Coote, 1/4th Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, for conspicuous gallantry near Thiepval in September 1916, when he went across “No Man’s Land” in broad daylight and full view of the enemy snipers, and brought in several wounded men, who had been lying there for some days

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (4253 L. Cpl. W. T. Coote. 1/4 Y. & L. R. -T.F.); British War and Victory Medals (4253 Pte. W. Coote. York & Lanc. R.); together with Silver War Badge (No. B321200) and accompanying certificate, *very fine* (4)

£1,000-£1,400

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

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on many occasions, when he went across “No Man’s Land” in broad daylight and full view of the enemy snipers, brought in several wounded men, who had been lying there for some days.’

Annotated gazette states: ‘Near Thiepval 4th-6th September 1916’.

The Battalion War Diary for September 1916 suggests that Coote was awarded the D.C.M. ‘for work in raid 13-14/9/16 under Lieut. Christmas’ but the attached report on the raid makes no mention of Coote.

Walter T. Coote enlisted on 14 July 1915, and served in France with the 1/4th Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, winning the D.C.M. for gallantry near Thiepval on 4-6 September 1916. He later served as a gunner (No. 312744) with Lancs R.G.A. and was discharged on 2 April 1919, aged 31.

Sold with copied research including D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards, S.W.B. list, gazette notices and Battalion War Diary entries for September 1916.



A Great War 'German Spring Offensive' 1918 D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant A. Kennedy, 8th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (30070 Cpl. A. Kennedy. 1/8-A. & S.H.) *an officially re-impressed later issue*; 1914-15 Star (1041 Pte. A. Kennedy. A. & S.H.); British War and Victory Medals (1041 Sjt. A. Kennedy. A. & S.H.) *the last three impressed in small capitals and probably later issues*; together with a presentation Hunter pocket watch, the movement by Rolex, in 10 carat gold plate case, the outer case inscribed 'Kilfinan Parish. Presented to Sgt. Allan Kennedy, D.C.M. in appreciation of his services during the Great War 1914-1919', *glass missing and watch not working, medals good very fine (4)* £600-£800

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the signalling officer and sergeant had both been wounded, he took charge of the signal section and maintained constant communication with the front companies in spite of heavy enemy attacks and the telephone wires being repeatedly cut by shell fire. His courage and resource did much to encourage the men employed with him.'

Annotated Gazette states: 'W. of Merville, 12-14 April 1918.'

Allan Kennedy served in France with the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders from 1 May 1915. He won the D.C.M. with the 8th Battalion during the fighting around St Floris and St Venant, west of Merville, 12-14th April 1918.

Sold with a scarce 8th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders white metal gungarry badge with unvoided centre and two lugs to reverse; together with copied research including D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards, gazette notices, and extracts from Battalion War Diaries.



A Great War 'Fauquissart Sector, January 1917' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private Fred Embleton, 2nd Battalion, London Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (1824 Pte. F. Embleton. 2/Lond. R.); 1914-15 Star (1824 Pte. F. Embleton, 2-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1824 Pte. F. Embleton. 2-Lond. R.) medals unmounted, toned, nearly extremely fine (4) £1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 March 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He went forward to the assistance of two wounded men under the most intense fire. He set a fine example of courage and devotion to duty.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Mauquissart (*sic*), 1 January 1917'.

Fred Embleton was born at Lambeth, London, and enlisted into the 2nd London Regiment in August 1914, aged 24, a plasterer by trade. He served in France with the 2nd London Regiment from 6 January 1915, and served with the Royal Engineers from 11 March 1917, being employed as a pattern maker with the 28th Light Railway Workshop Company.

Sold with copied research including D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards, gazette notices and War Diary extracts for the Fauquissart Sector operations of January 1917.



A Great War 'Evacuation of Gallipoli' D.S.M. group of five awarded to Chief Stoker J. Widdicombe, Royal Navy

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (146294 J. Widdicombe, Ch. Sto., Gallipoli Opns. 1915-6); 1914-15 Star (146294 J. Widdicombe, C. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (146294 J. Widdicombe. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., 1st issue (146294 John Widdicombe. Ch. Sto. H.M.S. St. George) *good very fine and better* (5) £1,200-£1,600

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

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

John Widdicombe was born in Dartmouth, Devon in February 1870 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in August 1888. Having then gained advancement to Chief Stoker in March 1904, he was pensioned ashore in July 1910, when he enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Recalled on the outbreak of hostilities, Widdicombe joined the cruiser H.M.S. *Europa* in June 1915, shortly before she was employed in the Eastern Mediterranean as a flagship at Mudros (and later as a depot ship for destroyers, and other smaller vessels, in the Aegean). Yet soon after his arrival in that theatre of war, he joined the strength of *Europa II*, the "Stavros beach party", and it was for services in this capacity at the end of 1915, and in *St. George* in early 1916, that he was awarded the D.S.M., the latter having taken over as a depot ship for *Europa*, and accordingly the responsibility for the Stavros party. Widdicombe remained similarly employed until August 1917, was invalided with cerebral thrombosis that November and died in February 1920, while on the books of *Vivid*. He was buried in Weston Mill Cemetery, Plymouth.

Sold with the original Admiralty forwarding letter for his Great War campaign medals, dated 13 January 1922, and addressed to his widow; and copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Acting Sergeant W. B. Lakin, South Nottinghamshire Hussars and Machine Gun Corps, who is believed to have survived the sinking of the S.S. Leasowe Castle on 27 May 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (164721 Cpl. W. B. Lakin. M.G.C.) *number officially corrected*; 1914-15 Star (1819 Pte. W. P. [sic] Lakin. S. Notts. Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (1818 A. Sgt. W. B. Lakin. S. Notts. Hrs.) *contact marks throughout and edge bruise to BWM, the MM polished, therefore good fine; the rest better (4)* £500-£700

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919.

William Ball Lakin was born at Coalville, Leicestershire, on 23 December 1895, and attested for the South Nottinghamshire Hussars. He served with the 1st/1st Battalion during the Great War in Gallipoli from 12 September 1915, and saw further service in Salonika and Egypt (attached Desert Mounted Troops); he was still on the strength of the regiment when it was merged with the Warwickshire Yeomanry in April 1918 to form 'B' Battalion Machine Gun Corps, and so presumably survived the sinking of the S.S. *Leasowe Castle* on 27 May 1918, whilst transporting troops from Alexandria, with the loss of over one hundred lives. The battalion disembarked at Taranto, Italy on 21 June 1918 and entrained for France, arriving at Etaples on 29 June, where, on the 19 August 1918, it was re-designated No. 100 Battalion Machine Gun Corps (Warwickshire and South Nottinghamshire Hussars). Assigned to 12th Division, the battalion moved to Warloy and from there to Trones Wood and thence to Bouchavesnes. Companies were distributed at various locations in support of the infantry of 12th, 47th and 58th Divisions, coming into line on the 6 September 1918. From this date until the end of hostilities the battalion was continually in action in the final advance with companies and individual sections being despatched to whichever part of the line where the need was greatest. Transferred to 25th Division on 1 November 1918, Battalion HQ was located at Les Fontaine at the time of the Armistice.

Lakin was disembodied on 26 January 1919, and returning to Forest Town acquired a reputation as a promising prize-fighter when, at the age of 27 and with no experience of ring fighting, he knocked out the far more experienced fighter, Joe Brown, during a ten round £5 Purse bout at the Mansfield Boxing and Athletic Club meeting on 9 October 1922 (*Mansfield Reporter* refers). He also worked for many years as a masseur and following retirement from the ring became a successful amateur boxing coach. He died at Mansfield in November 1975.

182 A Great War M.M. awarded to Sergeant H. J. Wilkinson, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (101310 Sgt. H. J. Wilkinson. 234/F. Co: R.E.) *edge bruise, very fine* £200-£240

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 August 1916.

Herbert J. Wilkinson attested for the Royal Engineers and served with 234th Field Company during the Great War from 1916. Awarded the Military Medal that same year, he was subsequently advanced to company quartermaster sergeant.

183 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private G. Clinton, 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (11383 Pte. G. Clinton. 1/L'pool: R.) *heavy edge bruising and scratches to obverse field, suspension claw re-affixed, nearly very fine* £140-£180

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917.

G. Clinton was awarded the Military Medal whilst attested to the 6th Trench Mortar Battery.

184



A Great War 'Russian Intervention' M.M. group of four awarded to Private T. H. Bonner, No. 1 Special Company, Middlesex Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (15050 Pte. T. H. Bonner. Midd'x R.); 1914-15 Star (L-15050 Pte. T. H. Bonner. Midd'x R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (L.15050 Pte. T. H. Bonner [sic]. Midd'x R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (L.15050 Pte. T. H. Bonner. Midd'x R.) *nearly very fine (4)* £600-£800

Provenance: J. B. Hayward, October 1975; Jack Webb Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, August 2020.

M.M. *London Gazette* 3 January 1920:

'For bravery in the Field with the British Forces in North Russia.'

Thomas Henry Bonner attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Kentish Town, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 December 1915. He subsequently served with No. 1 Special Company during the Allied Intervention in North Russia, 1919-20.

185



A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant R. E. Reeve, 23rd (8th City 'Pals') and 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, late Norfolk Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 19 August 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (47558 L.Cpl R. E. Reeve. 23/ Manch: R.); British War and Victory Medals (47558 Sjt. R. E. Reeve. Manch. R.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £400-£500

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 November 1917.

Reginald Ellwood Reeve was born at West Lynn, King's Lynn, Norfolk, and originally attested there for the Norfolk Regiment. Transferring to the Manchester Regiment, he served with the 23rd (8th City 'Pals') Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front until its disbandment in early 1918, where its remaining soldiers were redistributed to other battalions. Advanced sergeant, he was killed in action whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment on 19 August 1918. He is buried in Heath Cemetery, Harbonnières, France.

Sold with copied research.



A scarce silver Sea Gallantry Medal group of five awarded to Lieutenant T. L. Williams, Royal Naval Reserve, Chief Officer of the S.S. *Egremont Castle*, who commanded a lifeboat sent to the rescue of the crew of the S.S. *Loong Sang* during the Hong Kong typhoon of 18 August 1923

Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., silver (Thomas Lloyd Williams, S.S. "*Loong Sang*", 18th August 1923.); 1914-15 Star (Lieut. T. L. Williams, R.N.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. T. L. Williams, R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal (Thomas L. Williams.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. T. L. Williams, R.N.R.) *good very fine* (5) £600-£800

S.G.M. (Silver) 13 January 1925:

Owing to the typhoon which struck the colony of Hong Kong on 18 August 1923, the steamship *Loong Sang*, of London, dragged her anchors and foundered after colliding with another vessel.

Men were observed in the water clinging to wreckage and a boat was got away from the *Bowes Castle* in charge of Mr. Cropper and manned by the officers and Chinese seamen named. After about five and half hours work in the raging sea and blinding rain, two survivors were picked up. A boat had also been launched from the *Hwah Ping* in charge of Mr. Lexow, and manned by the officers and men named (and Chinese fireman and cabin boy - names unknown). This boat picked up one survivor and drifted alongside the *Egremont Castle*. This boat was then sent away in command of Mr. Williams, and a crew consisting of the Chinese ratings from the *Egremont Castle* in an attempt to rescue further survivors, but as the boat was partly filled with water, little progress could be made, owing to the high sea and violent wind and rain, and despite the efforts of the boat's crew, they were unable to effect any rescues. Later one of the *Egremont Castle*'s boats was got away in charge of Mr. Stuart with a crew made up of the four apprentices named and Ge Ling Low, Quartermaster of that vessel, and also the chief, second and third officers, and the three quartermasters named, from the *Hwah Ping*. This boat succeeded in picking up another survivor.

Very great risk was incurred in rendering the services owing to the high sea, violent wind and blinding rain. It is not known how many of the *Loong Sang*'s crew were on board, but it is stated that the number was about 36, including seven Europeans. Only two Europeans appear to have been saved and about 22 Chinese. The survivors, other than those referred to above, either drifted ashore or were picked up after the typhoon abated. Very great risk was incurred in rendering these services owing to the high sea, violent wind, and blinding rain.

The Sea Gallantry Medal in silver was awarded to Thomas Lloyd Williams, Chief Officer, five other European crew members and eight Chinese crew, all of the steamship *Egremont* of Liverpool; also to John Cropper, chief officer, two other European crew members and four Chinese crew, all of the steamship *Bowes Castle* of Liverpool (total awards 21, all in silver).

The Foreign Services Silver Medal was also awarded to Mr A. Lexow, Chief Officer, two other Russian crew members and four Chinese crew, all of whom formed part of the boat's crew from the Chinese steamship *Hwah Ping*

187 A post-War B.E.M. awarded to Mr. H. J. Stokes, Court Usher, Long Ashton Magistrates Court

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.I.R. (Harold John Stokes) with named Buckingham Palace enclosure, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£100

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 15 June 1991: Harold John Stokes, lately Court Usher, Long Ashton Magistrates Court, Avon.

Single Orders and Decorations

188



The G.C.B. Stall Banner of Field Marshal Lord Carver, Chief of the General Staff

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Military) Knight Grand Cross Stall Banner, 1950mm x 1880mm, *folded, with consequently some minor damage, otherwise reasonable condition, scarce* £300-£400

Richard Michael Power Carver, Baron Carver, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. and Bar, M.C., Royal Tank Regiment, was born on 24 April 1915 and served as Chief of the General Staff from April 1971 to October 1973, and then Chief of the Defence Staff from October 1973 to October 1976. He was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in the 1970 Birthday Honours' List (*London Gazette* 13 June 1970), and was advanced Field Marshal on 18 July 1973. He died on 9 December 2001.

For the recipient's dress uniform, riband bar, and insignia see Lot 600.

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- 189** The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross, a mid-20th Century collar chain, silver-gilt and enamel, the links alternatively composed of winged lions royally crowned, Maltese crosses, and the cyphers SM and SG, having in the centre of the collar an imperial crown over two uncrowned winged lions, passant gardant, each holding in his fore paw a book and seven arrows, the reverse with split ring suspension for badge, with two similar lions, but uncrowned, at the opposite end of the chain, *white enamel damage to virtually every arm of every Maltese cross, therefore nearly very fine* £800-£1,000
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- 190** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220
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- 191** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type, lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1930, on lady's bow riband, *extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 192** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, in *Toye, Kenning & Spencer, London*, case of issue, *gilding somewhat tarnished, otherwise extremely fine* £100-£140
 Attributed to **Alexander Martin Sellar, esq.**, Senior Deputy Town Clerk, City of Edinburgh (O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1972).
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- 193** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, in *Fattorini, Birmingham*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 194** **The M.B.E. attributed to J. S. R. Shaw Esq.**
 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *Gaunt, London*, case of issue; together with the related miniature award, *extremely fine* £100-£140
 M.B.E. *London Gazette* 30 December 1986: John Stewart Raymond Shaw
 'For political and public service.'
 Sold with the named Bestowal Document for the M.B.E., this mounted in a glazed display frame; a copy of the Statutes of the Order; a photograph of the recipient and his wife; a presentation drawing of Whalley Church of England School on the occasion of the recipient's retirement as headmaster after 25 years; and a Certificate of Thanks to the recipient's wife, Mrs. Olive Shaw, in recognition of her service to the Conservative Party, signed in facsimile by Margaret Thatcher, these last three all mounted in glazed frames.
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- 195** **The M.B.E. attributed to Miss Patricia N. Goate**
 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type, lady's shoulder badge, silver, on lady's bow riband, in *Spink, London*, case of issue; together with a 20th Century presentation Seal of the Order of the British Empire, 212mm, cold cast in resin bronze, with label to reverse reading 'Miss Patricia Newton Goate MBE', *extremely fine (2)* £120-£160
 M.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 June 1994: Miss Patricia Newton Goate, Parish Councillor, Colyton, Devon.
 'For services to Local Government.'
 Sold with information leaflet about the 20th Century Seal of the Order of the British Empire.
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- 196** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- 197** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, *extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 198** The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace, breast star, silver and enamel, *good very fine* £80-£100
-

Single Campaign Medals

199



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 1 June 1794 (**Jeremiah Lovell.**) *two small edge bruises and minor marks to Queen's bust and obverse fields, otherwise very fine* £3,000-£3,600

Provenance: Loxley Collection, Glendining's, October 1939.

Jeremiah Lovell is confirmed on the roll as an able seaman aboard H.M.S. *Tremendous* at the 'Glorious First of June' 1794. Approximately 19 clasps issued to this ship.

200



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Comus 15 Augt 1807 (**William Finley.**) *toned, nearly very fine and rare*

£16,000-£20,000

Provenance: Hayward's Gazette, August 1973.

Approximately 10 clasps were issued for this action with the Danish frigate *Frederiksværn* on 15 August 1807.

William Finley is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Comus*.

A Danish frigate having put to sea from Elsineur, on the night of August 12th, Admiral J. Gambier dispatched the *Defence* 74, Captain C. Ekins, and the *Comus* 22, Captain E. Heywood, in quest of her. On the 14th, the *Comus* having been ordered to make sail ahead, discovered the enemy, and about midnight got within hail of the frigate *Frederiksværn* 32, which refused to heave to. A warm action commenced and continued for forty-five minutes, when the Danish ship, from the disabled state of her rigging, fell on board the *Comus*. The moment the ships touched, a party from the *Comus* headed by Lieutenants Watt and Knight, boarded the *Frederiksværn*, and after a short resistance, carried her. Her loss was twelve men killed, and twenty wounded. The *Comus* received but little damage, and had but one man wounded.

201



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Nassau 22 March 1808 (**James Moullen, Gunner.**) *attractively toned, some light scratches to obverse, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Spink N.C. July 1948 and March 1949; Glendinings, June 1952, April 1953, and May 1965; Christie's, July 1985.

Approximately 30 clasps issued for 'Nassau 22 March 1808'.

James Moullen is confirmed as a gunner aboard H.M.S. *Nassau* when, together with H.M.S. *Stately*, they jointly attacked and destroyed the Danish 74-gun ship *Prindts Christian Frederick* off Grenaa, Coast of Jutland, Denmark, on 22 March 1808. The *Nassau* suffered two men killed, and sixteen men wounded, whilst the *Stately* lost four men killed, and two officers and twenty-six men wounded. The loss to the Danish, out of a crew of five hundred and seventy-six, amounted to fifty-five men killed and eighty-eight wounded.

202



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Centaur 26 Augt 1808 (**James Goslin.**) *letter 'a' double-struck, two light scratches to obverse, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Mackenzie Collection 1873; Cheylesmore Collection, July 1930; Spink, March 1995 and July 2010.

Approximately 41 clasps issued for this action.

James Goslin is confirmed on the rolls as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Centaur* at the pursuit of the Russian fleet of 24 ships and the capture of the *Sevolod* by H.M. Ships *Centaur* and *Implacable* off Hango Head, south coast of Finland.

In August 1808, Sir Samuel Hood in *Centaur* accompanied by *Implacable*, Captain Thomas Byam Martin, joined Rear Admiral Nauckhoff and the Swedish fleet in Oro Roads and they all sailed from there on the 25th, in pursuit of the Russian fleet which had appeared off Sweden two days earlier. Due to their superior sailing *Centaur* and *Implacable* were soon well in advance and closing on the Russians who appeared to be in disorder. By the morning of the 26th, *Implacable* was able to bring the leewardmost of the enemy's line-of-battle ships, the *Sevolod* 74, Captain Roodneff, to close action. After 20 minutes the enemy's colours and pendant were lowered but the approach of the whole Russian force obliged Sir Samuel to recall Captain Martin. A Russian frigate took the crippled ship in tow but when the Russian Admiral hauled his wind, *Centaur* and *Implacable* gave chase and forced the frigate to slip her tow. The enemy ships again bore down in support but instead of engaging they entered the port of Rager Vik (also known as Port Baltic or Rogerswick). When boats were sent out to try and tow her in to harbour *Centaur* stood in and, after driving the boats off, ran across the bow of the *Sevolod* just as she was entering the harbour. The *Centaur* then lashed the *Sevolod*'s bowsprit to her mizen-mast and both ships soon drifted aground. The Russians refused to strike and the battle went on until the arrival of the *Implacable* finally induced the Russian ship to surrender. *Implacable* had to heave *Centaur* off. However, the prize was so firmly aground that after taking out the prisoners and wounded men, Sir Samuel ordered her to be burnt. *Implacable* lost six men killed and twenty-six wounded including two who did not recover and three who had limbs amputated. *Centaur* lost three killed and twenty-seven wounded, and the *Sevolod* 303 killed, wounded and missing.

203



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Royalist 29 Decr 1812 (**Henry Hackman.**) a very minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine and extremely rare £22,000-£26,000

Provenance: Fergus Gowans Collection (1947-71); Christie's, April 1984.

Royalist 29 Decr 1812 [3 clasps issued] - Alexander Brown, coxswain, also with Syria clasp, medal named as gunner (Dix Noonan Webb, February 2016, £38,000); Henry Hackman, able seaman; Lewis Rees, midshipman.

Henry Hackman is confirmed on the roll as an able seaman for the capture of *La Ruse* by the *Royalist* on 29 December 1812.

At 11 p.m. on the night of 29 December 1812, the eighteen-gun brig *Royalist*, Commander George Downie, cruising in the Channel off Hythe, fell in with, and after a short action captured, the French privateer lugger *La Ruse*, sixteen guns, with a crew of sixty-five men. The prize had her main mast shot away, and one of her crew killed, and another wounded, before she struck her colours. She was a new vessel on her first cruise and had made no captures. Commander Downie, who was promoted for this action, was killed when in command of a British squadron on Lake Champlain during the battle of Plattsburg in September 1814.

204



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (**William Gardner.**) very fine £700-£900

Provenance: Sotheby, March 1984 (this single clasp).

William Gardner is confirmed on the roll as a sergeant, Royal Marines, aboard H.M.S. *Minden* at Algiers. He is also shown as being entitled to additional clasps for 'Trafalgar' as a Private R.M. aboard *Bellerophon*, and 'The Potomac 17 Aug 1814' as a corporal R.M. aboard *Euryalus*, but not proven to be one and the same man. There is also another man of this name entitled to the clasp 'St Domingo'.

205

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**John Hatch.**) good very fine £500-£700

Two men of this name are shown on the roll for Syria, a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Rodney* and a Private R.M. aboard H.M.S. *Thunderer*. A third man of this name is entitled to the clasp for Egypt as a Private R.M. aboard H.M.S. *Resource*.



The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Able Seaman George Brace, who witnessed the destruction of the Danish 74 *Prindts Christian Frederick* as a Landsman in the *Stately*, and afterwards, in the boats of the *Princess Caroline*, shared in a bloody encounter with Russian gun-boats in the Gulf of Finland

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Stately 22 March 1808, 25 July Boat Service 1809 (Geo. Brace.) *minor edge bruises and scratching in both fields, otherwise good very fine* £8,000-£10,000

Provenance: Sotheby, November 1894; Debenham's, December 1897; W. E. Gray Collection 1898; Glendining's, May 1920, November 1952, July 1956, and March 1973; Christie's, November 1985; Glendining's, September 1991; John Goddard Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, November 2015.

Stately 22 March 1808 [31 clasp issued] - 15 medals known, including examples in the National Maritime Museum; Royal Marines Museum; Honeyman Collection (Huntington Library, U.S.A.); and the Patiala Collection (2), (Sheesh Mahal Museum, India).

25 July Boat Service 1809 [36 issued] - 14 medals known, including examples in the National Maritime Museum (2), the Royal Naval Museum, and the Patiala Collection (Sheesh Mahal Museum, India).

George Brace is confirmed on the rolls as a Landsman on board the *Stately* at her action with the Danish 74-gun *Prindts Christian Frederick* in March 1808, and in the same rate on board the *Princess Carolina* for her boat action of 25 July 1809.

George Brace was born in London and joined the Navy on 3 July 1807, being taken on board the *Stately* as a Landsman on 29 October of the same year, aged 20 years. His next ship was the *Princess Caroline* which he joined on 22 September 1808, being advanced to Ordinary Seaman in February 1810, and to Able Seaman in April 1811. He left the *Princess Caroline* on 21 September 1814, to join the *Tanais* in which ship he served until paid off on 31 May 1816. Sold with copied muster lists and statement of service.

Stately and Nassau destroy the 74-gun Danish ship of the line *Prindts Christian Frederick*

On 22 March 1808, at 2 p.m., the British 64-gun ships *Stately*, Captain George Parker, and *Nassau*, Captain Robert Campbell, proceeding towards the Great Belt, descried and chased a strange sail. At 4 p.m., off the Jutland coast, the stranger was made out to be an enemy, and at 5 p.m., a Danish ship of the line, which evidently intended to run herself ashore, if no other means of escape presented itself.

At 7.40 p.m. the *Nassau* got up with, and opened fire upon the Danish 74-gun ship *Prindts Christian Frederick*, Captain Jessen, and, in a few minutes afterwards, the *Stately* closed and did the same. A running fight was thus maintained, with great obstinacy on the part of the 74, until 9.30 p.m., when the *Prindts Christian Frederick* struck her colours. At this time the latter was within less than 500 yards of the shore of Zealand, and, before the first lieutenant of the *Stately*, who had gone on board to take possession, could cut away her anchor, the prize grounded. The two British ships, fortunately for them, had already brought up near her. The remaining part of the night was employed in removing the prisoners, but it was found impossible to get the captured ship afloat. In the evening of the 23rd, as the Danes were preparing their artillery on the coast, and as the wind blew strong on the shore and a good deal of sea was running, the *Prindts Christian Frederick* was set on fire by her captors, and in a short time blew up.

The loss on the part of the *Stately* was two seamen and two marines killed, and one lieutenant, the boatswain, one master's mate, 23 seamen and two marines wounded. The *Nassau* had one seaman killed and one missing, and one first-class volunteer, 10 seamen and five marines wounded; the total British loss amounting to five killed and 45 wounded and missing. The *Prindts Christian Frederick*, out of a complement on board of 576 men and boys, had 55 killed and 88 wounded.

The boats of a British squadron capture three Russian gun-boats in a most sanguinary affair off the Gulf of Finland

On 25 July 1809, Captain Charles Dudley Paten, commanding a British squadron, composed of his own ship the *Princess Caroline* 74, the *Minotaur* 74, Captain John Barrett, the 18-pounder 32-gun frigate *Cerberus*, Captain Henry Whitby, and the 18-gun ship-sloop *Prometheus*, Captain Thomas Forrest, permitted the latter to lead the boats of the squadron, 17 in number, to the attack of four Russian gun-boats and an armed brig, lying at Fredericksham, near Apso roads, in the gulf of Finland. After dark the boats, commanded by Captain Forrest, pushed off from the squadron, and at 10.30 p.m. commenced the attack. After a most desperate and sanguinary conflict, three of the gun-boats, mounting two long 38-pounders each, and having on board between them 137 men, besides an armed transport brig, with 23 men, were captured and brought off.

Costly, indeed, were the prizes. The British loss amounted to one lieutenant, one second lieutenant of marines, one midshipman, and six seamen and marines killed; Captain Forrest himself, one lieutenant, three midshipmen, and 46 seamen and marines wounded. The Russians, on their side, acknowledged a loss of 28 killed and 59 wounded, making a total of 47 men killed and 110 wounded, in obtaining possession of three gun-boats. One of these gun-boats, No. 62, was so obstinately defended, that every man of her 44-man crew was either killed or wounded before she surrendered, 24 of these being killed. The result of this enterprise was a defeat to the Russians certainly, but under circumstances that reflected the brightest honour upon the character of their navy. For the gallantry he had shown on the occasion, Captain Forrest was promoted to post-rank.



illustrated full size

A fine Peninsula Gold Medal awarded to Major-General C. E. Conyers, C.B., 82nd Regiment, for Orthes, 27 February 1814, at which battle he commanded his regiment until severely wounded

Field Officer's Small Gold Medal, for Orthes (Lieut. Coll. Chas. E. Conyers, 82nd Foot.) fitted with original glass lunettes and original gold ribbon buckle and suspension, *this once neatly repaired and no longer swivels, a tiny chip to the upper edge of reverse lunette, otherwise good very fine* £12,000-£16,000

Provenance: Glendining's, November 1928; J. B. Hayward & Son, c.1975; Buckland Dix & Wood, April 1995; Dixon's Gazette, Spring 2003; Baldwin's, September 2016.

Charles Edward Conyers appears to have been born in Castletyons, County Cork, Ireland. Whilst records are scant concerning his lineage, he is believed to be a scion of the influential Conyers family of Castletown-Conyers, County Limerick. Charles Conyers received his first commission into the British Army in 1794, as a young ensign and soon found himself sent, via nine-months spent in Gibraltar, to the island of St Domingo in the West Indies. As part of the 1st Battalion 82nd Foot, this regiment was intended to assist in the establishment of a protectorate at Port-au-Prince at the request of a number of influential islanders, and to dislodge the increasingly beleaguered French military presence located there, which was suffering under something of a national rebellion against French rule and slavery. Some 832 rank and file of the 82nd Foot were embarked on 10 June 1795, under the command of the young Lieutenant-Colonel George Garnier, arriving at Mole St Nicholas, and proceeding immediately to Port-au-Prince to assist the governor, Major-General Sir Adam Williamson K.B., in a military offensive.

Fighting from the district of Mirebalais, where, for a period of twelve months, the 82nd were the only European troops, Conyers was made lieutenant on 2 September 1795, and was present during a number of engagements with the enemy. The most serious of these attacks was made by the local chief and leader Toussaint L'Ouverture, on the whole line of the frontier, when 40 men of the 82nd, under Lieutenants Manners and Conyers, accompanied by some two thousand five hundred colonial levies, marched at night to assist Fort Serolle, then invested by four-thousand enemy soldiers, who were taken by surprise, subsequently dislodged and then dispersed with considerable casualties. For this particular success Lieutenant Conyers received a personal letter of thanks from Brigadier-General Churchill. Unfortunately, the 82nd lost their Commanding Officer Colonel Garnier (and his brother Henry, Ensign, amongst many) to yellow fever in December 1796, adding to their difficulties.

In 1797 Conyers was placed in command of Fort Desureaux, leading a garrison of forty Europeans and three-hundred colonial troops. He had to repel several assaults during this period, and when Pestel was attacked, he personally led a party against the rear of the enemy, which caused the failure of their enterprise, and for his conduct on this occasion he again received a personal letter of thanks from Brigadier-General Churchill. In March 1798, he was appointed Fort Major of Irois, and during its siege, which lasted for three months, Lieutenant Conyers and two non-commissioned officers of the 82nd were wounded, and the garrison lost more men killed and wounded than its original number of three-hundred. Towards the end of 1798, treaties were made with the hostile chiefs for the evacuation of the island, owing to the constant fighting and the ravages of malaria and yellow fever, the remains of the 82nd were collected at Jaremie, under the command of Lieutenant Conyers, the only remaining officer of the original number which had landed less than three years before at St Domingo. In total, from the original contingent, 22 officers were lost as well as some 1000 men.

After returning to England in late January 1799, he served briefly in the expedition to Quiberon Bay in France, before serving in Minorca for two years with the 82nd Foot, until it was ceded to Spain under the terms of the Peace of Amiens, before being removed to Ireland in 1802. In this year Conyers was promoted to captain on 25 June, and made A.D.C. to Major-General Patrick Wauchope. It appears that he subsequently followed Wauchope to Malta for 1 year and 8 months, and then on to Egypt in 1807 as A.D.C., serving as a member of the staff under General Alexander Mackenzie-Fraser, to confront Ottoman forces in that strategic location. He was present with the British force led by Wauchope at the storming and retreat from Rosetta, as the British forces were shot and sniped from windows in the labyrinthine streets. Here Wauchope was killed and Captain Conyers was wounded with him in the fighting, receiving a severe contusion (presumably from a glancing bullet). His service papers then detail that he was subsequently made A.D.C. to Brigadier-General Sir William Stewart during the siege of Rosetta, before the British and Colonial army's retreat to Sicily, where Captain Conyers served for 2 years and on the staff as brigade major.

Returning to England after some 9 years abroad in 1809, he was officially promoted to major on 16 February 1809, when he was granted three months' leave. His service papers inconveniently end at this point, but it does not appear that he took part in the ill-fated Walcheren Expedition in which both battalions of the 82nd Foot served. We do know, however, from the Royal Military calendar that he served on the staff as brigade major in Spain under Wellington. The 82nd saw a great deal of action throughout the war in Spain and France, and perhaps owing to the severity in senior officer casualties suffered amongst the 82nd Foot during this campaign he appears to have been the highest-ranking able-bodied officer of the regiment by late 1813. Continuing into 1814, he saw his finest hour during the operations on the Gave d'Oleron, at Hastings and Oyer le Gave across the Pyrenees, culminating in the Battle of Orthes on 27 February. Here he led his regiment into action against concentrated French forces in a superior position, and commanded it successfully until he was severely wounded, being awarded the Army Gold Medal, as well as another being awarded to Major Vincent who succeeded him in command. Despite inflicting heavy French casualties, the 82nd suffered only 2 officer casualties, Conyers severely wounded and Lieutenant Drummond wounded, two other ranks killed and 34 wounded, suggesting that Conyers had been conspicuous at the front of his men.

After a brief pause of 4 months, he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and thereafter Conyers was sent to command the 82nd Foot in Canada and North America in the War of 1812. 590 remaining rank and file embarked at Paulliac in Bordeaux on 5 May 1814, travelling to Quebec. Arriving in Canada, they travelled to meet the British army and fight with Canadian and Native Indian Volunteers at Fort Erie on the Niagara Frontier. In particular, it appears that Conyers here commanded the 2nd Battalion 82nd Foot until peace was made with America in March 1815, following the British capture of Washington, and the American victory at New Orleans. The Second Battalion was subsequently reduced and returned to England and Conyers was made lieutenant-colonel on 20 April 1815. He was stationed in Ireland at Birr as commanding officer for two years before returning to England, and whilst at his home in Fulham he married Miss Sarah Teixeira de Sampayo, daughter of the Portuguese consul-general in London (and former inspector general of cavalry in Lisbon) Count Antonio Teixeira de Sampayo, on 14 June 1815. He had three children, Charles Edward Conyers jnr. (himself later an officer in the 2nd Dragoons) and two daughters Anne and Helen Conyers. Lieutenant-Colonel Conyers served four and a half years at the Cape of Good Hope, and subsequently transferred on half-pay in February 1828 to secure a position as commander and inspecting officer of troops in the Ionian Islands, being principally based in Corfu, where his two daughters were married to British officers. Here for a time he appears to have come into minor conflict with General Sir Charles Napier (concerning a possible move to Cephalonia), who wrote in his memoirs "... the new Resident, Colonel Conyers, was full charged to undo all that he can of my works and could not conceal his zeal". He went on half-pay in January 1833, and received promotion to colonel in 1837, being appointed a Companion of the Bath in July 1838. He became major-general in November 1846 and was given colonelcy of the 96th Regiment in February 1852. He died at Brighton on 10 August 1855, after more than 60 years' service and a truly global career.

Sold with a folder of comprehensive research, including copied record of service, gazette entries, extracts from *Historical Records of the 82nd Regiment* by S. P. Jarvis, a copy of his last Will and Testament, and his obituary notice published in the *Morning Post* of August 1855.

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Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Ciudad Rodrigo (**J. Southerd, 40th Foot.**) *very fine and a very scarce single clasp*
 £1,600-£2,000

Approximately 54 medals issued with this single clasp.

Jeremiah Southerd joined the 2nd Somerset Militia as a Private on 23 September 1803. On 25 September 1807 he volunteered to serve as a Private in the 2nd Battalion, 40th Foot. He transferred to the 1st Battalion and went with the regiment to the Peninsula in June 1811. He was present at Ciudad Rodrigo in January 1812, but from 8 March 1812 to May 1814 he is shown on the muster rolls as being sick. He was finally discharged at Neuilly on 17 May 1815. Sold with muster details.



The important Peninsula War medal awarded to General Sir Arthur Clifton, G.C.B., K.C.H., K.St.A., Colonel of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, who he commanded in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, where the regiment formed part of the 'Union' Brigade, the command of which devolved upon Clifton on the death of Sir William Ponsonby

Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Toulouse (Sir A. Clifton, K.C.B. Majr. 3rd Dn. Gds. & Lt. Col. 1st Dgn) *some minor edge bruising and marks, otherwise good very fine* £6,000-£8,000



Sir Arthur Clifton, K.C.B., K.C.H., by William Salter

Provenance: Elson Collection, Glendining's, February 1963.

Arthur Benjamin Clifton was born in 1771, third son of Sir Gervase Clifton, 6th Baronet. He was educated at Rugby school and entered the army as a cornet in the 3rd Dragoon Guards on 6 June 1794; lieutenant, 7 August 1794; captain, 27 February 1799; major, 17 December 1803; lieutenant-colonel, 1st Dragoons, 25 July 1810; colonel, 12 August 1819; major-general, 22 July 1830; lieutenant-general, 23 November 1841; general, 20 June 1854; Colonel 1st Dragoons, 30 August 1842.

Served the campaigns of 1809-15. Commanded a squadron of the 3rd Dragoon Guards in covering and supporting four Spanish guns at the battle of Talavera, and employed in different subsequent operations; battle of Busaco, pursuit of Massena from Santarem, taking from him prisoners and baggage; Battle of Fuentes d'Onor, actions at Navé d'Aver, El Boden, Fuentes Guinaldo, and Aldea de Ponte; several affairs during the retreat of the army from Salamanca to Ciudad Rodrigo; charged with a squadron a body of French infantry under General Clausel, near Salamanca, killing or taking nearly a hundred of the enemy; Battle of Vittoria, blockade of Pampeluna, several affairs in the Pyrenees, Battle of Toulouse, skirmishing with the enemy and covering the retreat on the 17th of June, and Battle of Waterloo. He was awarded the Gold Medal and one Clasp for Fuentes d'Onor and Vittoria, and the silver medal for Talavera, Busaco and Toulouse. Clifton commanded the 1st Dragoons at Waterloo, where they formed part of the 2nd or 'Union' Brigade. On the death of Sir William Ponsonby, the command of the Union Brigade devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton. He was made a C.B. for Waterloo and a Knight of St Anne of Russia; he was made K.C.H. in 1832, advanced to K.C.B. in 1838, and to G.C.B. in 1861. At the funeral of the Duke of Wellington in November 1852, Clifton was one of the ten general officers bearing bannerols during the service at St Paul's.

General Sir Arthur Clifton, G.C.B., K.C.H., K.St.A. died unmarried on 7 March 1869, aged 99.

210



Waterloo 1815 (**Serj. John Hutchings, 10th Royal Reg. Hussars.**) fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension, frayed original ribbon, *clip a little loose, edge bruising and heavily polished, otherwise dark toned, fine* £1,000-£1,400

John Hutchings served at Waterloo as a sergeant in Captain John Grey's No. 4 Troop of the 10th Hussars. Sold with an old leather purse and three family notes passing the medal down from 1974-95.

211



Waterloo 1815 (**Staff Serj. William Hyde, 15th or King's Reg. Hussars.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *sometime pierced and repaired at 12 o'clock, nearly very fine* £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Cattley Collection 1932.

William Hyde was born in Staines, Middlesex, and enlisted for the 15th Hussars at Newbury, Berkshire, on 15 April 1799, aged 16, for unlimited service. He served as a trumpeter for 15 years 194 days, and as sergeant and trumpet major for 4 year 16 days, serving in that capacity at Waterloo. He was discharged at Ipswich on 24 April 1818, in consequence of 'permanent stricture (which has existed more or less between four and five years) produced by an injury received in riding and has lately been increased by abscess in the perineum.' He was finally discharged to pension on 10 November 1818.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

212



Waterloo 1815 (**Geo. Mearvin, Gunner, Royal Horse Artillery.**) fitted with replacement silver clip and straight bar suspension, *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Glendining's, March 1968.

George Mearvin served at Waterloo as a gunner in Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bull's "I" Troop.



The Waterloo Medal awarded to Surgeon Francis Burton, 4th Foot, later Surgeon attached to the 66th Foot at St Helena, where he was present at Napoleon's death on 31 March 1821, presided over the subsequent post-mortem autopsy, and is renowned for having made Napoleon's death mask

Waterloo 1815 (Surgeon Burton, 4th Regiment Foot.) fitted with original steel clip and silver straight bar suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £5,000-£7,000

Francis Burton was born in Ireland in 1784 and, prior to being commissioned to the 5th Garrison Battalion on 5 March 1807, was assistant surgeon to the North Devon Militia, his subsequent appointments being assistant surgeon 36th Foot, 10 March 1808; surgeon 4th Foot, 9 September 1813; half-pay, 10 December 1818; full-pay surgeon, 66th Foot, 16 December 1819; M.D., Edinburgh 1820; surgeon 12th Lancers, 30 June 1825.

Burton served in the Peninsula in 1808-09, was present in the Walcheren Expedition later in 1809, and served again in the Peninsula, with the 36th Foot from March 1811 to October 1813, including the siege and battle of Salamanca; and with the 1/4th Foot from November 1813 to January 1814, including actions in the Pyrenees, Battle of the Nive and the investment of Bayonne. He afterwards accompanied the 1/4th Foot to North America in 1814 and was present with the battalion at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

Burton was one of the five army medical officers present at the autopsy of Napoleon on St Helena, where he had only arrived, as surgeon of the 66th Foot, on 31 March 1821. He was present at Napoleon's death on 5 May 1821, and features in the famous painting by Baron Charles Steuben, based on accounts of the event. Burton not only presided over the post-mortem but is also renowned for having made Napoleon's death mask. Burton died in London on 24 October 1828.

Note: Some historical accounts contend that Dr François Carlo Antommarchi, Napoleon's personal physician but both disliked and distrusted by Napoleon, cast the original parent mould, which would later be used to reproduce bronze and additional plaster copies. Other records, however, indicate that Dr Francis Burton, the surgeon attached to the 66th Foot at St. Helena, presided at the emperor's autopsy and during that post-mortem procedure cast the original mould. Antommarchi obtained from his British colleagues a secondary plaster mould from Burton's original cast and with that second-generation mould, Antommarchi in France reportedly made further copies of the death mask in plaster as well as in bronze. There have been a good number of books and articles written over the years about Napoleon's death masks and it seems fairly conclusive that Antommarchi's mould was indeed a copy taken from Burton's original. Original casts from either mould are very rare and most reside in museums around the world. In 2013, one of the last remaining original death masks taken by Burton was made the subject of a U.K. export ban after selling at auction for £175,000.



Waterloo 1815 (**Edward Dowling 2nd Batt. 30th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £1,200-£1,600

Edward Dowling was born in the Parish of Kettering, Northamptonshire, and enlisted for the 30th Foot at Dublin on 1 February 1804, aged, 20, for unlimited service, a framework knitter by trade. He served 13 years 89 days and was discharged at Fermoy on 30 April 1817, in consequence of 'not being fit for active service' and was admitted to out-pension at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, on 21 May 1817.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

215



Waterloo 1815 (**Corp. John Whittaker, 33rd Regiment Foot.**) fitted with later replacement steel clip and plain ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than good fine* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Spink, November 2005.

John Whittaker is believed to have been a native of Newchurch, Leicestershire, a servant by trade. The published Waterloo Medal roll states that he was wounded at the battle of Waterloo.

Sold with copied medal roll entry.

216



Waterloo 1815 (**Henry Barber, 33rd Regiment Foot.**) fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,600-£2,000

Henry Barber was born at Atherton, near Bolton, Lancashire, and attested for the 33rd Foot at Portsmouth, Hampshire, on 1 May 1811, aged 21, a cordwainer by trade. He was promoted to corporal on 25 May 1812, and to sergeant on 31 October 1812, but was then reduced to private on 25 April 1813, serving in this rank until he was promoted to corporal once more on 9 July 1822. He was restored to the rank of sergeant on 25 July 1825. Barber served 'Four Months in the North of Germany, Two Years in France and the Netherlands and Five Years in the West Indies and the remainder at Home. Present at the Storming of Bergen-Op-Zoom and Antwerp and at the Battle of Waterloo.' Sergeant Barber was discharged on 7 September 1830, suffering from impaired vision of both eyes from repeated attacks of Opthalmia in Jamaica, his conduct being described as that of a 'Good Soldier, Trustworthy and Sober'. He stated his intention to reside at Lisburn, County Down, Ireland.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

217



Waterloo 1815 (**Henry Coley, 33rd Regiment Foot.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *light contact marks, therefore very fine* £1,800-£2,200

Henry Coley/Cooley was born in the Parish of St Margaret's, Westminster, and was a gunsmith when he attested for the 33rd Foot on 10 July 1813. He served in the regiment for the space of two years and seventy-seven days, being discharged at Camp, Bois de Boulogne, France, on 1 October 1815, in consequence of 'his left arm shot off at the battle near Waterloo on the 16th June 1815.' He received his final discharge at York Depot on 23 October 1815, aged 20 years, and was admitted to a Chelsea Out-pension on 2 November 1815, being granted 2 years additional service for Waterloo.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x 218



China 1842, 2 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860 (***** George Welsh, H.M.S. Hyacinth. ******) original suspension replaced with the 2nd China War suspension to accommodate the additional clasps (to which the recipient is not entitled), *edge bruise, very fine* £400-500

The recipient's participation in the Second China War is unconfirmed, and he does not appear on the latest published transcript of the Medal roll. As the recipient of a First China War Medal, the recipient would additionally have been entitled to the 'China 1842' clasp had he also served in the Second China War.

219



South Africa 1834-53 (**Lieut. P. Thompson, 7th. Dgn. Gds.**) *suspension somewhat bent, edge bruising and traces of lacquer, nearly very fine* £500-£700

C.B. London Gazette 2 June 1869.

Pearson Scott Thompson was appointed a cornet in the 7th Dragoon Guards in August 1842 and was promoted lieutenant in June 1844. He served with the regiment in South Africa against the insurgent Boers in 1845 and in the Second Kaffir War 1846-47, and was present at the Battle of Guanga, where the 7th Dragoon Guards suffered the loss of one officer killed and had 11 wounded, versus a loss to the enemy of some 400 warriors.

Subsequently appointed a captain in the 14th Light Dragoons, Thompson saw further action in the Indian Mutiny in the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, including the siege and capture of Jhansi in 1858. He also commanded the cavalry at the capture of the fort of Loharri and was present at the capture of Koonch and in the various skirmishes leading to the capture of Calpee, including the action at Galowlie; commanded the left wing of the 14th Hussars at the action of Morar and the engagements on the heights before Kotakeserai and Gwalior, prior to the capture of the latter fort and city. He subsequently distinguished himself as commanding officer of a field detachment for three months in Bundelcund, where he was present in a successful attack against a superior body of rebels at Gorotha. He was thanked by the Governor of Bombay and was twice mentioned in despatches, in addition to being given the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel (Medal and clasp).

Thompson served as commanding officer of the 14th Hussars from 1864 to 1875, and was promoted colonel in January 1867. Created a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the 1869 Birthday Honours' List, he was advanced major-general on the Retired List in October 1877, and died in Beverley, Yorkshire, the following year.

Bever

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.

x220

South Africa 1834-53 (**Geo. Dogherty, 6th Regt.**) *fitted with a replacement suspension, heavily worn, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore fair* £140-£180

George Dogherty served with the 6th Foot in both the Second and Third Kaffir Wars.

221



South Africa 1834-53 (**Serjt. R. Baldwin, 72nd Regt.**) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine, scarce* £500-£700

Provenance: Sotheby's, April 1910; Coutts Collection 1921; Kuriheka Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2006.

Approximately 139 South Africa 1834-53 Medals awarded to the 72nd Regiment, all of whom served in the 1st Kaffir War 1834-35.

Fewer than 400 medals in total were issued to Officers and men from the 27th, 72nd, and 75th Regiments, the only British units who fought during the 1st Kaffir War.

222

Baltic 1854-55 (**67 Compy. George Colver. R.M.L.I.**) *contemporarily engraved naming, edge bruising and contact marks, suspension claw tightened, nearly very fine* £120-£160

223

Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *file marks to suspension rivet, contact marks, nearly very fine*

£100-£140

x224

Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising, suspension claw slightly bent, better than good fine*

£60-£80

225

Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *suspension replaced with a ring and loop suspension, heavy edge bruising, therefore fair*
Miniature Awards: Iraq 2003-11, no clasp; Jubilee 2012, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£40-£50

- 226** Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**5123 C. Sheppard 3rd. Battn. Gren. Guards.**) depot impressed naming, *unofficial rivets between clasps and clasp carriage refurbished, heavy contact marks, polished, good fine* £500-£700
- Christopher Sheppard** served with the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards in the Crimea, and was slightly wounded at the Battle of Inkermann, 5 November 1854; and was again slightly wounded before Sebastopol, 4 August 1855.
Sold with copied casualty list extracts.
-
- 227** Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced as issued with small ring suspension, *good very fine* £100-£140
-
- 228** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Robt. Hart. A.B. "Cleopatra"**) *good very fine* £200-£240
-
- 229** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**Corpl. G. Porter. Artillery.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £280-£340
-
- 230** China 1857-60, no clasp (**Sapper Fredk. Richardson 8th. C. Royal Engrs.**) officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruise, very fine* £160-£200
-
- 231** China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £200-£240
-
- 232** Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**W. Nicholls. Car: Mate. H.M.S. Himalaya. 73-74.**) *traces of lacquer, very fine* £180-£220

233

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (**2069. Sergt. J. Taylor. 2-24th. Foot.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £600-£800

Joseph Taylor attested for the 24th Regiment of Foot and served with them in South Africa 1877-79. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 October 1882.

- 234** Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (**1520 Cr. Sgt. E. Ash. 1/17th. Regt.**) *cleaned, minor edge bruise and edge nicks, nearly very fine* £140-£180

235

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (**1469, Pte. C. Connibeer, 2/7th. Foot**) mounted for display alongside a portrait photograph of the recipient and two regimental badges in a glazed display frame, *minor official correction to latter part of surname, polished, very fine* £200-£240

Charles Connibeer was born in Bradford, near Taunton, Somerset, in 1859 and attested for the 49th Brigade at Taunton on 23 November 1877. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, 7th Royal Fusiliers, he served with them in India and Afghanistan from 9 March 1879 to 26 January 1888, and was present at the Siege and Battle of Kandahar during the Second Afghan War. He was discharged on 22 November 1889, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied service papers.

- 236** Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (**1591 Private R. W. Madden 92nd. Highlanders**) *very fine* £240-£280
Robert William Madden was born in Gibraltar in 1854 and attested for the 92nd Highlanders as a bugler, serving with them during the Second Afghan War. He was subsequently employed for 30 years by the North Western Railway Company, latterly on the staff of the district superintendent at Lime Street Railway Station, Liverpool, and died in Liverpool on 22 March 1914.
 Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient.
- 237** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**W. I. Geddes. Coxn. Cutter. H.M.S. Northumberland.**) *light pitting from star, otherwise good very fine* £80-£100
- 238** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**W. H. Shepherd. E.R. Artfr. H.M.S. "Téméraire"**) *light pitting from Star, very fine* £140-£180
- 239** Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £50-£70
- 240** East and West Africa 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895-6, no clasp, an unnamed specimen, *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £120-£160

241

Hong Kong Plague 1894, silver issue (**Private J. Laffin, S.L.I.**) *officially impressed naming, edge bruise, traces of lacquer, good very fine* £1,400-£1,800

- 242** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**T. White. Sh. Corpl. 1st. Cl. H.M.S. Barracouta**) *officially re-impressed naming, very fine* £50-£70
- 243** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Inspr: H. Keightley. Imp: Trnspt: Ser:**) *good very fine* £80-£100
- x244** *Family Group:*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**30105 Pte. L. Scott. Rand Rifles.**) *nearly very fine*
Pair: Lieutenant Q. L. Scott, 6th Dismounted Rifles, South African Forces
 1914-15 Star (Lt. Q. L. Scott. 6th Dismtd Rfls.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lt. Q. L. Scott.) *suspension claw loose on BWM, nearly very fine (3)* £80-£100
- 245** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**23 Tpr. W. J. Randall. Peddie D.M.T.**) *polished, nearly very fine* £50-£70

- 246** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**W. Punt**) *officially re-impressed naming, nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2000.
Willem Punt was the railway officer who met the captured Churchill on his journey to Pretoria and later in the war rendered services to the British forces that earned him a Queen's South Africa Medal.
 'The section of track through Elandslaagte fell under the jurisdiction of a railway official named Willem Punt. The story of what befell Winston Churchill on his arrival at the station has been handed down through the family, and was told to me by his grandson also Willem Punt.
 "It began to rain, and when the prisoners were told to take shelter in the baggage room, Churchill was taken to one side and put under guard in the ticket office. But the fun started when they were all told to board the train. One or two officers who had just joined the party objected to travelling with a newspaperman."
 This seems extraordinary, given Churchill's military background and his recent exploits. It is possible that the officers feared the consequences of Churchill's determination to escape.
 "My grandfather," Willem Punt continued, "told the officers that they would have to put up with the newspaper man. He was unaware of the newspaper man's identity but I'm sure that in any case he would have ignored the officer's objections." (*Churchill Wanted Dead or Alive* refers)
 The Boer Forces were driven from Natal in 1900 and Willem Punt served under the 'Staff for Engineer Services' from 14 February 1901 to 3 August 1901.
 Sold with copied medal roll extract.
-
- 247** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**2488 Pte R. S. James, E. Surrey Regt.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
-
- 248** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**348 Tpr: W. Slatem. Brabant's Horse**) *traces of brooch mounting to backstrap of clasp*; 3 clasps, Natal, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**2007 Tpr: C. Hennessy. Natal Police.**) *edge bruising and contact marks to both, about fine (2)* £80-£100
 Sold with a cropped photographic image of Hennessey in Natal Police uniform.
-
- 249** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 *copy* clasp, Orange Free State (**Guide J. T. Thurston. F.I.D.**) *attempt to obliterate rank, otherwise very fine* £60-£80
-
- x250** *Family Group:*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**266 Pte. H. Mc.Auley. Uitenhage V.R.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (**L/Cpl. E. Mc.Auley. 3rd S.A.I.**) *nearly very fine and better (2)* £100-£140
-
- x251** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**39172 Pte. C. Parker. 137th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) *nearly very fine* £80-£100
 Sold with the *planchet only* of a Queen's Sudan Medal 1896-98, contemporarily engraved 'C. Parker. E.G. Ry.', with elaborate mount.
-
- 252** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**2998 Tpr: J. Smith. Imp. Lt Horse**) *very fine* £70-£90
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- 253** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, South Africa 1901, *top clasp loose on riband* (**1226 Tpr: H. Knott. Natal Police**) *good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 254** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Tpr: J. Brock. Damant's Horse**) *edge bruise, very fine* £70-£90
-
- 255** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**657 Q.M. Sjt: F. J. L. Dillon. S.A.C.**) *partially officially corrected, good very fine* £60-£80
-
- 256** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**Pte. J. Taylor. Border Horse**) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £80-£100
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- 257** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (**3119 Pte. J. Razzell. Rifle Brigade.**) *very fine* £70-£90
-
- 258** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**1472 Pte. T. Breaker. I: Leic: Regt.**) *surname officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

- 259** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, South Africa 1901, Orange Free State, *top clasp loose on riband (12796 Trp F Elston Imp Yeo)* a somewhat later issued duplicate medal with fixed suspension, extremely fine £120-£160
- Fred Elston**, a butcher from Credition, Devon, attested for service with the Imperial Yeomanry at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, on 15 February 1900, and served during the Boer War in South Africa from 6 April 1900 to 8 June 1901 with the 71st Company, 18th (Sharpshooters) Battalion. He was discharged on 13 June 1901.
- Sold with copy service papers and copy medal roll extracts, confirming all clasps. The medal roll notes the existence of this duplicate medal.
-
- 260** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**2331 3rd Cl. Tpr. E. C. Laver. S.A.C.**) edge bruising, very fine £70-£90
-
- 261** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps and unofficial top retaining rod (3512. Serjt. C. Haywood. 19/Hrs.)* engraved naming, good very fine £100-£140
-
- 262** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *top lugs removed (6365 Spr. A. G. Wilson. 17/Fd: Coy R.E.)* a somewhat later issue, heavy contact marks, nearly very fine £70-£90
- Alexander George Wilson** attested for the Royal Engineers and served during the Boer War, when he met and married a Boer woman, deserting his unit in the process. He later applied for the King's mercy and, having been pardoned, his medal was issued on 24 December 1919.
-
- 263** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (**2113 Pte. W. Glew, Cldstm: Gds**) minor edge bruising, good very fine £160-£200
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- x264** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3472 Pte. A. Murray. Rl: Scots Fus**) edge bruise, very fine £50-£70
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- x265** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4463 Pte. T. King. Rl: Berks: Regt.**) minor test cut to edge, nearly very fine £50-£70
-
- 266** Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', the reverse contemporarily engraved '**UZ**' in the form of a cypher, *lacking integral top riband bar*, otherwise good very fine £160-£200
-
- 267** Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (**26805 Pte. J. F. Scott.**) partially corrected, very fine £160-£200
-
- x268** Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger G. J. F. Beukes.**) good very fine £140-£180
- Gerhardus Johannes F. Beukes** served with the Middelburg Commando.
-
- x269** Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger J. L. Breet.**) minor edge bruising, cleaned, very fine £140-£180
- Johannes Louis Breet** served with the Rustenburg Commando.
-
- x270** Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burg. W. P. Burger.**) good very fine £120-£160
-
- x271** Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger. H. F. du Plessis.**) good very fine £140-£180
- Hendrik Frederik de Plessis** served with the Kroonstad Commando.
-
- x272** Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger. W. F. Golden.**) edge bruise, very fine £120-£160
-
- x273** Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burg. J. J. Grobler.**) edge bruise, suspension claw tightened/ re-riveted, nearly very fine £100-£140
-
- x274** Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger I. A. Myburgh.**) good very fine £140-£180
- Izak Albertus Myburgh** served with the Aliwal Noord Commando.

x275 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger F. W. F. Norden.**) *suspension loose, cleaned, nearly very fine* £140-£180

Frederik Willem Francois Norden served with General de Wet's Commando.

x276 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger G. S. Scheepers.**) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

Gerhardus Stephanus Scheepers served with the Heilbron Commando.

x277 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger P. A. Schoeman.**) *a slightly later issue, good very fine* £140-£180

Petrus Albertus Schoeman served with the Lydenburg Commando.

x278 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger. J. J. Strydom.**) *very fine* £120-£160

x279 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Burg. K. P. van Wyngaard**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

Karel Petrus van Wyngaard served with General Cronje's Commando.

280 China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (**182941 W. Morgan. A.B., H.M.S. Centurion.**) *a somewhat later issue with fixed suspension, minor area of erasure before number, and small scratch to obverse field, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

William Morgan was born in Bristol on 22 March 1878 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 5 February 1895. He joined H.M.S. *Centurion* on 12 February 1897 and served in her until 31 July 1900, being advanced Able Seaman on 1 October 1899. Invalided from the service on 4 January 1901, he saw further service during the Great War in a variety of depot ships and shore based establishments, and was again shore invalided on 7 August 1919.

Note: A duplicate medal is recorded as being issued to this man.

281 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**A. J. Saffery, Act. Sh. Std., H.M.S. Porposie.**) *light contact marks, very fine* £140-£180

Albert James Saffery was born at Minster, Isle of Sheppey, Kent, on 28 January 1879 and joined the Royal Navy as a Ship's Steward's Assistant on 1 November 1901. He served in H.M.S. *Porpoise* from 12 April 1903 to 11 February 1904, and then saw further service during the Great War, being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 7 December 1916. He was advanced Ship's Steward Petty Officer on 16 November 1922, and was finally shore pensioned on 31 October 1923.

282 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**39506 Pte. W. Charnock, 2 Bn. Som. L.I.**); together with the related miniature award, *good very fine* £60-£80

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2012.

283 1914 Star (**9904 Pte. F. J. Mooring. 2/ Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**5711 Pte. P. A. Heady. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.**) *good very fine (2)* £80-£100

Frederick James Mooring (also recorded as Mooren) was born in Sutton Courtney, Berkshire, in 1891 and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, serving with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914 (also entitled to a clasp to his 1914 Star). He was killed in action on 25 September 1915, on the first day of the Battle of Loos. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.

Percy Arthur Heady was born in Stewkley, Buckinghamshire and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front before transferring to the Lincolnshire Regiment, and was killed in action whilst serving with the 10th Battalion on 10 June 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

284 1914-15 Star (**K.21273, H. Fox, Sto. 1., R.N.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**K.21240 W. Brett, Sto.2. R.N.; J.17106 G. E. Sellick. A.B. R.N.**) *heavy digs to last with replacement suspension, therefore fair; the Star fine and the VM to Brett good very fine* (3) £80-£100

H.M.S. Amphion

At the start of the Great War, H.M.S. *Amphion* was leader of the 3rd Destroyer Flotilla in the 1st Light Cruiser Squadron, assigned to the Harwich Force, defending the eastern approaches to the English Channel, under the command of Captain Cecil H. Fox. In the morning of 5 August, *Amphion* and the 3rd Flotilla sortied into the North Sea to patrol the area between Harwich and the Dutch island of Terschelling for German activity. At 10:15 a ship in the black, buff, and yellow colours of the Great Eastern Railway's steamers that plied between Harwich and the Hook of Holland was spotted. Fox sent the destroyers H.M.S. *Lance* and H.M.S. *Landrail* to investigate and shortly afterwards another destroyer reported that a trawler had seen a suspicious ship, 'throwing things overboard, presumably mines'. H.M.S. *Amphion* led the flotilla to investigate and observed that the fleeing ship was deploying mines even then. At 10:45, *Lance* opened fire at a range of 4,400 yards (4,000 m).

The target was S.M.S. *Königin Luise*, a former Hamburg-Heligoland excursion boat that had been converted to an auxiliary minelayer by the Germans. They had planned to mount a pair of 8.8-centimetre (3.5 in) guns on board, but they did not have the time to do so; her only armament was a pair of lighter guns and 180 mines. On the night of 4 August, she had departed Emden and headed into the North Sea to lay mines off the Thames Estuary, which she began to do at dawn.

The fire from the destroyers was ineffective until *Amphion* closed to a range of 7,000 yards and began hitting the German ship at about 11:15. By noon, *Königin Luise* was sinking and the three British ships rescued 5 officers and 70 ratings. The flotilla proceeded onwards with their patrol until they reached the Dutch coast around 21:00 and turned for home. Fox was uncertain as to the locations of the mines laid by *Königin Luise* and laid a course that was seven nautical miles west of where he thought the mines were. He guessed wrongly and led his flotilla over the danger area.

At 06:35 on 6 August, *Amphion* struck a mine that detonated underneath her bridge. The explosion set her foremast on fire and broke the ship's keel. The destroyer H.M.S. *Linnet* attempted to tow the cruiser, but a deep crack across her upper deck showed that she was hogging badly and Fox ordered his crew to abandon ship. Shortly afterwards, her forward magazine exploded, throwing one 4-inch gun into the air that narrowly missed *Linnet*. One of *Amphion's* shells burst on the deck of the destroyer *Lark*, killing two of her men and the only German prisoner rescued from the cruiser. *Amphion* then rapidly sank within 15 minutes of the explosion losing 1 officer and 131 ratings killed in the sinking, plus an unknown number of the crew rescued from *Königin Luise*. She was the first ship of the Royal Navy to be sunk in the Great War.

Harold John Fox was born in Plymouth on 1 July 1893 and attested for the Royal Navy on 10 November 1903. He joined H.M.S. *Amphion* on 28 April 1914, and was present in her when she sank on 6 August 1914. He afterwards served in H.M.S. *Temeraire*, which took part in the Battle of Jutland. Advanced Leading Stoker on 18 January 1919, he was still serving in 1932, in H.M.S. *Lucia*, when he was taken seriously ill. Admitted to the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Gosport, Hampshire, he died, aged 39, on 21 May 1932 due to general peritonitis.

William Brett was born in Exeter on 9 April 1895 and attested for the Royal Navy on 3 November 1913. He joined H.M.S. *Amphion* on 28 March 1914, and was killed when she struck a mine and sunk on 6 August 1914. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

George Edward Sellick was born in Topsham, Devon, on 20 April 1896 and attested as a Boy for the Royal Navy on 17 April 1912. He joined H.M.S. *Amphion* on 20 April 1914, and was present in her when she sank on 6 August 1914.

Sellick was later serving in H.M.S. *Brisk*, when, on 21 February 1917, about 10 nautical miles from St Catherine's Point on the Isle of Wight, in thick fog, whilst escorting the chartered troopship S.S. *Mendi*, which, having arrived at Plymouth from South Africa, was bound for Le Harve, France. The *Mendi* was carrying 823 men of the 5th Battalion of the South African Native Labour Force, many of whom had never seen the sea and very few of whom could actually swim. In the thick fog the *Mendi* was accidentally rammed and sunk by the large steamship S.S. *Darro* which was sailing at high speed in ballast for Argentina. *Darro* made no attempt to rescue survivors and it did not remain at the scene, although H.M.S. *Brisk* launched her boats which rescued around 200 men, although 616 South African soldiers and 30 crew members from the *Mendi* were lost.

On 2 October 1917, he had a further lucky escape when *Brisk* was at sea off the north coast of Ireland to meet and escort convoy H.H. 24, which was inbound from America. After *Brisk* had joined the escort, the convoy was attacked by the German submarine U-79 which torpedoed the cruiser H.M.S. *Drake* which later sank with the loss of 19 lives. After this attack, as was normal procedure, the convoy dispersed and the remaining naval and auxiliary escorts including *Brisk*, were deployed to follow up the dispersed ships, some through Rathlin Sound and others in the North Channel. As the steamship *Lugano* entered the sound, she was torpedoed and sunk by U-79 and shortly afterwards, while making a sweep of the Sound, *Brisk* either struck a mine, or was torpedoed. The explosion broke *Brisk* in two and the bow section sank in the sound, whilst, of the 141 crew members, 32 lives were lost. The stern section remained afloat and was towed to Londonderry and on being fitted with a new bow *Brisk* later returned to service. He later served in the new destroyer H.M.S. *Simoon* from 11 March 1918. Post war, he continued to served until his discharge on 19 April 1926 and later died, aged 63, in Exeter in 1959.

285 **The 1914-15 Star awarded to Captain A. J. Gray, 1st/1st Cambridgeshire Regiment, who was killed in action at Ypres on 31 July 1917**

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut: A. J. Gray. Camb: R.) *some staining on the reverse, otherwise very fine* £80-£100

Arthur John Gray, a bookbinder from Chesterton, Cambridge, was born on 21 October 1891 and served in the Cadet Corps of Perse School, Cambridge and later attested for the Suffolk Yeomanry on 13 October 1909. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Cambridgeshire Regiment on 13 April 1915 and served with the 1st/1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 July 1915. Appointed captain as from 1 June 1916, he was killed in action at Ypres, whilst attached to Headquarters, 118th Brigade, on 31 July 1917. He is buried in Buffs Road Cemetery, Belgium and is also commemorated on both the Perse School and Chesterton Memorials, Cambridge.

x286 1914-15 Star (8) (**Pte U. O. Campbell 4th Infantry; Sjt P. MacCullum 4th Infantry; Pte D. A. D. Tomlinson 4th Infantry; Pte C. H. Bamford 8th Infantry; Pte R. J. Comins 4th M.R.; Sjt C. A. Naude Utrecht Cdo.; No. 4962 Sepoy Aziz Ullah, 126/Baluch. Infy.; No. 2175 Sepoy HangsdalLimbu, Myitkyina Bn. B.M.P.**) *very fine* (8) £120-£160

287 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**Lt. Col. J. C. Low; Capt. H. L. Gauntlett**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**2415 Pte. A. S. Adams. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.; 2416 Pte. F. J. Adams. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.**) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* (4) £100-£140

John Chabot Low was born in Asuncion, Mexico, on 6 September 1854 and appears on the 1891 census as a merchant living in Westbourne Terrace, London. Upon the resignation of his commission as a captain with the 6th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers on 17 June 1904, he was appointed with the honorary rank of major, in which description he appears in the 1911 census, living in Lower Berkeley Street, London. Appointed lieutenant colonel with the 7th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment on 2 March 1915, he resigned his commission to be granted the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel on 29 September 1915, yet served on Western Front from 16 May 1917, appearing on the Staff Officer's roll. Awarded a Silver War Badge, he died in Hove, Sussex, aged 87 on 21 August 1942.

Harry Leon Gauntlett was born in Wandsworth, Surrey, on 10 January 1884. As a medical student, he attested into the Royal Army Medical Corps Volunteers in London, resigning as a sergeant in November 1907. He was commissioned into the Royal Army Medical Corps Territorial Force on 1 March 1913, attached to the 1/4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He was mobilised on 5 August 14, and transferred as the medical officer to the 1/6th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, with whom he served on the Western Front from 30 May 1915. He was wounded by gun shot to the head on 6 November 1915 and evacuated to the U.K. In August 1917 he returned to the Western Front and was further wounded by gun shot through his right ankle and invalided home. He died in Devon, aged 72, on 10 March 1956.

Albert Stanley Adams was born in Oxford and attested, with his brother Frank, (consecutive numbers), into the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 1st/4th Battalion from 29 March 1915, and was killed in action, on the Somme, on 14 August 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Frank James Adams was born in Oxford and attested, with his brother Albert, (consecutive numbers), into the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 1st/4th Battalion from 29 March 1915 and was killed in action on 16 August 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.

288 British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (**8162 Vol. F. L. Holdrons, Bo. Vol. Rfls.; 1542 Pte. B. G. Pires, Bombay Bn. I.D.F.; 161 Pte. R. Bluck, 5 Cal. Bn. I.D.F.; 895 Pte. A. McCready, 37 Cal. Presy. Btn. I.D.F.**) *minor edge bruising, generally very fine* (4) £70-£90

Sold with copied research.

x289 British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (**Lieut. H. A. Hartley; 3560 Pte Boti 1/KAR; 5270 Pte Chapweteka 1/KAR; 4295 Pte Salimu 2/KAR**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Lieut. A. Bartlett**); Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (**2nd C/W.O. J. S. Lowe S.A. S.C.**) *KAR medals locally named, the last worn, therefore fair; the rest better* (6) £60-£80

Herbert A. Hartley attested for service with East African Mounted Rifles for service during the Great War, and was later commissioned and served with the East African Technical Centre.

Ashmead Bartlett was commissioned for service during the Great War, and served with both the British South African Police and the 1st Reserve Regiment of Cavalry, attached to King Edward's Horse.

290 British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (**20864 Pte. J. Monyake. S.A.N.L.C.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

John Monyake served with the 40th Company, Basutoland Native Labour Contingent, South African Native Labour Corps. He was discharged on 30 September 1918.

291 Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**William Hollocombe**); 1939-45 Star (2); Africa Star; *copy* Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal (2); War Medal 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**282855 (Dev. B.16) H. Hollocombe. Sto.1. R.F.R.**); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze palm on riband, *verdigris to F&G Star; scratches to obverse field of one DefM; edge nicks to LS&GC, otherwise generally good very fine and better* (11) £100-£140

292 Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**1700 Pte. G. A. Hyett. R.A.M.C.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £120-£160

293 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (**J.63065 G. E. Boyd. A.B. R.N.**) *light scratches to obverse field, good very fine* £80-£100

George Edwin Boyd was born in Bethnal Green, London, on 3 November 1900 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 18 December 1916. He was advanced Able Seaman on 23 June 1921, and was awarded the Naval General Service Medal for his service in H.M.S. *Durban*. He saw further service during the Second World War.

- 294** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (**P/KX.93650 A. W. Bowdige. A/S.P.O. R.N.**) nearly extremely fine £140-£180
-
- 295** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**C/SKX.833608 S. Mc.Quade. Sto Mech. R.N.**) nearly extremely fine £80-£100
-
- 296** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**RM 17783 A. J. Bambridge. Mne. R.M.**) extremely fine £180-£220
-
- 297** Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Near East (**RM.14061 J. W. O'Neill. Mne. R.M.**) nearly extremely fine £80-£100
-
- 298** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**01281 Pte. W. E. Saunders. D.C.L.I.**) contact marks, nearly very fine £60-£80
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2012.
-
- x299** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**3241654. Rfmn. A. F. Butler. Cameronians.**) good very fine £50-£70
-
- 300** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**4041917 L.A.C. R. J. Clark. R.A.F.**); Defence Medal, contact marks to latter, this very fine; the GSM extremely fine (2) £50-£70
-
- 301** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (**4108370 Act. Cpl. E. J. Wiggins. R.A.F.**); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I. R., 1st issue (**335179 Cpl. W. G. Mitchell. R.A.F.**) edge bruise to first, good very fine (2) £80-£100
-
- 302** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**AC1 C A May (4053257) RAF**) in named card box of issue, about extremely fine £100-£140
-
- x303** 1939-45 Star (3) (**180427 P. C. Delport**); two unnamed; Atlantic Star (2), both unnamed; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal (2), one with Overseas clasp, both unnamed; War Medal 1939-45 (4) (**113757951 R. Gouws; 251893 C. P. J. M. Keiser; 105221 G. A. Abramowitz; Sjt. Williams S.A. Lewards Bn. 1943-46**) last unofficially and crudely named; War Medal, Canadian issue in silver (2), one with M.I.D. oak leaf, both unnamed; Africa Service Medal (5) (**10632 H. H. H. Biermann; 66475 R. M. Collins; NRV Delport C. J. D.; N34830 I. Kunene.; N34426 S. Tihagane.**); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; United Nations Emergency Force Medal (2); United Nations Service Medal, with UNEFME riband; South Africa General Service Medal (3) (**155254; 165610; 208926**) uniface suspender, the named medals all officially impressed except where stated; the Canadian awards all Rhodium plated, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise generally very fine (25) £100-£140
- Isaac Kunene** served with the Native Military Corps, South African Forces, during the Second World War. He died on 4 June 1943 and is buried in Palmietkuil South War Cemetery, South Africa.
- Sello Tihagane** served with the Native Military Corps, South African Forces, during the Second World War. He died on 10 September 1944 and is commemorated on the Lesotho Memorial, South Africa.
-
- 304** Air Crew Europe Star, unnamed as issued, nearly extremely fine £200-£240
-
- x305** South Africa Medal for War Service, with City of Durban Civilian Protective Services Certificate named to '**Althea F. Christian**', and accompanying Mayor's letter, nearly extremely fine £30-£40
- Sold with an intriguing embroidered linen square, embroidered with the flags of the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa in the middle, and the names of various Second War servicemen and personalities around; and the recipient's First Aid armband.
-
- 306** Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (**22233824 Signm. F. L. Pole. R. Sigs.**); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (2), both unnamed as issued, edge bruise to first, generally very fine (3) £80-£100

307



Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (**21029781 Pte. H. Askey. Glosters.**) *good very fine*

£700-£900

Horace Askey was born in Wednesbury on 5 July 1929, the son of a furnace hand. Aged 18, he commenced National Service, serving initially with the South Staffordshire Regiment. He saw overseas service in Greece before leaving the army in 1949. In August 1950 he volunteered for service in Korea and joined the Gloucestershire Regiment. At the battle of Imjin River he sustained injuries from mortar fragments to his head, chest, arms and legs (*Wednesbury & Darlaston Times* September 19 1953 refers). Taken prisoner of war, Askey spent six weeks in a communist village hospital before proceeding north to Camp 1. He was released from captivity on 17 August 1953, arriving home aboard the *Asturias*. At the time of his marriage in 1955, he worked at a washing machine factory and resided in Wednesbury. Living in Rhyl upon retirement, Horace Askey died on 10 October 1998.

Sold with copied research including correspondence regarding his release as POW, two photographs on his release in 1953, and copied birth, marriage and death certificate.

x308 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (**22250945 Cfn. R. Platt. R.E.M.E.**) *nearly extremely fine*

£60-£80

x309 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (**SD 800730 R Raymond**) *a somewhat later issue with officially re-engraved naming*; U.N. Korea 1950-54 (7) (**SB-12963 A. L. Chiasson; SC 7549 H. Erskine; SA 55723 D. F. Hishon; SH-64527 A. Hutchinson; D-900798 T. J. J. Leboeuf; SD 6214 N. J. Sloan; SM 10246 M. Stinson**) the last in box of issue, *generally very fine* (8)

£100-£140

Sold with copied service records.

310 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**22264925 Cpl. A. Dennington. RCT.**) *toned, extremely fine*

£60-£80

311 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, N. Iraq & S. Turkey (**24443417 Sgt B Sanderson RA**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine*

£300-£400

312 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, Malay Peninsula, *second clasp loose on riband, as issued* (**L.953081 N. Proud. Std. R.N.**) *nearly extremely fine*

£70-£90

Campaign Groups and Pairs

313



Pair: Private William Woodley, 7th Hussars

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Orthes, Toulouse (William Woodley, 7th Light Dragoons.); Waterloo 1815 (William Woodley, 7th Regiment Hussars) fitted with replacement silver straight bar suspension, the first with light contact marks, otherwise good very fine, the second with edge bruising and contact marks, fine (2) £3,000-£4,000

William Woodley was born in the Parish of Latney, Oxford, and attested for the 7th Hussars at Reading on 11 October 1809, aged 20. He 'served in Spain and France in the year 1814, was at Waterloo and with the Army of Occupation in France till the year 1818.' He was discharged due to chronic rheumatism on 9 August 1832, with 24 years 303 days service, including 2 years for Waterloo, where he served in Captain Verner's Troop. His conduct was that 'of a good and efficient soldier.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.

314



Pair: Sergeant Alexander Murdock, 3rd Foot Guards

Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Egypt, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria (A. Murdoch, Serjt. 3rd Ft. Gds.); Waterloo 1815 (Serj. Alex. Murdock, 2nd Batt. 3rd Reg. Guards.) fitted with rather crude replacement steel clip and ring suspension, the second with edge bruising and contact pitting, naming weak in parts, therefore fine, the first with light nicks and marks, otherwise good very fine (2) £3,600-£4,400

Alexander Murdock was born at 'Barrynyr' [Barony], Glasgow, and enlisted for the 3rd Foot Guards at Glasgow on 18 August 1800, aged 19, for unlimited service. He served 21 years 85 days, including 2 years for Waterloo, and was discharged in London on 10 November 1819, 'having Rheumatic Pains'. He had served 9 years 4 months as a private, 5 years 1 month as corporal, and 10 years 10 month in the rank of sergeant, conduct 'Good.'

Sold with copied discharge papers and M.G.S. medal roll entry confirming all 6 clasps.



Pair: Private A. Stephenson, Royal Artillery

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, *unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps* (Alex. Stephenson. F. Batt. 11th. Bat. R.A.) contemporarily engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced as issued with ring suspension, *suspension repaired on first and no longer swivels, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £300-£400

Alexander Stephenson served with 'F' Battery, 11th Battalion, Royal Artillery in the Crimea.

316 Three: Corporal John McDonough, 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry

Crimea 1854-56, no clasp (2565 Corpl. John McDonough 13th P.A.L.I.) regimentally engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Corpl. J. McDonough. 1st Bn. 13th Lt. Infy.); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed, fitted with replacement scroll suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* 500 £300-400

John McDonough enlisted into the 13th Light Infantry at Enniskilling, Ireland, on 13 July 1847, aged 19 years 6 months. He served in Ireland, Scotland, and at Gibraltar, being promoted to Corporal in February 1855. He served in the Crimea from July 1855 to June 1856, before going out to India, via Gibraltar and Grahamstown, South Africa, in November 1857, serving there with the Left Wing of the regiment. He was discharged at Calcutta on 16 January 1860, time expired.

Sold with full muster details.



Three: Colonel W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (Lieutt. W. G. Waterfield Sub. Asst. Comy. Genl.) contemporarily re-engraved naming; India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, North West Frontier, Jowaki 1877-8 (Lieut. Colonel W. G. Waterfield Bengal Staff Corps) carriage adapted with unofficial rivets to accommodate second clasp; Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ali Musjid, Peiwar Kotal (Lt. Col. W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., Bl. S.C., Pol. Off.) mounted as worn on contemporary wearing bar, *toned, very fine and better* (3)

£700-£900

William Garrow Waterfield was appointed ensign in the 23rd Bengal Native Infantry in October 1852, and promoted lieutenant in November 1856. He was at Meerut at the outbreak of the Mutiny on 10 May 1857, and was afterwards present at the actions of the Hindun (mentioned in despatches), at the battle of Buddlekeserai, and throughout the siege of Delhi, and was personal assistant to the commissioner of Delhi from September 1857. He served as political officer to the force that marched from Delhi to Jeypore under Major Redmond in pursuit of Tantia Toppee and other rebels (Medal and Clasp). Served with the Jowaki Afreedee Expedition in 1877-78 (Medal with Clasp). Served in the Afghan War in 1878-79, and was present at the attack and capture of Ali Musjid, at the storming of the Peiwar Kotal (mentioned in despatches), and the operations in the Khost Valley (C.S.I., and Medal with Two Clasps). Waterfield was trained as a barrister-at-law and held many judicial appointments during his career in India. He was made brevet colonel in October 1882, and retired in November 1888. Colonel Waterfield died at Darsham, Suffolk, on 3 February 1897.

Sold with copied record of service and other research but confirmation of North West Frontier clasp not found.

318 Pair: Leading Seaman T. W. Glover, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (T. W. Glover. Lg. Sean. H.M.S. "Inflexible."); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *light pitting from Star, very fine* (2)

£160-£200

319 Three: Colour Sergeant W. T. Sillence, Hampshire Regiment

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (1250. Corp: W. T. Sillence. 2/Hamps: R.) engraved in upright serif capitals; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (1250 Cr.- Sjt: W. T. Sillence. Vol: Coy. Hants: Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1250 Clr.- Serjt: W. T. Sillence. Hamps: Regt.) *light contact marks, good very fine and better* (3) £300-£400

William Thomas Sillence was born on 22 July 1862 and attested for the Hampshire Regiment on 24 November 1883. He was promoted Corporal on 18 June 1885; Sergeant on 17 January 1889; and Colour Sergeant on 23 April 1894, and served with the 2nd Battalion overseas in India and Burma, and with the Volunteer Company in South Africa during the Boer War from 8 March to 31 July 1902 (entitled to the clasps Transvaal and South Africa 1902 to his Queen's South Africa Medal - such clasps were issued loose to the Volunteer Company). He was discharged on 23 November 1904, after 21 years' service, and died in Portsmouth on 20 January 1944; his occupation on his death certificate stating 'Pensioned Colour Sergeant, Hampshire Regiment, and Pensioned Civilian Clerk, Royal Army Ordnance Corps'.

320 Four: Gunner G. Rafferty, Royal Artillery

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (33250 Gnr. W. Rafferty, No. 2 By, 1st Bde, Sc, Dn, R.A.); 1914-15 Star (84365 Gnr. W. Rafferty, R.A.); British War and Victory Medals (84365 Gnr. W. Rafferty, R.A.) *heavily polished, fair and better* (4)

£160-£200

William Rafferty attested into the Royal Artillery on 27 January 1915 for service during the Great War, and served on the Western Front from 1 June 1915. He was discharged on 12 August 1916, having made a mis-statement as to his age on enlistment, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. B145617.

321



Four: Director of Telegraphs R. Meredith, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Telegraph Department

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (Asstt. Supdt. R. Meredith. Telegraph Dept.); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (Asstt. Supdt. R. Meredith. Tel. Dept.); British War Medal 1914-20 (R. Meredith, P & T. Dept.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, very fine* (4) £600-£800

C.S.I. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 22 June 1914.

Richard Meredith was born on 21 May 1867, the son of Sir James Creed Meredith, and was appointed to the Indian Army on 1 October 1889, arriving in India on 5 November 1889. He served with the Upper Burma Division on field telegraph construction from November 1881 to June 1892, and was later employed on special duty with the Chitral Relief Force Field Telegraphs, 29 March to 30 June 1895.

Meredith was advanced superintendent, 1st Grade, on 4 February 1906, and was employed on special duty with the working of the East Indian Railway Company's Telegraph system from January to March 1908. He served in India throughout the Great War, latterly as Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, and is named as brought to the notice of the Government of India 'for valuable services rendered in India in connection with the War' (*Gazette of India* 29 July 1919).

Meredith was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1914, and a Companion of the Star of India in 1919. He retired in 1932, and died on 4 January 1957.

Sold with copied record of service.

322



Five: Leading Seaman R. Wynn, Royal Navy

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1891-2 (R. Wynn, Ord. H.M.S. *Widgeon*); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (145837, A.B. R. Wynn. H.M.S. *Powerful*.) engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (145837 R. Wynn, L.S., R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20, *naming erased*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (145837 R. Wynn. L.S. R.N.) *minor edge bruising and light contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (5) £700-£900

Richard Wynn was born at Donabate, Dublin, on 4 March 1873 and joined the Royal Navy as a boy second class on 8 June 1888. He was posted to H.M.S. *Widgeon* on 13 May 1890, and served during the operations on and off the coast of Gambia, December 1891 to February 1892. Promoted able seaman on 1 May 1893, he served in a variety of ships and shore based establishments over the next seven years before joining H.M.S. *Powerful* on 2 June 1899, and served during the Boer War ashore with *Powerful's* Naval Brigade during the Defence of Ladysmith.

Promoted leading seaman on 28 September 1903, and petty officer first class on 19 February 1904, Wynn reverted to the rate of leading seaman on 14 June 1907 (his character that year being merely 'Good') and was shore pensioned on 5 March 1913, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve at Devonport four days later. Recalled for service during the Great War, he served in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, notably H.M.S. *Malaya* from 28 January 1916 to 1 May 1917, was present in her at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, where *Malaya* was hit eight times and suffered heavy casualties. He was shore demobilised on 4 February 1919.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

323



Pair: Private T. Jones, Shropshire Light Infantry

Hong Kong Plague, 1894, silver issue, with a privately made clasp engraved 'China' (Private T. Jones, S.L.I.); Queen's South Africa, 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (4072 Pte. T. Jones. Shrops: L.I.), *good very fine* (2) £2,400-£2,800

Thomas Jones was born in Knighton, Radnorshire, in February 1873 and attested for the Shropshire Light Infantry at Manchester on 14 March 1893. He served with them while stationed in Hong Kong during the Plague of 1894 (bubonic plague), where the Shropshire Light Infantry became known as the 'Whitewash Brigade' for their efforts in controlling the outbreak. He also served in South Africa, and was later transferred to the Army Reserve at the termination of his period of service at Shrewsbury, on 7 September 1902, aged 29 years. He was discharged from the Army Reserve on 13 August 1909.

Jones re-enlisted into the King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 30 September 1914, and served with the British Expeditionary Force in France. Taking part in hard fighting, he was eventually discharged on 8 June 1916 as 'no longer physically fit for war service', owing to the effects of neurasthenia ('shell shock').

Sold with the recipient's Parchment Certificate of Character 1902; Parchment Reserve Certificate 1903; Parchment Certificate of Discharge 1905; Parchment Certificate of Discharge from the Reserve 1909; Character Certificate 1916; Certificate of Discharge 1916; and Ministry of Pensions papers.

324



Four: Warrant Officer Samuel Edwards, Middlesex Regiment, late Royal Fusiliers and Shropshire Light Infantry

Hong Kong Plague 1894 (Private S. Edwards, S.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (G-51464 W.O. Cl. 2. S. Edwards. Midd'x R.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (6635 Sjt: S. Edwards. R. Fus.) *the first with edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (4) £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Sotheby, May 1989; Spink, May 1998.

Sold with Medal Index Card confirming entitlement to W.W.I pair.

x325 Three: Lieutenant D. McFarlane, Vryburg Volunteers, later 12th Citizens Battery and 10th South African Infantry

Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Lt. D. McFarlane. Vryburg Volunteers.) *officially re-impressed naming, suspension claw rivet filed down, and traces of brooch mounting to reverse*; 1914-15 Star (Gnr. D. McFarlane 12th Cit. Batt.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Pte. D. McFarlane. 10th S.A.I.) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine*
1914-15 Star (**Pte. C. Weber 5th Infantry.**) *nearly very fine (4)* £140-£180

326

**Six: Private F. Britton, Devonshire Regiment, later Royal Warwickshire Regiment**

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, *clasp carriage refurbished, with unofficial rivets between clasps* (4187 Pte. F. Britton 1st. Bn. Devon: Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps* (4187 Pte. F. Britton. Devon: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4187 Pte. F. Britton. Devon: Regt.); 1914 Star (2780 Pte. F. Britton. R. War. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2780 Pte. F. Britton. R. War. R.) *minor edge bruise to IGS, otherwise good very fine and better (6)* £700-£900

Frank Britton was born at Woodplace, near Tiverton, Devon, in 1872, one of eleven children of a local farmer, and attested for the Devonshire Regiment, serving with the 1st Battalion in India and then in South Africa during the Boer War, before transferring to the Army Reserve in 1903. He saw further service with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 November 1914, subsequently transferring to the Army Service Corps (Motor Transport). He died in Barnstaple in 1942.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.

Note: The recipient's Medal Index Card for his Great War medals originally shows the spelling of his surname as 'Brittain' and that his 1914 Star was originally issued with this name; the Star was returned and re-issued with the correct spelling on 11 November 1921.

327 Five: Corporal W. L. Powell, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, later South African Service Corps

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (5136 Pte. W. Powell, 2nd Bn. Oxf. Lt. Inf.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *clasp carriage reconstituted* (5136 Corpl: W. Powell. Oxford: L.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5136 Corpl: W. Powell. Oxford: L.I.) *renamed*; British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (A/Sjt W. L. Powell. S.A.S.C.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (5)* £200-£240

Not entitled to South Africa 1901 clasp on the Queen's South Africa Medal; nor the King's South Africa Medal.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient around a campfire in the early years.



Four: Petty Officer (Telegraphist) S. H. Dawe, Royal Navy, who was killed on 6 August 1914, when H.M.S. *Amphion* struck a mine off the Thames estuary and sank with the loss of 132 men killed; she was the first ship of the Royal Navy to be sunk in the Great War

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (185605 S. H. Dawe, Ord. Sig., H.M.S. *Magicienne*); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (185605 S. H. Dawe, Ord. Sig., H.M.S. *Magicienne*); Victory Medal 1914-19 ((185605 S. H. Dawe, P.O. Tel. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (185605 S. H. Dawe, P.O. (Tel) H.M.S. *Amphion*) toned, extremely fine (4) £300-£400

Duplicates of the Q.S.A. and A.G.S., and most likely the Naval L.S. & G.C., were issued to his widow on 26 March 1915.

Samuel Henry Dawe was born at Aubyn, Devonport, Devon, on 20 March 1880, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class from Greenwich School on 8 September 1895. He served as Ordinary Signaller aboard *Magicienne* from November 1897 to June 1901, seeing service off South Africa and Somaliland.

He became a Petty Officer (Telegraphist) in November 1907, and joined the newly commissioned scout cruiser *Amphion* on 2 April 1913. By the start of the War *Amphion* was leader of the 3rd Destroyer Flotilla in the 1st Light Cruiser Squadron, assigned to the Harwich Force, defending the eastern approaches to the English Channel, under the command of Captain Cecil H. Fox. In the morning of 5 August, *Amphion* and the 3rd Flotilla sortied into the North Sea to patrol the area between Harwich and the Dutch island of Terschelling for German activity. At 10:15 a ship in the black, buff, and yellow colours of the Great Eastern Railway's steamers that plied between Harwich and the Hook of Holland was spotted. Fox sent the destroyers *Lance* and *Landrail* to investigate and shortly afterwards another destroyer reported that a trawler had seen a suspicious ship, 'throwing things overboard, presumably mines'. *Amphion* led the flotilla to investigate and observed that the fleeing ship was deploying mines even then. At 10:45, *Lance* opened fire at a range of 4,400 yards (4,000 m).

The target was S.M.S. *Königin Luise*, a former Hamburg-Heligoland excursion boat that had been converted to an auxiliary minelayer by the Germans. They had planned to mount a pair of 8.8-centimetre (3.5 in) guns on board, but they did not have the time to do so; her only armament was a pair of lighter guns and 180 mines. On the night of 4 August, she had departed Emden and headed into the North Sea to lay mines off the Thames Estuary, which she began to do at dawn.

The fire from the destroyers was ineffective until *Amphion* closed to a range of 7,000 yards and began hitting the German ship at about 11:15. By noon, *Königin Luise* was sinking and the three British ships rescued 5 officers and 70 ratings. The flotilla proceeded onwards with their patrol until they reached the Dutch coast around 21:00 and turned for home. Fox was uncertain as to the locations of the mines laid by *Königin Luise* and laid a course that was seven nautical miles west of where he thought the mines were. He guessed wrongly and led his flotilla over the danger area.

At 06:35, *Amphion* struck a mine that detonated underneath her bridge. The explosion set her forecastle on fire and broke the ship's keel. The destroyer *Linnet* attempted to tow the cruiser, but a deep crack across her upper deck showed that she was hogging badly and Fox ordered his crew to abandon ship. Shortly afterwards, her forward magazine exploded, throwing one 4-inch gun into the air that narrowly missed *Linnet*. One of *Amphion*'s shells burst on the deck of the destroyer *Lark*, killing two of her men and the only German prisoner rescued from the cruiser. *Amphion* then rapidly sank within 15 minutes of the explosion losing 1 officer and 131 ratings killed, including Dawe, in the sinking, plus an unknown number of the crew rescued from *Königin Luise*.

He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.



Five: Able Seaman W. J. Mockett, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (198928 W. J. Mockett, A.B., H.M.S. Redbreast); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (W. J. Mockett, A.B. H.M.S. Redbreast.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (198928 W. J. Mockett, A.B., H.M.S. Fox.); British War Medal 1914-20 (198928 W. J. Mockett. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (198928 W. J. Mockett. A.B. H.M.S. Brilliant.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (5)* £500-£700

William James Mockett was born in Falmouth, Cornwall, on 19 August 1882 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 4 April 1898. He joined H.M.S. *Redbreast* on 19 March 1900, and served in her until 22 August 1903, being promoted Able Seaman on 10 December 1900. He saw further service in H.M.S. *Fox* from 15 March 1911 to 23 February 1912, and was shore discharged, time expired, on 10 August 1912, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.

Mockett was recalled for service on 2 August 1914, and served during the Great War in a variety of shore based establishments. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 6 November 1917, and was finally shore pensioned on 7 October 1924.

330 Pair: Surgeon Captain J. H. Wright, Imperial Yeomanry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (Capt: J. H. Wright, M,D, Imp: Yeo:) engraved naming; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (Corpl. J. H. Wright. B.M.R. 1895.) engraved naming, mounted for wear, *light contact marks, very fine (2)* £300-£400

John Henderson Wright was born in Kelso, Roxburghshire, on 11 December 1854. A founding member of the 1st Roxburgh (The Border) Horse, he served during the Boer War as a Surgeon Captain attached to the 27th (Devonshire) Company, Imperial Yeomanry.

x331 Pair: Trooper A. M. Swanson, Scottish Horse, later Royal Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (30745 Tpr: A. Swanson. Scottish Horse); British War Medal 1914-20 (15452 Gnr. A. M. Swanson. R.A.) *very fine (2)* £100-£140

332 Four: Warrant Officer Class II W. H. Neville, Machine Gun Detachment, 5th Battalion, South African Horse, late Royal Field Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (8254 Gnr. W. H. Neville. 83rd Bty: R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (Pte. W. H. Neville, M.G. Detacht.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (2nd C/W.O. W. H. Neville, 5th S.A.H.) *very fine (4)* £160-£200

333 Pair: Driver A. E. Jordan, Royal Field Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (88108 Dr: A. E. Jordan, 74:B. R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (88108 Dvr: A. E. Jordan. R.F.A.) *edge nicks, nearly very fine (2)* £140-£180

Albert Edward Jordan was born in Bethnal Green, Middlesex, in 1873 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery at Woolwich on 30 December 1891. He served with the 74th Battery, R.F.A. in South Africa during the Boer War for 2 years and 312 days, and transferred to the Reserve in August 1902. He was discharged on 29 December 1903, after 12 years' service.

Sold with the recipient's original Parchment Certificate of Discharge; and five contemporary photographs.

x334 Pair: Sergeant J. Barlen, Royal Garrison Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Laing's Nek, Belfast (57244 Sgt. J. Barlen, 2nd. W.D., R.G.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (57244 Serjt: J. Barlen. R.G.A.) *contact marks, very fine (2)* £140-£180

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Three: **Bombardier C. E. Mitchener, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal, *last clasp loose on riband* (79417 Gnr: C. E. Mitchener, 15th. Coy. S.D., R.G.A.); China 1900, no clasp (79417 Bombr. C. Mitchener. No. 91 Co. R.G.A.) *surname partially officially corrected*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (79417 A. Bomb: C. E. Mitchener. R. G.A.) *good very fine and a rare combination of awards* (3) £600-£800

One of only 35 Queen's South Africa Medal, China Medal, and King's South Africa Medal combinations awarded, all to Reservists of the Royal Garrison Artillery.

C. E. Mitchener served as a Reservist with No. 15 (Siege Train) Company, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, and embarked for South Africa in R.M.S. *Tantallon Castle* at Southampton on 9 December 1899, reaching Cape Town on 26 December 1899. He served in South Africa during the Boer War for the next six months, with the company particularly distinguishing itself at Paardeberg on 26 February 1900, before embarking with the company for China in S.S. *Antillian* at Cape Town on 18 July 1900, and arrived at Wei-hai-Wei on 30 August 1900 for service in the latter stages of the Boxer Rebellion.

After wintering in Hong Kong, and with the Boxer Rebellion over, the Reservists of the company returned to South Africa, landing back at Cape Town on 30 March 1901 and saw further service with No. 14 Company, Western Division, qualifying for the Transvaal clasp. Eight of the Reservists left South Africa for England before the end of the year (and so were only entitled to the South Africa 1901 clasp to their Q.S.A.), but 35 (including Mitchener) stayed in South Africa until the cessation of hostilities, and so qualified for the King's South Africa with both clasps. Mitchener was discharged in South Africa on 8 September 1902.

On 1 January 1902 the Divisional System of the Royal Garrison Artillery was abolished, and all companies were re-numbered sequentially from 1 to 105, with 15 Company Southern Division being renumbered 91 Company. The China Medal (being issued after 1902) is correctly named to the re-numbered unit.

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Three: **Gunner J. Morrissey, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal, *last clasp unofficially affixed* (81838 Gnr: J. Morrissey. 15th. Coy. S.D., R.G.A.); China 1900, no clasp (81838 Gr. J. Morrissey. No. 91 Co. R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (81838 Gnr. J. Morrissey [sic]. R.G.A.) *surname officially corrected on all three, generally very fine and a rare combination of award* (3) £400-£500

One of only 35 Queen's South Africa Medal, China Medal, and King's South Africa Medal combinations awarded, all to Reservists of the Royal Garrison Artillery.

J. Morrissey (also recorded as Morrissey) served as a Reservist with No. 15 (Siege Train) Company, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery. Like Bombardier Mitchener (see previous lot), he embarked for South Africa in R.M.S. *Tantallon Castle* at Southampton on 9 December 1899, and later embarked with the company for China in S.S. *Antillian* at Cape Town on 18 July 1900, and arrived at Wei-hai-Wei on 30 August 1900 for service in the latter stages of the Boxer Rebellion. He returned to South Africa, landing back at Cape Town on 30 March 1901 and saw further service with No. 14 Company, Western Division, qualifying for the Transvaal clasp, and the King's South Africa with both clasps.

x337 Three: **Sergeant J. Vine, Royal West Surrey Regiment, later Army Ordnance Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (2776 Sejt. J. Vine, RI: Surrey Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (022134 Pte. J. Vine. A.O.C.) *good very fine* (3) £100-£140

x338 Three: **Private J. A. Thornton, Essex Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2627 Pte. J. A. Thornton, 1st. Essex Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2627 Pte. W. [sic] Thornton. Essex Regt.) *contact marks and some slight file marks to edge, nearly very fine* (2) £120-£160

339**Six: Acting Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant J. Walmsley, Manchester Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (4720 Pte J. Walmsley, Manch: Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4720 Serjt: J. Walmsley. Manch: Regt); British War and Victory Medals (33306 C. Sjt. J. Walmsley. Manch. R.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (Joseph Walmsley.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (33306 C.Q.M. Sjt. -A.R.Q.M. Sjt.- J. Walmsley 12/Manch: R.) *minor traces of adhesive to obverses, light contact marks and minor edge bruising to the Boer War pair, otherwise generally very fine or better* (6) £700-£900

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Joseph Walmsley attested for the Manchester Regiment, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, and subsequently with the 12th Battalion during the Great War. Initially a Home Defence battalion, the 12th Manchesters took part in the battles of the Somme and at Delville Wood in 1916, continuing through Arras in 1917, the Spring Offensives of 1918, and until the end of the war. For his serves as acting regimental quartermaster sergeant during the Great War he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.

Sold with copied research.

x340 Four: **Bugler E. T. H. Gell, Durban Light Infantry, later Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (705 Bglr: E. T. H. Gell. Durban L.I.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Tpr. E. T. H. Gell. Natal Mtd. Rifles.) *renamed*; 1914-15 Star (8984 Pte. E. T. Gell. R. Innis. Fus.); British War Medal 1914-20 (8984 Pte. E. T. Gell. R. Innis. Fus.) *nearly very fine* (4) £140-£180

x341 Pair: **Trooper W. L. Read, Natal Carbineers and Volunteer Composite Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (827 Tpr: W. L. Read. Natal Carbnrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *top lugs removed* (302 Tpr: W. F. [sic] Read. Natal V.C.R.) *very fine* (2) £120-£160

342 Pair: **Captain M. E. McKenzie, Nesbitt's Horse, late Frontier Light Horse**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (Lieut. M. E. MacKenzie. Mackenzie. Frontier L.H.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Captain & Adj. M. E. McKenzie. Nesbitt's H.) *minor edge bruising, very fine* (2) £200-£240

x343 Pair: **Trooper G. H. Smith, Nesbitt's Horse**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (1892 Tpr: G. H. Smith. Nesbitt's Horse); King's South Africa 1901-02, 1 clasp [sic], South Africa 1902 (Tpr. G. H. Smith. Nesbitt's H.) *retaining rod replaced on KSA, nearly very fine and better* (2) £140-£180

Note: The Queen's South Africa medal appears entirely as issued; presumably Smith was discharged from Nesbitt's Horse sometime in 1901, and completed the qualification period for the King's South Africa medal (which would have been issued with both date clasps) with a different unit, and has himself removed the duplicated date clasp from the wrong medal.

x344 Six: **Private A. Bengé, Frontier Light Horse**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (1165 Pte. A. Bengé. Frontier Lt. Horse); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1165. Pte. A. Bengé. Frontier Lt. Horse.) *renamed*; British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (No. 35. A. Bengé. Special Police.) *both renamed*; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, both officially impressed '213788 A. V. Bengé', *the KSA, BWM and VM all renamed; nearly very fine* (6) £120-£160

x345 Three: **Private J. A. Smith, Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *the two date clasps both tailors copies* (2556 Pte. J. A. Smith. D. of E. Own V.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Cpl. J. A. Smith. S.A.P.B.); Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (Pnr. J. A. Smith. S.A.P.B.) *very fine* (3) £100-£140

x346 Three: **Corporal J. D. Mitchell, South African Service Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (1899 1st. Cl Tpr: J. D. Mitchell. S.A.C.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Cpl. J. D. Mitchell. S.A.S.C.) *good very fine* (3) £100-£140

347 Three: **Staff Sergeant F. Quier, 2nd Battalion, South African Infantry, late South African Constabulary**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (2476 3rd Cl. Tpr. F. Quier. S.A.C.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (S/Sgt F. Quier. 2nd S.A.I.); together with a *renamed* 1914-15 Star to which the recipient is not entitled (Arm S/Sgt F. Quier. P.F. (Staff)) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) £100-£140

x348 Pair: **Sergeant W. Pattison, Cape Police**

King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (833 Pte .W. Pattison. C.P. Dist. 2.); **South Africa, Police Faithful Service Medal** (No. 1417 (M) 1/C Sergeant. W. Patterson [sic].) *good very fine* (2) £60-£80

349 Five: **Chief Stoker W. Curtice, Royal Navy, who drowned on active duty on 4 April 1918**

China 1900, no clasp (W. Courtice [sic], Sto., H.M.S. Barfleur.); 1914-15 Star (278853, W. Curtice, Ch. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (278853 W. Curtice. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (278853 William Curtice, Sto. P.O., H.M.S. Defiance.) *contact marks to first and last, these very fine; the Great War awards better* (5) £400-£500

William Curtice was born at Stamford, Cornwall, on 22 December 1869 and joined the Royal Navy as a stoker second class on 19 December 1894, having previously been employed as a police constable. He was promoted Stoker on 3 November 1895 and served in that rate from 1 July 1900 to 8 November 1901. He was advanced stoker petty officer on 1 July 1906, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 December 1909. Promoted chief stoker on 3 December 1912, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and drowned on active duty on 4 April 1918, when serving in H.M.S. *Bittern*. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

350 Pair: Master At Arms J. Bond, Royal Navy, who was killed on 6 August 1914, when H.M.S. *Amphion* struck a mine off the Thames Estuary and sank with the loss of 132 men killed; she was the first ship of the Royal Navy to be sunk in the Great War

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (J. Bond, P.O. 1Cl, H.M.S. Highflyer.); British War Medal 1914-20 (173919 J. Bond. M.A.A. R.N.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £140-£180

John Bond was born on 2 April 1877 in Plymouth, Devon. He attested for the Royal Navy as a Boy on 5 June 1893. Advanced Petty Officer Second Class on 8 August 1901, he served in H.M.S. *Highflyer* during operations off the coast of Africa during the Somaliland 1902-04 campaign. He later joined the battleship H.M.S. *New Zealand* on 26th January 1910, where he was awarded his LSGC before his return to Devonport on 1 August 1911. Advanced Master At Arms, he joined the newly commissioned scout cruiser H.M.S. *Amphion* on 2 April 1913. By the start of the War *Amphion* was leader of the 3rd Destroyer Flotilla in the 1st Light Cruiser Squadron, assigned to the Harwich Force, defending the eastern approaches to the English Channel, under the command of Captain Cecil H. Fox. In the morning of 5 August, *Amphion* and the 3rd Flotilla sortied into the North Sea to patrol the area between Harwich and the Dutch island of Terschelling for German activity. At 10:15 a ship in the black, buff, and yellow colours of the Great Eastern Railway's steamers that plied between Harwich and the Hook of Holland was spotted. Fox sent the destroyers H.M.S. *Lance* and H.M.S. *Landrail* to investigate and shortly afterwards another destroyer reported that a trawler had seen a suspicious ship, 'throwing things overboard, presumably mines'. H.M.S. *Amphion* led the flotilla to investigate and observed that the fleeing ship was deploying mines even then. At 10:45, *Lance* opened fire at a range of 4,400 yards (4,000 m).

The target was S.M.S. *Königin Luise*, a former Hamburg-Heligoland excursion boat that had been converted to an auxiliary minelayer by the Germans. They had planned to mount a pair of 8.8-centimetre (3.5 in) guns on board, but they did not have the time to do so; her only armament was a pair of lighter guns and 180 mines. On the night of 4 August, she had departed Emden and headed into the North Sea to lay mines off the Thames Estuary, which she began to do at dawn.

The fire from the destroyers was ineffective until *Amphion* closed to a range of 7,000 yards and began hitting the German ship at about 11:15. By noon, *Königin Luise* was sinking and the three British ships rescued 5 officers and 70 ratings. The flotilla proceeded onwards with their patrol until they reached the Dutch coast around 21:00 and turned for home. Fox was uncertain as to the locations of the mines laid by *Königin Luise* and laid a course that was seven nautical miles west of where he thought the mines were. He guessed wrongly and led his flotilla over the danger area.

At 06:35, *Amphion* struck a mine that detonated underneath her bridge. The explosion set her foremast on fire and broke the ship's keel. The destroyer H.M.S. *Linnet* attempted to tow the cruiser, but a deep crack across her upper deck showed that she was hogging badly and Fox ordered his crew to abandon ship. Shortly afterwards, her forward magazine exploded, throwing one 4-inch gun into the air that narrowly missed *Linnet*. One of *Amphion*'s shells burst on the deck of the destroyer *Lark*, killing two of her men and the only German prisoner rescued from the cruiser. *Amphion* then rapidly sank within 15 minutes of the explosion losing 1 officer and 131 ratings killed in the sinking, plus an unknown number of the crew rescued from *Königin Luise*.

He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

351 Five: Sergeant H. S. Sinfield, Royal Engineers, later Buckinghamshire Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

1914 Star, with clasp (27559 Sjt. H. S. Sinfield. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (27559. Sjt. H. S. Sinfield. R.E.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (242. Sjt. H. S. Sinfield. Bucks: Bn: Oxf: & Bucks: L.I.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (Henry Samuel Sinfield) first four mounted as worn, the last loose on original mounting pin, *generally very fine and better* (5) £140-£180

Henry Samuel Sinfield was mobilised for service during the Great War, serving on the Western Front with the Postal Section, Royal Engineers, from 22 August 1914. His entry in *The National Roll of the Great War* mentions his service during the retreat from Mons and at the Battles of the Marne, Ypres and Givenchy, before he being wounded at Loos in 1915 and invalided home. He returned to his unit in France the following year and served until the end of the war, and afterwards, in the army of occupation in Cologne. Discharged in December 1919, he then worked as a sorting clerk and Telegraphist in Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement (*London Gazette* 24 November 1931).

Sold with copied research.

352 Family Group:

Three: Private S. F. Saunders, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action at Soupir on 16 September 1914

1914 Star, with clasp (9955 Pte. S. F. Saunders. 2/Oxf: & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (9955 Pte. S. F. Saunders. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *slight edge bruise to BWM, otherwise very fine*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (**S-5933 Pte H. Saunders. Midd'x R.**) *slight edge bruise, very fine* (4) £140-£180

Sidney Frederick Saunders was born in Brill, Buckinghamshire, and attested into the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914 and was killed in action at Soupir on 26 September 1914 by a shell when his company had been sent up in support of the Grenadier Guards. He is buried in Vailly British Cemetery, France.

Harry Saunders, younger brother of the above, was born in Brill, Buckinghamshire, and attested for the Middlesex Regiment. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 December 1914 and died in Italy, whilst serving with the 3rd Battalion, on 2 November 1917, and is buried in Taranto Town Cemetery, Italy.

Sold with copied research.

353 *Family Group:*

Three: **Gunner A. D. Hickman, Royal Field Artillery, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 7 August 1915**

1914 Star (64623 Gnr: A. D. Hickman. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (64623 Gnr: A. D. Hickman. R.A.) *good very fine and better*

Three: **Sergeant A. B. Hickman, Royal Field Artillery**

1914 Star (64624 Gnr: A. B. Hickman. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (64624 Sjt: A. B. Hickman. R.A.) *good very fine and better (6)* £200-£240

Albert Daniel Hickman was born in Brighton, Sussex, and attested there for the Royal Field Artillery. He served with the 110th Battery, 24th Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 September 1914 (also entitled to a clasp to his 1914 Star), and was killed in action on 7 August 1915. He is buried in Hop Store Cemetery, Belgium.

Alfred B. Hickman, the brother of the above, attested for the Royal Field Artillery at Brighton, Sussex, and served with the 110th Battery, 24th Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 September 1914.

x354 *Four: Sergeant E. Williams, Devonshire Regiment*

1914 Star (7968 L. Cpl. E. Williams. 1/Devon: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7968. Pte. E. Williams. Devon. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5608079 Sjt. E. Williams. Devon. R.) *contact marks, polished and worn, therefore fair to fine; the LS&GC better (4)* £140-£180

Edward Williams attested for the Devonshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914 (also entitled to a clasp to his 1914 Star).

355 *Three: Drum Major F. J. Brashaw, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, who was captured during the Retreat from Mons on 24 August 1914 and was awarded an M.S.M. for services rendered whilst a prisoner of war*

1914 Star (9219 Cpl. F. J. Brashaw. Ches: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9219 Cpl. F. J. Brashaw. Ches. R.) *polished with light pitting and some scratches, therefore good fine (3)* £300-£400

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 30 January 1920:

'In recognition of devotion to duty and valuable services rendered whilst a prisoner of war or interned, which services have been brought to notice in accordance with the terms of Army Order 193 of 1919. To be dated 5 May 1919'

Frederick Joseph Brashaw was born in 1895 at Madras, India, the son of Colour Sergeant A. Brashaw of the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, stationed at Bellary, India 1895-97. He was enlisted as a Boy into the Cheshire Regiment in 1909 in Belfast and appears in reports of the 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment sports day at Ballykinler in 1911 as Boy Brashaw, winning the 220 yards handicap for enlisted boys. Also an accomplished lightweight boxer, he was already participating in Belfast prize fights as Boy Brashaw at the age of 17.

Following the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, Brashaw disembarked in France with D Company of the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment on 16 August and early on the morning of 21 August, his battalion, as part of the 15th Brigade of the 5th Division, began its march north-eastwards towards the Mons area to face the might of Von Kluck's First German Army. As the inequality in the fighting strengths of the respective forces became apparent, an inevitable retreat was ordered by Sir John French on the evening of 23 August, although it came as something of a shock to the British troops who were conscious of having inflicted heavy losses on the Germans that day during the fighting around Mons and on the Mons-Condé canal. During the following day, as the withdrawal of the British force from its predicament was successfully carried out, it was only on the left that the fighting was heavy. Here, in open fields near Audregnies, on 24 August, the 1st Cheshires, together with the 1st Norfolks were exposed to the brunt of four German Regiments, each of three battalions, while acting as flank guard to the 5th Division. The Cheshires' actions caused them to suffer 78% losses in one day due to men killed, wounded and taken prisoner of war but bought valuable time for the rest of the British Expeditionary Force during the retreat. Afterwards Brigadier-General Count Gleichen, commander of 15th Infantry Brigade, paid tribute to the Cheshires, saying:

'The battalion behaved magnificently in the face of terrible odds and immense difficulty, one could not expect more of them. They did their duty, and did it thunderingly well, as I should have expected from such a gallant battalion, and I am only grieved that they had such terrible losses.'

Corporal Brashaw was captured on 24 August 1914 at Mons and was held prisoner of war for the remainder of the war. Initially incarcerated at Merseberg, it was reported in British newspapers in October 1916 that Brashaw was among a group of 22 British soldiers who volunteered their services as nursing orderlies during the Typhus epidemic that devastated the internment camp at Garderlegen. Twenty of these volunteers caught Typhus and two died. Repatriated after the war, arriving at Hull on 27 November 1918, he married Marjorie Farmer at Knockin, Shropshire in August 1919 and was awarded the M.S.M. for his reported services as a prisoner of war. Remaining in the Army, he advanced to Drum-Major and later settled back in Northern Ireland.

In August 1964, on the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Mons, Brashaw returned with a party of 18 old comrades to the village of Audregnies where the men were given a reception and, following a procession, several wreaths were laid at a British Memorial. A photograph of Brashaw accompanied the *Belfast Telegraph's* report on the visit and an article in the *Cheshire Observer*, 4 September 1964 commented:

'The Last Post was sounded by Drum-Major F. J. Brashaw who was present at the battle 50 years ago. Mr Brashaw, who retired in January 1932 had not played a bugle since he left the Army.'

Brashaw died in Belfast in 1971.

Sold with copied research.

356 Four: Warrant Officer Class II C. H. Farindon, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, late Queen's Regiment and Gloucestershire Regiment, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his service in Mesopotamia during the Great War

1914 Star (L-8944 Pte. C. H. Farindon. [sic] 1/The Queen's R.); British War and Victory Medals (8944 C.Sjt. C. H. Farindon. The Queen's R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (5172694 W. O. Cl. II. C. H. Farindon. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *BWM polished, contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine (4)* £120-£160

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919 (North Persian Force)

Coryn H. Farindon was born in 1891 in Farnham, Surrey. He attested into the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment on 20 November 1906 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914 (entitled to a clasp to his 1914 Star). Appointed colour sergeant, he transferred into the Gloucestershire Regiment in 1917, serving with the 7th Battalion in Mesopotamia, for which he was mentioned in despatches. Post-War, he appears to have transferred to the Connaught Rangers in 1919, and afterwards to the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry in 1924, until his discharge to pension on 8 March 1928. In civilian life, he served as a prison officer at H.M.P. Parkhurst, before his death in Wandsworth, London, on 4 January 1938.

Sold with copied research.

357 Five: Warrant Officer Class II A. A. Thompson, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

1914 Star (7671 L.Cpl (A. Cpl.) A. Thompson. 2/Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (7671 A.W.O.Cl.2. A. A. Thompson. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Defence Medal; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Arthur Alfred Thompson) mounted court-style as worn, *contact marks, some edge bruises, nearly very fine and better (5)* £100-£140

Arthur Alfred Thompson attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 14 August 1914 (entitled to a clasp to his 1914 Star), being later appointed Acting Warrant Officer Class II. Post-War, he worked as a skilled workman in the London Telecommunications Region and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement (*London Gazette* 15 October 1946).

358 Pair: Acting Corporal E. H. Stokes, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Somme on 30 July 1916

1914 Star (8207 L.Cpl. J. A. [sic] Stokes. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War Medal 1914-20 (8207 A. Cpl. E. H. Stokes. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *some contact marks, very fine (2)* £70-£90

Ernest Harry Stokes was born in Buckinghamshire and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War in the Western Front from 22 September 1914 (also entitled to a clasp to his 1914 Star), and was killed in action on the Somme on 30 July 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

359 Three: Private W. J. Cross, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

1914 Star (8362 Pte. W. J. Cross. 2/Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (8362 Pte. W. J. Cross. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *very fine (3)* £70-£90

William J. Cross was born in Cottisford, Oxfordshire, in 1898 and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry in 1906. A Reservist, he was recalled for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion from 14 August 1914, and was discharged 'no longer physically fit for war service' on 17 November 1915.

360 Three: Acting Corporal P. B. Chew, Royal Army Medical Corps

1914 Star (68 Pte. P. B. Chew. R.A.M.C.); British War Medal 1914-20 (68 A. Cpl. P. B. Chew. R.A.M.D. [sic]); Victory Medal 1914-19 (68 A. Cpl. P. B. Chew. R.A.M.C.) mounted as worn and housed with shoulder titles and cap badge in a glazed display frame, *light contact marks, very fine (3)* £140-£180

Percival Bradley Chew was born in Stroud, Gloucestershire, in 1886 and attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps, serving with them pre-War in Egypt. He served with No. 13 Stationary Hospital on the Western Front during the Great War from 14 October 1914, and was later posted to the Somerset Light Infantry. He died in Stroud in 1953.

Sold with a Princess Mary 1914 Christmas tin with *reproduction* contents; a 1914 Active Service New Testament; various postcards and photographs; a small bag of miscellaneous charms; and copied research.

361 Three: Gunner E. W. Pearn, Royal Navy, who was killed when the minelayer H.M.S. Princess Irene exploded off Sheerness on 27 May 1915

1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals (Gnr. E. W. Pearn. R.N.); Memorial Plaque (Edward Warwick Pearn); Memorial Scroll 'Mr. Edward Warwick Pearn, Gunner R.N.', with Buckingham Palace enclosure, all mounted in a glazed display frame, *about extremely fine (4)* £300-£400

Edward Warwick Pearn, of Saltash, Cornwall, was killed when the minelayer H.M.S. *Princess Irene* exploded off Sheerness on 27 May 1915, with the loss of 300 lives; the explosion occurred when mines were being loaded and primed onboard, and was believed to be due to a faulty primer; although the official enquiry found that the work of priming the mines was being done both in a hurry and by untrained personnel. Pearn's body was never recovered, and he is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Note: Owing to the fact that the medals are held in a glazed display frame, the reverse of the 1914-15 Star has not been seen. Consequently this lot is sold as viewed and not subject to return.

Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement.



Four: A Great War 'Minelaying' M.S.M. group of four awarded to Chief Engine Room Artificer First Class J. E. A. Harding, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (269402. J. E. A. Harding. CERA.2., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (269402. J. E. A. Harding. CERA.1. R.N.); Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (269402. J. E. A. Harding, C.E.R.A. 1Cl. "Sandfly". Mine laying. 1 July-11 Nov. 1918) *contact marks, traces of lacquer, otherwise good very fine (4)* £80-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2012.

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 24 March 1919

James Edward Albert Harding was born in Shrewsbury, Shropshire on 10 July 1876. A Fitter by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class on 9 August 1898. He was confirmed in the rank in July 1900 whilst serving in H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*. Serving in H.M.S. *Hecla* between June 1910 and April 1911, he was promoted to Engine Room Artificer First Class in January 1911 and Acting Chief Engine Room Artificer Second Class in April 1911. He was confirmed as Chief Engine Room Artificer Second Class in April 1912 whilst serving in H.M.S. *Pathfinder*.

Harding served in the destroyer H.M.S. *Sandfly* throughout the Great War, the ship being latterly employed as a minelayer with the 20th Destroyer Flotilla in the North Sea. For his services as Chief Engine Room Artificer First Class aboard the ship in the last months of the war he was awarded the Royal Navy M.S.M. He was demobilised on 6 September 1920.

363 Four: Chief Engine Room Artificer W. G. G. Clark, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (M.730, W. G. G. Clark, E.R.A.2, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.730. W. G. G. Clark. E.R.A.2. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.730. W. G. G. Clark. C.E.R.A.1. H.M.S. *Constance*.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £80-£100

William George Garfield Clark was born in Stroud, Gloucestershire, on 19 February 1883 and attested for the 34th Company, Imperial Yeomanry on 18 January 1902, but was discharged 'not likely to become an efficient soldier' just 67 days later. On the 26 November 1908 he attested for service with the Royal Navy and served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Hydra*, H.M.S. *Dolphin* and H.M.S. *Adamant*. Advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer First Class on 18 July 1929, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in June 1930, before being shore pensioned on 25 November 1930. He died, aged 89, on 25 March 1962.

Sold with copied research.

364 Four: Engine Room Artificer First Class S. B. Wilde, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (270093, S. B. Wilde, E.R.A.1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (270093. S. B. Wilde. E.R.A.1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (270093. S. B. Wilde, E.R.A. 1st Cl. H.M.S. *Dido*.) *contact marks, otherwise generally very fine (4)* £80-£100

Samuel Wilde was born in Conisbrough, Yorkshire, on 21 May 1875 and joined the Royal Navy on 6 March 1900. Advanced Engine Room Artificer First Class on 4 March 1913, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Lark* and the depot ship H.M.S. *Dido*. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 February 1915, he was shore pensioned on 16 March 1922. He died, aged 71, in Kirkham, Lancashire, on 12 December 1945.

365 Four: Stoker Petty Officer W. Bridge, Royal Navy, later Royal Fleet Reserve

1914-15 Star (300552, W. Bridge, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (300552 W. Bridge. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (300552 (CH. A.3708) W. Bridge. S.P.O. R.F.R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £80-£100

William Bridge was born in Bradwell, Essex on 9 September 1882 and joined the Royal Navy on 28 May 1902. Advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 19 March 1913, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Lance*, H.M.S. *Thisbe* and H.M.S. *Martin*. He was shore pensioned on 13 June 1924, and subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. He died, aged 95, in Southend-on-Sea in 1977.



Nine: Stoker Petty Officer A. R. Murrell, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Suffolk during the first sighting and chase of German battleship Bismarck and her escort Prinz Eugen during the Battle of Denmark Strait, May 1941

1914-15 Star (K.21015, A. R. Murrell, Sto.1., S); British War and Victory Medals (K.21015, A. R. Murrell, Sto.1. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension, with Second Award Bar (K.21015, A. R. Murrell, S.P.O. H.M.S. Bluebell.) mounted court-style for display, the Great War awards and LS&GC heavily worn, therefore fair; the Second War awards and Jubilee Medal good very fine (9) £400-£500



Arthur Robert Murrell was born on at Colliers Row, Essex, on 5 April 1895 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 6 October 1913 stating his occupation as 'Porter Great Eastern Railway.' He served during the Great War in the Devonshire-class armed cruiser H. M.S. *Antrim* from 2 April 1914 to 16 December 1917 when she was decommissioned, at which point he reverted to *Pembroke II*. Advanced Leading Stoker on 3 May 1918, he served during the inter-War period in a variety of ships and shore based establishments; was promoted Stoker Petty Officer on 1 April 1925; and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with Gratuity on 8 January 1929. Shore pensioned on 5 October 1935, he was recalled for duty on 6 September 1939, and joined H.M.S. *Suffolk* on 10 April 1941.

The Battle of Denmark Strait

Murrell's period of service with H.M.S. *Suffolk* would encompass the 'Battle of the Denmark Strait', when, alerted by aerial reconnaissance to the sighting of the German battleship *Bismarck* and its escort *Prinz Eugen* in the immediate vicinity, one of *Suffolk's* look-outs sighted both enemy ships emerging from a snow squall, at 7.22 p.m. on the evening of 23 May 1941, moving fast in a South-Westerly direction parallel to the ice. Ordered to maintain contact, *Suffolk* increased speed and tracked the enemy ships with its RDF. One of the officers afterwards recalling: 'We could tell by the tremendous vibration that *Suffolk* was putting all her reserves into the chase. I had never seen the needle touch 30 knots before, and it was difficult to use instruments on the plotting table. Every moment we expected *Bismarck* to open fire. At this stage however it was more important to maintain contact than force action and be annihilated'. No doubt Petty Officer Stoker Murrell was directly responsible for maintaining maximum speed during this critical period.

The following account which was written by one of *Suffolk's* officers, Lieutenant D. N. Paton, would echo the experiences of Petty Officer Stoker Murrell during this momentous occasion:

'On 22 May, a naval aircraft reported that the enemy ships were no longer at Bergen, so that the stage seemed set for the battle likely to follow. Suddenly, at 7.22 in the evening of 23 May, one of the look-outs sighted *Bismarck* and *Prinz Eugen* emerging from a snow squall between *Suffolk* and the ice. There could be no mistaking the vastness of the battleship at the point blank range of seven miles, though the somewhat inappropriate remark of a midshipman - "*Hood* and *Prince of Wales*, I suppose" - subsequently became legendary. The enemy ships were moving fast in a S.W. direction parallel to the ice. This was the culminating moment of all those weary months of training and waiting. "Action stations" was immediately piped, full speed rung to the engine-room, and a sharp alteration of course made into the enveloping mist. Every second was vital. In a flash the first of a long stream of reports was sent out; that stream which set in motion the elaborate chase that followed.

Meanwhile *Suffolk* had increased speed and located the enemy ships with the RDF. We could tell by the tremendous vibration that she was putting all her reserves into the chase. I had never seen the needle touch 30 knots before, and it was difficult to use instruments on the plotting table. Every moment we expected *Bismarck* to open fire. At this stage however it was more important to maintain contact than force action and be annihilated. Later *Norfolk* joined us and began to shadow too. So the pursuit continued at high speed throughout the night, moving roughly parallel to the coast of Greenland. I remember losing all sense of time, especially as in that latitude there is no true night but only a kind of pallid twilight. During this time *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* sent out a succession of enemy reports, from which the battle cruiser force of *Hood* and *Prince of Wales* was directed to engage the enemy. Admiral Tovey sailed from Scapa Flow in the battleship *King George V* together with *Repulse* and *Victorious*, cruisers and destroyers. *Hood* and *Prince of Wales* had expected to engage the enemy shortly after midnight on 24 May but at that time *Suffolk* lost contact in a snowstorm. It was feared that the enemy may have doubled back in the poor visibility to return to base. But at 2.47 a.m. *Suffolk* regained contact. We all knew action was imminent and it was only a question of time and place.

With the pale light of the morning *Hood* and *Prince of Wales* intercepted the enemy at 5.35 a.m. and the battle opened about 6 o'clock. The orange flashes on the horizon showed the enemy had replied. In the short action which ensued *Hood* was hit and a great column of flame shot into the air followed by an immense pall of black smoke. In an instant the stately ship and all but three of her gallant crew of over 1400 perished. Apart from the magnitude of the disaster a dazed sense of incredulity overtook us all.

Prince of Wales had suffered damage too. One gun turret was out of action and in her forward turret there was a defective gun. Shortly after 6 a.m. a hit on the bridge killed or wounded all the officers except for the captain. The ship had only recently been commissioned and owing to defects was still carrying civilian workmen. But the enemy had not escaped entirely and her speed had been reduced. There were also tell-tale patches of oil in the sea. So the chase continued with the enemy ships heading for the safety of the ocean, followed closely by *Prince of Wales* and the two cruisers.

"After mid-day the enemy altered course to the south. At the same time the weather deteriorated and patches of mist and rain got thicker and more frequent. The range was closed so as to maintain contact. As each successive storm hid the German ships it became crucial to proceed warily. At about 6.30 in the evening of 24 May the enemy entered a particularly thick squall. An uncanny sense must have warned the captain to beware of the ambush. Suddenly the great battleship loomed through the mist about ten miles distant. Immediately we altered course and at the same time opened fire with the main armament of 8-inch guns. The noise was deafening. *Bismarck*, too, was firing and after what seemed an interminable wait, great fountains of water rose into the air nearby. From the comparative safety of the plotting office exploding shells sounded like extra loud machine gun fire. We made violent alterations of course and laid smoke in order to escape the fire. *Prince of Wales* had come to our assistance, but the enemy turned again to the south and tried to elude the British ships at high speed. What was not known at the time was that during this encounter *Prinz Eugen* had been detached to the south west.

So the chase continued with another brief, but ineffective encounter at about 1 a.m. on 25 May. But at 3.06 a.m. *Suffolk* lost contact. It was apparently at this time that *Bismarck* had altered course eastwards seeking the shelter of a French port. *Suffolk* and *Norfolk* were ordered to search to the west and south west in case the enemy tried to rendezvous with a supply tanker. By this time the ship's company had been at action stations for 32 hours and tiredness was inevitable. We tried to snatch an hour's rest in turn if opportunity allowed. Outside, the sea was rising and the visibility getting worse. We were no longer in the Arctic Circle and darkness was adding to other difficulties. Meanwhile conflicting reports were reaching the C. in C. as to the enemy's position and intentions. However practically every capital ship was diverted to the area to prevent the enemy from reaching France. An anxious search proceeded throughout the day but it was not until 10.30 a.m. on 26 May that *Bismarck* was at last located by a Catalina aircraft of Coastal Command some 700 miles N.W. of Brest.

During 25 May and until *Bismarck* had been found *Suffolk* had maintained a high degree of readiness. It was with great relief that the news of her location and subsequent sinking was received by the ship's company, though with a feeling of admiration for her fight against hopeless odds. We were sent to St. John's, Newfoundland to refuel and take on stores'.

Murrell next joined H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 11 March 1942, and was borne for the rest of the War in various shore based establishments, being released Class 'A' Reserve on 16 August 1945. He re-entered the service on 4 September 1950 upon volunteering for the Naval Careers Service, and was permitted to serve until his 60th Birthday. His service papers confirm the award of the King's Jubilee Medal on the 6th May 1935, and he was awarded a Second Award Bar to his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 29 October 1952. He was discharged to pension on 6 April 1955, and died in 1963.

Sold with a photograph of the recipient.

367 Five: Stoker Petty Officer H. Smith, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Lancaster during the Messina Earthquake rescue operations of 1908

1914-15 Star (307888, H. Smith, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (307888 H. Smith. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (307888 H. Smith. Sto. 1 H.M.S. Columbine.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, *edge bruise to last, generally very fine (5)* £200-£240

Henry Smith was born in Bethnal Green, London, on 1 July 1886 and entered naval service on 14 October 1904, seeing service in H.M.S. *Lancaster* in April 1908 to 1911, during which he was awarded the Messina Earthquake Medal by the Italian Government. He spent much of the Great War in patrol boats, before he was invalided from Chatham Naval Hospital in 1925 with tuberculosis.

368 Five: Petty Officer W. C. Usherwood, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (223506, W. Usherwood, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (223506 W. C. Usherwood. P.O. R.N.); War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (223506 W. C. Usherwood, P.O. H.M.S. *Hecla*.) *nearly very fine and better (5)* £80-£100

William Charles Usherwood was born in Staplehurst, Kent, on 19 August 1887 and attested as a Boy, for the Royal Navy on 17 November 1902 and served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Phoenix*, H.M.S. *Surprise*, H.M.S. *Dominion* and H.M.S. *Commonwealth*. Advanced Petty Officer on 1 January 1918, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 May 1921 whilst serving in H.M.S. *Hecla*. Shore pensioned on 18 February 1929, he was recalled for service during the Second World War and served in a number of shore establishments before his final discharge on 9 December 1942. He died, aged 76, in Maidstone, Kent, on 14 August 1960.

Sold with copied research.

369 Three: Stoker First Class G. W. Brown, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (K.3271, G. W. Brown, Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.3271 G. W. Brown. Sto. 1. R.N.) *edge knock, contact marks, good very fine*

Three: Leading Seaman J. H. C. Hobrough, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (238883 J. H. C. Hobrough. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (238883 J. H. C. Hobrough. A.B. R.N.) *contact marks, scratches, otherwise nearly very fine (6)* £80-£100

Sold with copied research.

370 Four: Stoker First Class R. H. Hyland, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (K.12053, H. R. [sic] Hyland. Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.12053, H. R. [sic] Hyland. Sto.1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.12053, R. H. Hyland. Sto.1. H.M.S. *Pembroke*.) *heavily polished, contact marks and edge bruising, fair to fine (4)* £80-£100

Robert Henry Hyland was born in Belvedere, Kent, on the 23 May 1891 and joined the Royal Navy on 5 August 1911. Advanced Stoker First Class on 9 August 1912, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Llewellyn*, H.M.S. *Lavercock* and H.M.S. *Recruit*. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 October 1926, he was discharged to pension on 4 August 1933 and died, aged 77, in Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, on 1 June 1968.

371**Four: Leading Stoker B. Nichols, Royal Navy, later Royal Fleet Reserve**

1914-15 Star (K.10410, B. Nichols, Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.10410. B. Nichols. L. Sto. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (K.10410. PO. B. 10830 B. Nichols. L. Sto. R.F.R.) *very fine (4)* £70-£90

Bert Nichols was born in Spalding, Lincolnshire, on 31 January 1893, and attested for the Royal Navy on 12 February 1911. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Archer*, H.M.S. *Penn* and H.M.S. *Vectis*, including post-War service in the Baltic Sea during the Russian Civil War. Advanced Leading Stoker on 7 September 1918, he was discharged on 13 February 1920 and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1926, he died, aged 38, in 1932.

Sold with copied research.

372 Three: Leading Seaman S. Douglas, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (215637. S. Douglas. L.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (215637 . S. Douglas. L.S. R.N.) *contact marks, very fine*

Three: Stoker First Class A. M. D. Hastie, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (K.2418 A. M. D. Hastie. Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.2418 A. Mc D. Hastie. Sto. 1., R.N.) *some contact marks, nearly very fine*

1914-15 Star (2) (**311910 F. Lush. Act. L. Sto. R.N.; S.S.113018, F. H. Westlake. Sto.1. R.N.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**K.16727 A. R. Wingate. Sto. 1. R.N.**); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal (2); War Medal 1939-45, *attempt to erase naming on first (Lush) but details still discernible, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better (14)*

£100-£140

Sold with copied research.

373 Seven: Leading Cook W. J. Sims, Royal Navy, who survived the sinking of H.M.S. Amphion on 6 August 1914, when she struck a mine off the Thames Estuary and sank with the loss of 132 men killed; she was the first ship of the Royal Navy to be sunk in the Great War.

1914-15 Star (M.5636, W. J. Sims, Ck. Mte., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.5636. W. J. Sims. Ck. Mte. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.5636, W. J. Sims., L. Ck. H. M.S. Vivid.) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (7)*

£120-£160

William Sims was born in Plymstock, Devon, on 12 September 1894 and attested for the Royal Navy on 24 January 1913. He joined H.M.S. *Amphion* on 29 October 1913, which, by the start of the Great War, was leader of the 3rd Destroyer Flotilla in the 1st Light Cruiser Squadron, assigned to the Harwich Force, defending the eastern approaches to the English Channel, under the command of Captain Cecil H. Fox. In the morning of 5 August, *Amphion* and the 3rd Flotilla sortied into the North Sea to patrol the area between Harwich and the Dutch island of Terschelling for German activity. At 10:15 a ship in the black, buff, and yellow colours of the Great Eastern Railway's steamers that plied between Harwich and the Hook of Holland was spotted. Fox sent the destroyers H.M.S. *Lance* and H.M.S. *Landrail* to investigate and shortly afterwards another destroyer reported that a trawler had seen a suspicious ship, 'throwing things overboard, presumably mines'. H.M.S. *Amphion* led the flotilla to investigate and observed that the fleeing ship was deploying mines even then. At 10:45, *Lance* opened fire at a range of 4,400 yards (4,000 m).

The target was S.M.S. *Königin Luise*, a former Hamburg-Heligoland excursion boat that had been converted to an auxiliary minelayer by the Germans. They had planned to mount a pair of 8.8-centimetre (3.5 in) guns on board, but they did not have the time to do so; her only armament was a pair of lighter guns and 180 mines. On the night of 4 August, she had departed Emden and headed into the North Sea to lay mines off the Thames Estuary, which she began to do at dawn.

The fire from the destroyers was ineffective until *Amphion* closed to a range of 7,000 yards and began hitting the German ship at about 11:15. By noon, *Königin Luise* was sinking and the three British ships rescued 5 officers and 70 ratings. The flotilla proceeded onwards with their patrol until they reached the Dutch coast around 21:00 and turned for home. Fox was uncertain as to the locations of the mines laid by *Königin Luise* and laid a course that was seven nautical miles west of where he thought the mines were. He guessed wrongly and led his flotilla over the danger area.

At 06:35, *Amphion* struck a mine that detonated underneath her bridge. The explosion set her forecastle on fire and broke the ship's keel. The destroyer H.M.S. *Linnet* attempted to tow the cruiser, but a deep crack across her upper deck showed that she was hogging badly and Fox ordered his crew to abandon ship. Shortly afterwards, her forward magazine exploded, throwing one 4-inch gun into the air that narrowly missed *Linnet*. One of *Amphion*'s shells burst on the deck of the destroyer *Lark*, killing two of her men and the only German prisoner rescued from the cruiser. *Amphion* then rapidly sank within 15 minutes of the explosion losing 1 officer and 131 ratings killed in the sinking, plus an unknown number of the crew rescued from *Königin Luise*.

Having survived her sinking, Sims saw later war service in H.M.S. *Benbow* and H.M.S. *Rule*. On 22 January 1919 he married Winifred Metters at St Eustachius parish church, Tavistock, Devon, but she was tragically killed in car accident later that day. Later that year he married again. He continued to serve post war and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1928. Discharged to pension at the end of January 1935, he was mobilised from 29 September to 3 October 1938 and later recalled for service during the Second World War. serving in H.M.S. *Lucia* the base for the Red Sea Force from 23 September 1939 to 29 September 1941. He remained in *Lucia* until the 29th September 1941 before service in H.M.S. *Malaya* and H.M.S. *Drake*, before his eventual discharge, whilst serving in H.M.S. *Imperieuse*, on 17 August 1945. Post war, he worked as a civilian in the catering section of a naval camp. He died, aged 79, in Plymouth, on 28 September 1973.

374 Four: Able Seaman A. J. Coltman, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (J.4736., A. J. Coltman, A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.4736. A. J. Coltman, A.B. R.N.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (Arthur Joseph Coltman) with *Royal Mint* case of issue, *contact marks, otherwise very fine (4)*

£60-£80

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 21 March 1952. Postman, London Postal Region.

Arthur Joseph Coltman was born in St Pancras, London, on 26 February 1892. He attested as a Boy for the Royal Navy on 24 September 1909 and saw service during the Great War in H.M.S. *Louis*, H.M.S. *Linnet*, H.M.S. *Radstock* and H.M.S. *Victorious*. He was discharged on the 25 February 1922 and joined into the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. In civilian life, he had a long career as a Postman and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon retirement in 1952.

375



Three: Able Seaman E. Cunnah, Royal Navy, who was one of just 20 survivors from the sinking of H.M.S. Queen Mary at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916; he was later killed during the Second World War, whilst serving as a Firewatcher in the London Blitz

1914-15 Star (J.20438., E. Cunnah, Ord. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.20438 E. Cunnah. A.B. R.N.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £160-£200

Ernest Cunnah was born in Wandsworth, London on 12 June 1897 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 16 September 1912. On 16 September 1913 he joined the battlecruiser H.M.S. *Queen Mary*, and served in her during the Great War, first at Heligoland Bight on 28 August 1914. Advanced Able Seaman on 10 March 1916, he served at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, and, despite sustaining splinter wounds to the inside of his left foot, his right knee and front right thigh, was one of just 20 crew members to survive her sinking with the loss of 1,266 lives.

After being rescued and landed at Rosyth by H.M.S. *Laurel* the following day, on 26 June 1916, a naval doctor issued him with a Certificate of Hurt and Wounds. He next served afloat in H.M.S. *Iron Duke* from 4 November 1916 and later participated in the Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War. He was discharged on 11 June 1927.

During the Second World War, he served as a Wandsworth Council firewatcher and on the night of 19 February 1944, was on duty at the Tate and Lyle Factory in Raft Road, Wandsworth, when he was killed in an explosion during an air raid.

His name is recorded by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission among the civilian war dead, and, when killed, he was found to be carrying in his pocket a very creased photograph of himself in Royal Navy uniform and his wound certificate. He is buried in Wandsworth Metropolitan Borough Cemetery, London.

376 Four: Able Seaman A. J. Edmonds, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (216904, A. J. Edmonds, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (216904 A. J. Edmonds, A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (216904 A. J. Edmonds. A.B. H.M.S. Sandhurst.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) £100-£140

Albert James Edmonds was born at Camberwell, London, on 20 March 1886 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M. S. *Impregnable*, on 26 March 1901. He was appointed Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Implacable*, on 20 March 1904 and Able Seaman, 15 February 1906. During the Great War he served in various ships and shore based establishments, including H.M.S. *Woolwich* for H.M.S. *Ariel*, H.M.S. *Oracle*, H.M.S. *Columbine* (*Windsor*), and H.M.S. *Sandhurst*, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1919. He was shore pensioned in March 1926, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. He was recalled to H.M.S. *Vernon* in 1939, but was invalided out of the service from the Royal Naval Hospital Invergordon, in June 1943.

377 Pair: Able Seaman O. K. Leese, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (238492, O. K. Leese. A.B., R.N.); British War Medal (238492 O. K. Leese. A.B. R.N.) *nearly very fine*

1914-15 Star (**125844. F. G. Mahoney, P.O., R.N.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (**228705 W. W. Phinn. Y.S. R.N.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**M.5940 T. H. McKnight. Ck. Mte. R.N.**; **1630 Cpl. W. W. Haywood. M.G.C.**); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (**196378 E. G. Simmonds. A.B. H.M.S. Pembroke**) *contact marks, generally very fine or better* (7) £120-£160

378 Three: Signaller W. W. Leedham, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (237910 W. W. Leedham. Sig. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (237910 W. W. Leedham. Sig. R.N.) *good very fine*

Three: **Stoker First Class S. Taylor, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (297986, S. Taylor, Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (297986 S. Taylor., Sto. 1. R.N.) *contact marks, otherwise very fine* (6) £80-£100

Sold with copied research.

379



Seven: **Sub-Lieutenant B. N. Evans, Royal Naval Reserve and Mercantile Marine, later Union Defence Force**

1914-15 Star (Mid. B. N. Evans. R.N.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (S. Lt. B. N. Evans. R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Basil N. Evans); Victory Medal 1914-19, with M.I.D. oak leaves (S. Lt. B. N. Evans. R.N.R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, these last three all officially impressed '584115 B. N. Evans', mounted for wear, *contact marks, nearly very fine (7)* £100-£140

M.I.D. unconfirmed.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient as a young Naval Officer, and another of the recipient in civilian attire with his four children.

380

Family group:

Three: **Driver A. J. Loe, Royal Horse Artillery**

1914-15 Star (59285, Dvr. A. J. Loe. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (59285 Dvr. A. J. Loe. R.A.) *nearly extremely fine*

Three: **Sergeant H. E. Loe, M.M., Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds on the Western Front**

1914-15 Star (59286 Bmbr: H. E. Loe. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (59286 Sjt. H. E. Loe. R.A.) *extremely fine (6)*

£80-£100

Arthur J. Loe attested for the Royal Horse Artillery at Guildford, Surrey, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 July 1915.

Horace E. Loe was born at Frencham, Surrey, and attested for the Royal Field Artillery alongside his brother at Guildford, Surrey, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 December 1915. Advanced Sergeant, he was awarded the Military Medal (*London Gazette* 2 November 1917). He died of wounds on 5 October 1918, whilst serving with 'C' Battery, 93rd Brigade, and is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery, France.

Sold with a Sunday School Award of Merit Medal in white metal; and various Royal Artillery buttons.

381

Three: **Lieutenant R. W. Formby, Royal Engineers, late Madras Motor Cycle Corps, Indian Army, who was killed in action at Le Transloy on 16 February 1917**

1914-15 Star (No. 5 Crpl. R. W. Formby, Mad. Vol. Rfls. attd. D.S.C.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. R. F. Formby.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

Richard William Formby was born at Ynyslas, Glamorganshire, on 21 March 1876 and was educated at Newton College, Newton Abbot, Devon. He obtained an appointment in the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, in 1897, and went to India the same year. He was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1911 (medal), and by the time of the Great War was Executive Engineer of Bellary.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Formby volunteered for Imperial Service, and served with the Madras Motor Cycle Corps on the Western Front from March 1915. He was commissioned lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 18 April 1915, and was killed in action near Le Transloy on 16 February 1917, while taking out a communication trench. He is buried in the Officers' Cemetery at Guillemont, France.

Formby married Miss Mildred Amy Strickland at Newton Abbot on 24 August 1905; tragically she pre-deceased her husband for, when they were out shooting in the jungle near Renigunta railway station in India on 28 December 1914, Formby accidentally shot his wife through the breast, killing her instantaneously.

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

- 382** *Three: Pioneer H. A. Barker, Royal Engineers*
1914-15 Star (96145 Pnr. H. A. Barker, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (96145 Pnr. H. A. Barker. R.E.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Second Corporal J. Smithson, Royal Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals (18625 2.Cpl. J. Smithson. R.E.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Acting Second Corporal F. Carter, Royal Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals (23302 A.2.Cpl. F. Carter. R.E.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Sapper C. Groves, Royal Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals (160208 Spr. C. Groves. R.E.) *good very fine*
- Victory Medal 1914-19 (**266783 Spr. T. D. Eccles. R.E.**); Defence Medal (2), one a Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45 (2), one a Canadian issue in silver, *good very fine* (15)
£120-£160
- Sold with an American Legion Marksmans medal, gold and enamel, the reverse engraved '**1837 British Legion K. Clark**'.

- 383** *Three: Second Lieutenant O. J. Butler, Norfolk Regiment, late Cambridgeshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 16 October 1918*
1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. O. J. Butler.); Memorial Plaque (Owen James Butler); Memorial Scroll '2/Lieut. Owen James Butler, Norfolk Regiment', with a portrait photograph of the recipient, all mounted in a glazed display frame, *about extremely fine* (4)
£300-£400
- Owen James Butler**, of Swaffham Bulbeck, Cambridgeshire, attested for the Cambridgeshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 September 1915. Commissioned second lieutenant in the Norfolk Regiment on 30 July 1918, he served with the 7th Battalion, and was killed in action on 16 October 1918. He is buried in Auby Communal Cemetery, France.
- Note:* Owing to the fact that the medals are held in a glazed display frame the reverse of the 1914-15 Star has not been seen. Consequently this lot is sold as viewed and not subject to return.
- Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement.

- 384** *Three: Second Lieutenant H. M. Morris, 15th (1st Salford Pals) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, late 20th (Public Schools) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 17 August 1918*
1914-15 Star (5342 Pte. H. M. Morris. R. Fus.); British War Medal 1914-20 (2. Lieut. H. M. Morris.); Victory Medal 1914-19, *naming erased on VM; nearly extremely fine* (3)
£100-£140
- Hubert Marmaduke Morris** was born in Southport, Lancashire, in 1892 and 'joined the Manchester University O.T.C. immediately on the outbreak of war, but being impatient at the length of time that would elapse before he obtained his commission, he with some of his friends joined the University and Public Schools Battalion [20th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers], which was then being formed, as a private. He trained with the battalion and went out to France in 1915. He was in various engagements and was wounded at the taking of High Wood, being shot through the left arm. When sufficiently recovered from his wounds he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers, and serving with the 15th (1st Salford Pals) Battalion in France was seriously wounded with gunshot in the abdomen, his left knee shot through and shattered, and a portion of his thigh had been carried away with shrapnel.' He died as a result of his wounds in 14th General Hospital on 17 August 1918, and is buried in Terlinthun British Cemetery, Wimille, France. He is also commemorated in the British Jewry Book of Honour.
- Sold together with an unrelated 19th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers Regimental prize medal, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, the reverse engraved '**Inter Coy. Football League 1917, Winners A. Coy. 2/Lt. F. Gregory. B.E.F.**', in case of issue; and copied research.
- Frank Gregory** was commissioned second lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers on 17 January 1916, and was killed in action at Mount Kemmel, Flanders, on 16 April 1918.

- 385** *Three: Private A. Davey, South Wales Borderers*
1914-15 Star (34629 Pte. A. Davey. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (24991 Pte. A. Davey. S. Wales Bord.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine*
- Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**Lt. Col. A. E. L. James; 9946 Pte. D. Speirs. R.A.M.C.**); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**5497778 Bdr. B. Spragg. R.A.**) *very fine* (6)
£80-£100
- Albert Davey** attested for the South Wales Borderers and served with them during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 15 July 1915. He was discharged on 5 June 1919 and was awarded a Silver War Badge.



Family Group:

Three: Second Lieutenant N. S. Scott, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action at Ypres on 23 April 1915

1914-15 Star (2.Lieut. N. S. Scott. K.O. Sco. Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. N. S. Scott); Memorial Plaque (Norman Sawers Scott); Memorial Scroll '2nd. Lt. Norman Sawers Scott, K.O.S.Bs.'; together with a silver K.O.S.B. cap badge and a miniature coloured portrait of the recipient, *extremely fine*

Pair: Second Lieutenant I. A. S. Scott, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916, on which date his battalion suffered over 550 casualties

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. I. A. S. Scott); Memorial Plaque (Ian Archibald Sawers Scott); Memorial Scroll '2/Lieut. Ian Archibald Sawers Scott, K.O. Scottish Borderers'; together with a miniature coloured portrait of the recipient, *extremely fine*

Three: Captain W. E. S. Scott, Royal Army Medical Corps

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. E. Sawers Scott); British Red Cross Society Medal for War Service, unnamed as issued, with integral top ribband bar; together with two bronze R.A.M.C. cap badges, *extremely fine*

The entire lot all mounted and housed in an impressive and heavy tooled leather-bound and initialled triptych-style display frame, this in *extremely good condition (lot)* £1,800-£2,200

Norman Sawers Scott was commissioned second lieutenant in the King's Own Scottish Borderers on 31 October 1914, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 November 1914. He was killed in action at Ypres on 23 April 1915, aged 19, and is buried in Bedford House Cemetery, France.

Ian Archibald Sawers Scott, brother of the above, was commissioned second lieutenant in the King's Own Scottish Borderers on 1 June 1915, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916. He was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916, aged 19, whilst attached to the 1st Battalion, on which dated the battalion was involved in the attack in front of Beaumont-Hamel - swept by intense enemy machine gun fire the battalion suffered total casualties that day of 552. He is buried in Knightsbridge Cemetery, Mesnil-Martinsset, France.

William Edward Sawers Scott, M.D., father of the above, served with the Royal Army Medical Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from March 1918, and survived the war, being discharged on 23 March 1919. He died on 31 January 1923, aged 62.

387 Three: Second Lieutenant L. E. Davis, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, late Army Service Corps, who was wounded at Glencoe Wood on 25 August 1917

1914-15 Star (S4-038822 Sjt. L. E. Davis. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. L. E. Davis) *very fine*

Three: Lieutenant T. H. Webb, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was twice wounded on the Western Front

1914-15 Star (1955 Pte. T. H. Webb. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. T. H. Webb) *traces of verdigris, otherwise very fine*

Pair: Lieutenant R. A. W. Kennedy, Highland Light Infantry, attached 7th Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. A. W. Kennedy) mounted as worn, *very fine* (8)

£120-£160

Leonard Edgar Davis was born in Addlestone, Surrey on 13 June 1895. He attested for the Army Service Corps on 7 November 1913, and was promoted Sergeant on 4 August 1914. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 December 1914 and was commissioned into the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 26 April 1917. Returning to France in June 1917, he joined the 5th Battalion at Arras and was wounded by a gun shot to his leg at Glencourse Wood, Ypres, on 24 August 1917. A Medical Board report dated 11 July 1919 states that the injury sustained a fracture to his right femur and knee, which resulted in a 2.5" shortening of his right leg.

Thomas Harry Webb, a student at Culham College, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, attested for the 4th Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 23 September 1913. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 March 1915 and was wounded on the Somme on 19 July 1916, with multiple gun shot wounds to his right forearm. Commissioned on 26 April 1917, he returned to his battalion in July 1917 and was further wounded by a shell splinter to his cheek on 28 August 1917. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 26 October 1918.

Ronald Alexander Whitelaw Kennedy was born in Glasgow in 1893. He was commissioned into the 2/5th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry for service during the Great War, and served in Salonika from May 1917, attached to the 7th Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He died in York on 20 February 1966.

388 Three: Private A. T. Bonham, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 August 1917

1914-15 Star (2385 Pte. A. T. Bonham, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (2385 Pte. A. T. Bonham, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *very fine and better*

Three: Private W. R. C. Gibbard, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light infantry

1914-15 Star (1633 Pte. W. R. C. Gibbard, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (1633 Pte. W. R. C. Gibbard. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) mounted for wear, *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* (6)

£100-£140

Arthur T. Bonham, from Wendover, Buckinghamshire, attested for the 1st/1st Buckinghamshire Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 March 1915. Later transferring to the 1st/4th Battalion, he was killed in action on 27 August 1917; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

William Richard Charles Gibbard attested for service with the 1st/1st Buckinghamshire Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 March 1915. Appointed Lance Corporal, he later served in the Italian theatre and was disembodied on 2 June 1919. He died, aged 72, on 8 June 1967.

Sold with copy research.

389 Pair: Private C. B. Crook, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who died of wounds in Mesopotamia during the Siege of Kut on 18 March 1916

1914-15 Star (9529 Pte. C. B. Crook. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War Medal 1914-20 (9529 Pte. C. B. Crook. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *edge bruise and some staining to VM, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Private R. Smith, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 July 1916

1914-15 Star (3270 Pte. R. Smith. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War Medal 1914-20 (3270 Pte. R. Smith. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *very fine* (4)

£60-£80

Charles Benjamin Crook was born in Reading, Berkshire in 1889 and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry for service during the Great War. He served with the 1st Battalion in Mesopotamia, and died of wounds during the siege of Kut-Al-Amara on 18 March 1916. He is buried in Kut War Cemetery, Iraq.

Robert Smith was born in Lechlade, Oxfordshire and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 23 July 1916. He is buried in Pozieres British Cemetery, France.

390 Three: Private A. G. Fulker, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 29 February 1916

1914-15 Star (16648 Pte. A. G. Fulker. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (16648 Pte. A. G. Fulker. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *generally good very fine*

Three: Private W. E. Harper, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 15 May 1917

1914-15 Star (15348 Pte. W. E. Harper. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (15348 Pte. W. E. Harper. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); together with the recipient's card identity disc, *generally good very fine (6)* £100-£140

Arthur George Fulker was born in Drayton, Oxfordshire and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry for service during the Great War. He served with the 6th Battalion on the Western Front from 20 May 1915 and died of wounds on 29 February 1916. He is buried in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium.

William E. Harper attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry for service during the Great War and served with the 5th Battalion on the Western Front from 18 September 1915. He died of wounds on 15 May 1917 and is buried in Warlincourt Halte British Cemetery, France.

391 Pair: Private G. E. Gardener, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was taken Prisoner at Kut-al-Amara and subsequently award the M.S.M. for his conduct whilst in captivity

1914-15 Star (9645 Pte. G. E. Gardener. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (9645 Pte. G. E. Gardener. Oxf & Bucks. L.I.) *obverse of both medals heavily polished, therefore about fine*

1914-15 Star (**1579 Pte. A. Adams. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (**143426 Bdr. R. F. C. Watts. R. A.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**10480 PCpl. H. Paul. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.**); together with an unofficial Occupation of Japan Medal 1946-52 (**R.K Watts R.N.**) *very fine (6)* £80-£100

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 30 January 1920.

George E. Gardener attested into the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry for service during the Great War and served in Mesopotamia with the 1st Battalion from 24 February 1915. He was taken prisoner during the siege of Kut-al-Amara and subsequently awarded the M.S.M. 'in recognition of devotion to duty and valuable services rendered whilst prisoners of war interned' (*London Gazette* 30 January 1920, with the award dated 5 May 1919).

Albert Admans attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 March 1915. Advanced Sergeant, for his gallantry he was awarded the Military Medal (*London Gazette* 11 November 1916). He was also awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal in 1920.

Hosea Paul attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 May 1915. For his gallantry during the attack on Hillside Wood, Vis-en-Artois, as part of the Arras offensive, he was awarded the Military Medal (*London Gazette* 28 July 1917).

392 Five: Private A. W. Gray, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (1169 Pte. A Gray. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *last letter of surname corrected*; British War and Victory Medals (1169 Pte. A. Gray. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, Long Service 1955 (Albert W. Gray) *contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine*

Four: Corporal A. Prue, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (2478 Cpl. A. Prue. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Arthur R. Prue) *very fine (9)* £100-£140

Albert William Gray attested for the Buckinghamshire Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and served with them during the Great War on the Western front from 30 March 1915. He was discharged on 19 February 1916, but subsequently attested for the Royal Field Artillery, and served with until his further discharge, as a consequence of wounds, on 21 May 1917. He was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 182689.

Arthur Richard Prue, a Cabinet Maker from Banbury, Oxfordshire, was born on 11 November 1896. He attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry for service during the Great War, and was appointed Corporal. He died, aged 81, in Banbury, on 8 May 1978.

Sold with copied research.

393 Four: Private C. Uff, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (1406 [sic] Pte. C. Uff. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (1407 Pte. C. Uff. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Charles Uff) *very fine*

Four: Private T. F. Drayton, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (20315 Pte. T. F. Drayton. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, 1 clasp, Long Service 1949 (Thomas F. Drayton) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine (8)* £100-£140

Charles Uff was born in Quainton, Buckinghamshire in 1878 and attested into the 1st/1st Buckinghamshire Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry for service during the Great War, serving with them on the Western Front from 30 March 1915. He was disembodied on 5 March 1919 and died in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, on 11 March 1934.

Thomas F. Drayton attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 2/1st Buckinghamshire Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front.

394

Four: Second Lieutenant W. R. Garrett, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, late Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who died of influenza on 6 May 1919

1914-15 Star (1708 Sgt. W. R. Garrett. Oxf. & Bucks.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. W. R. Garrett.); together with an Italian Altipiani Medal 1918, silver, *very fine* (4) £80-£100

William Robert Garrett, a bank clerk from Brackley, Northamptonshire, was born on 20 June 1891 and attested for the 4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 6 December 1912, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 March 1915. Appointed sergeant on 25 June 1916, he was commissioned second lieutenant into the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment on 30 May 1917 and received a shell wound to his left knee at Le Catlet, France, on 3 October 1918. He died at Catterick Military Cemetery on 6 May 1919 of cardiac failure following a severe attack of pneumonia, and is buried under a C.W.G.C. headstone in Brackley (St. Peter) Churchyard, Northamptonshire.

Sold with copied research.

395

**Five: Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Gresham, 1st /7th Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who was the original Commanding Officer of his battalion at the outbreak of war in 1914, and served as Commanding Officer of the Battalion in Egypt, Sudan, and at Gallipoli before being invalided from service by illness in June 1915; he later served in the Frontier Force Rifles**

1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. H. E. Gresham. Manch: R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. H. E. Gresham.); Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; Territorial Decoration, E.VII.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1908, with integral top riband bar, all mounted for display in a 'Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company' glazed display case, *extremely fine* (5) £700-£900

Harry Edward Gresham was born in 1864, the son of the well-known industrialist and head of the firm Gresham and Craven Ltd., of Salford, Manchester. After receiving his education in Bedford and in Tours, France, he started work as a humble apprentice at his father's ironworks in 1880, and in 1890 he joined the 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, Manchester Regiment as a second lieutenant. He made swift progress in both areas, being promoted swiftly through the civilian ranks of his firm as assistant engineer and representative in 1887, as director in 1901, and as chairman in 1905 - becoming an important designer and developer of mechanical patents in his own right. Continuing all the while as a volunteer with the Manchester Regiment, by 1901 he was captain and instructor of musketry, by 1911 he was made major of the newly created 7th (T.F.) Battalion, Manchester Regiment. Upon the outbreak of the Great War in late 1914 he was an experienced lieutenant-colonel and an important local figure with 24 years' experience in the volunteers.

Leading his battalion for service abroad, Gresham sailed from Southampton on 10 September 1914 aboard the Union Castle liner *Grantully Castle*, arriving at Alexandria on 25 September 1914. Now at the age of 50, he continued on with his men to Port Sudan and thence to Khartoum in early 1915 for garrison duties in connection with His Excellency Sirdar F. R. Wingate (the battalion's honorary Colonel, and Governor General of Sudan) before taking part in the Gallipoli landings at V Beach on 7 May 1915 as part of the 127th Brigade, 42nd (East Lancs) Division. As recorded in contemporary newspapers reports, he is known to have seen heavy action in the trenches during his first month and remained in command until the end of May, before being invalided as sick to Malta for recovery in June 1915 (presumably from cholera or malaria). Returning for further service with the Frontier Force Rifles, he continued throughout the remainder of the war and finally retired from further service on 29 July 1921, having reached the age limit. He died at Bournemouth on 29 November 1933.

Sold with copied research.

396 *Eight: Lieutenant G. S. Whitham, York and Lancaster Regiment, who was wounded in 1915 and was afterwards employed by the Ministry of Munitions in the Department of Explosive Supply, becoming Director of Ammunition Production in 1939 and rewarded with the C.M.G. and C.B.E.*

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. G. S. Whitham. York. & Lanc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. S. Whitham); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, mounted as worn, *nearly very fine or better* (8) £400-£500

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 2 June 1943: 'Gilbert Shaw Whitham, Esq., C.B.E., M.I.Chem.E., Director-General of Production Services, Ministry of Supply. Lately Head of the British Technical Mission in Turkey.'

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 23 June 1936: 'Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories, War Office.'

Gilbert Shaw Whitham was born in 1889, educated privately in Chile, 1910-14, and Inns of Court, 1914-15; commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 10th Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, 10 February 1915; Lieutenant, 5 July 1915. Served in France from 10 July 1915, but after being wounded was employed by the Ministry of Munitions at H.M. Factory, Queensferry, 1916-17; Headquarters Department of Explosive Supply, 1917-20; Secretary Factories Branch, 1918-20; War Office, 1920, under the Director-General of Factories; Superintendent H.M. Factory, Gretna, 1921; Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories; Director of Industrial Planning (War Office), 1936; Director of Ammunition Production, 1939; Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Supply, 1941; Head of British Mission (Supply) to Turkey, September 1941; Head of Production Office, Palestine, 1942; Director-General of Production Services (Ministry of Supply, 1943; Deputy Chief (General) of the Economic Division, Control Commission for Germany, 1945; Chief of the Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Division, Control Commission for Germany (British Element), 1945-50. Retired to Okehampton, Devon, and died on 20 August 1970.

x397 *Three: Private A. F. Platt, Army Service Corps*

1914-15 Star (SS-9471 Pte. A. F. Platt. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (SS-9471 Pte. A. F. Platt. A.S.C.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Second Lieutenant E. C. Platt, Royal Field Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. E. C. Platt.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Driver W. J. Platt, Army Service Corps

British War and Victory Medals (T4-275178 Dvr. W. J. Platt. A.S.C.) *number officially corrected on both, very fine* (7) £80-£100

Alfred F. Platt attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 May 1915, being awarded a Silver War Badge.

Evan Crawford Platt was commissioned second lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 May 1916, being awarded a Silver War Badge.

x398 *Three: Corporal E. Platt, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force*

1914-15 Star (4921 2.A.M. E. Platt. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (4921. Cpl. E. Platt. R.A.F.) *good very fine* (3) £80-£100

Sold with a R.F.C. cap badge and two R.F.C. buttons.

399 *Three: Captain G. St. J. Richardson, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, Indian Army, who died of wounds on the first day of the Battle of Kut al Amara on 7 December 1915*

1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. St. J. Richardson); Memorial Plaque (Garnet St. John Richardson); Memorial Scroll 'Lieut. Garnet St. John Richardson, 7th Rajputs', with a portrait newspaper cutting photograph of the recipient and a small silver life-saving medal, all mounted in a glazed display frame, *the scroll 'corrected' to read 'Captain Garnet St.-John Richardson, D.C.O. 7th Rajputs. 1915', otherwise nearly extremely fine* (4) £280-£320

Garnet St. John Richardson, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel W. St. J. Richardson, was commissioned second lieutenant, Unattached List for Indian Army, from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on 8 September 1909 and was posted to the 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs on 27 December 1910. He was promoted lieutenant on 8 December 1911, and captain on 1 September 1915 (although his promotion to captain was not formally gazetted until after his death). He died of wounds on 7 December 1915, on the first day of the battle of Kut al Amara, and is buried in Amara War Cemetery, Iraq.

Note: Owing to the fact that the medals are held in a glazed display frame the reverse of the 1914-15 Star has not been seen. Consequently this lot is sold as viewed and not subject to return.

400 *Three: Captain A. H. B. Walling, Indian Army Reserve of Officers*

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. A. H. B. Walling. I.A.R.O.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. H. B. Walling.) mounted as worn, *slightly later issues, nearly extremely fine* (3) £60-£80

Sold with the recipient's cap badge; and copied research.

x401 *Pair: Warrant Officer Class II S. Allen, M.M., Canadian Field Artillery*

1914-15 Star (83355 Cpl. S. Allen. Can. Fd. Art.); British War Medal 1914-20 (83355 W.O. Cl. 2. S. Allen. C.F.A.) *edge bruising and contact marks, worn, therefore fair to fine* (2) £50-£70

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

Sidney Allen was born in London, England, on 4 June 1885, and having emigrated to Canada attested for service with the Canadian Field Artillery in Toronto on 1 December 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 September 1915; was advanced Warrant Officer Class II on 18 August 1917; and was awarded the Military Medal. He was discharged in Canada on 21 May 1919.

402 *Pair: Private R. W. Clearwater, 6th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, Canadian Infantry*
1914-15 Star (73533 Pte. R. W. Clearwater 6-Can. Inf. Bde. Hdqtrs.); British War Medal 1914-20 (73533 Pte. R. W. Clearwater. 6-Can. I. Bde. H.Q.) *nearly very fine*

Pair: Sergeant J. S. Hibberd, Canadian Cyclist Battalion, later commissioned Lieutenant in the 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, with whom he died of wounds whilst serving near Cambrai, 29 September 1918
British War and Victory Medals (16848 Sjt. J. S. Hibberd. Can. Cyclist Bn.) *suspension claw loose on BWM, otherwise good very fine (4)* £100-£140

Ralph Wesley Clearwater was born in Groton, South Dakota, U.S.A. in April 1897. He was a motor vehicle mechanic by trade, and served during the Great War with 28th Battalion (Northwest), Canadian Infantry and 6th Infantry Brigade, Canadian Infantry.

John Swallow Hibberd was born in Devizes, Wiltshire in July 1878. He served initially served with the Canadian Cyclist Battalion, before being commissioned into the 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry.

Lieutenant Hibberd 'Died of Wounds [29 September 1918] - while second in command of "D" Company, which was marching to the rear near Cambrai under enemy shell fire, he was wounded in the stomach by shrapnel from an enemy shell which burst close to him. His wounds were dressed, and he was carried to the dressing station of the 50th Canadian Infantry Battalion and later evacuated to No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station where he died.' (CEF Burial Registers refers)

Lieutenant Hibberd is buried in the Duisans British Cemetery, Etrun, Pas de Calais, France.

x403 *Pair: Private G. B. Alexander, 1st Canadian Infantry, who died of wounds on 22 June 1915*
1914-15 Star (18613 Pte. P. [sic] B. Alexander. 1/Can: Inf.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (18613 Pte. G. B. Alexander. 1-Can. Inf.) *very fine*

Pair: Private A. Buchanan, 3rd Canadian Infantry
1914-15 Star (18319 Pte. A. Buchanan. 3/Can. Inf.); British War Medal 1914-20 (19319 Pte. A. Buchanan 3-Can. Inf.) *very fine*

Pair: Private J. A. Kidd, 5th Canadian Infantry
1914-15 Star (424168 Pte. J. A. Kidd. 5/Can: Inf.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (424168 Pte. J. A. Kidd. 5-Can. Inf.) *very fine*

Pair: Private W. J. Hodson, 19th Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on 5 June 1916
1914-15 Star (55859 Pte. W. J. Hodson. 19/Can: Inf.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (55859 Pte. W. J. Hodson. 19-Can. Inf.) *very fine*

Pair: Private E. Robitaille, Canadian Army Medical Corps
1914-15 Star (32899 Pte. E. Robitaille. Can: A.M.C.); British War Medal 1914-20 (32899 Pte. E. Robitaille. C.A.M.C.) *some polishing, otherwise good very fine (10)* £120-£160

George Bertram Alexander was born in Christchurch, New Zealand, on 9 September 1872. He attested for service during the Great War on 23 September 1914, declaring previous military service with the Cape Mounted Rifles from 1886-89. He served on the Western Front with the 1st Canadian Infantry from 26 April 1915 and died of wounds on 22 June 1915. He is buried in St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen, France.

William James Hodson was born in Bolton, Lancashire. A Boer War veteran who served previously with the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, he attested in Toronto, for the 19th Canadian Infantry, on 11 November 1914, for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front from 14 September 1915 and was killed in action on 14 June 1916 in the trenches at The Bluff, Ypres. He is buried in Reninghelst New Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold with copied service records.

x404 *Pair: Sergeant M. Theunissen, 7th, late 13th Dismounted Rifles*
1914-15 Star (Sjt. M. Theunissen 13th Dismtd. Rfls.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Sjt. M. Theunissen. 7th Dismtd. Rfls.) *very fine*

Pair: William Jack, Mercantile Marine
British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (William Jack) *some staining to MMWM, very fine*

Pair: Sergeant J. Conyers, South African Service Corps
British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Sjt. J. Conyers. S.A.S.C.) *very fine*

Pair: Sapper E. Morgan, South African Railway Overseas Dominion Section
British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Spr. E. Morgan. S.A.R.O.D.S.) *very fine*

Pair: Sergeant R. Burton, 1st South African Infantry
British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Sjt. R. Burton. 1st S.A.I.); together with a Silver War Badge No. SA 4488, *very fine (10)* £120-£160

405 *Four: Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant A. C. Catterall, 2nd Mounted Rifles (Natal Carbineers), late South African Service Corps*

1914-15 Star, *naming crudely erased*; British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. A. C. Catterall); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (No 37417 S.Q.M.S. A. C. Catterall, 2nd M.R. (Carbs.) *minor official correction to surname on last, minor contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine (4)* £80-£100

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient alongside his mother before going off to War.

406 Family Group:**Three: Gunner A. Jukes, 12th Citizen Battery, South African Artillery**

1914-15 Star (Gnr. A. Jukes 12th Cit. Batt.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Gnr. A. Jukes. 12th Cit. Batt.) the BWM and VM both in *slightly crushed* named card boxes of issue, *good very fine*

Pair: Warrant Officer Class I D. L. Jukes

Rhodesia, General Service Medal, with M.F.C. bronze pick emblem on riband (597 WO 1 D. L. Jukes); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Rhodesia (597 WO I Jukes D.L.) mounted as worn, *extremely fine* (5) £300-£400

Sold with various buttons and other ephemera.

x407 Pair: **Able Seaman M. Gibb, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War**

British War and Victory Medals (R.2148 M. Gibb. A.B. R.N.V.R.); together with a silver cigarette case, the lid inscribed 'To M. Gibb, As a souvenir of captivity at Graudenz - Germany, in 1918, From 2/Lt. N. Gardiner, 2/Lt. J. A. Schofield, R.S.M. H. Bingham.', *extremely fine* (3) £100-£140

408 Pair: **Private L. J. Cross, Berkshire Yeomanry, who was killed in action during the Battle of Jerusalem, on 27 November 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (2871 Pte. L. J. Cross. Berks. Yeo.) *slight edge knocks and contact marks, otherwise very fine*

Pair: Private H. Clark, Leicestershire Regiment, who was taken prisoner on the Western Front on 24 March 1917

British War and Victory Medals (6196 Pte. H. Clark. Leic. R.) in named card box of issue and outer packaging, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £80-£100

Leeman J. Cross was born in Cottisford, Northamptonshire and attested at Brackley, Northamptonshire for the Berkshire Yeomanry for service during the Great War. He was killed in action on 27 November 1917, during the Battle of Jerusalem. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.

Herbert Clark attested for the Leicestershire Regiment on 10 May 1916 and served with the 2nd/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, where he was taken Prisoner of War on 24 March 1917. The following article appeared in *The Yorkshire Evening News* on 4 July 1918:

'Fifteen weeks of suspense - Fifteen terrible weeks of anxiety have been followed by glad tidings to York parents. On March 24th last Private Herbert Clark, Leicestershire Regiment, youngest son of Mr. & Mrs. Clark, 36 Thorpe Street, Searcroft Road, was posted missing. All efforts to trace him had failed, but this morning's post brought a card from him, dated May 26th, which showed that he is a prisoner of war at Limburg, Germany. Private Clark, at the time of writing, was quite well. He must have written previously to his parents, acquainting them with his whereabouts, as on the card he states that he presumed they had received a letter he sent them. That letter has not yet come to hand, a fact that has intensified the stress under which the parents have been living. Private Clark is 20 years of age, he enlisted in May 1916, and had been on active service since February 1917. In civil life he was a clerk in the District Superintendent's Office, North Eastern Railway. His brother, Private Arthur Clark, has been at the front with the Liverpool Regiment since December, 1916.'

Sold together with original newspaper clipping, typed transcript of same, original certificate of Transfer to Reserve, and original facsimile named letter from H.M. the King sent to returned prisoners, post war.

409 Pair: **Gunner I. W. Rigozzi, Royal Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (L-33554 Gnr. I. W. Rigozzi. R.A.) *very fine*

Pair: Private E. Syder, Royal Lancaster Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (32155 Pte. E. Syder. R. Lanc. R.) *very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**558038 Pte. B. Lavendofsky. Labour Corps.**); together with the recipient's University of London Chess Club Medal (B. Lavendofsky, 1912) *very fine* (5) £50-£70

410 Ten: **Naik Abdul Rahman, Royal Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (10171 L-Nk. Abdul Raman, 125 Baty. R.F.A.) '152 Baty' on VM; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, Palestine (10170 Dvr. Abdul Rahman. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; India Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Indian Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (10170 Nk. Abdul Rahman, R.A.) mounted for wearing, *nearly very fine* (10) £160-£200

411 *Pair: Private L. R. V. Presslee, Hampshire Regiment, who was later Railway Signaller and principal witness of the Lewisham Railway Disaster, 4 December 1957, which resulted in 90 fatalities and 173 further passengers injured, the third-worst railway accident in Britain; at the subsequent Inquiry Presslee was acquitted of all blame*

British War and Victory Medals (3752 Pte. L. R. V. Pressley [sic]. Hamps. R.) *nearly very fine* (2)

£80-£100

Laban Presslee (1899-1961) was born in Petersfield, Hampshire, on 23 August 1899, and served with the 4th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front. Following the cessation of hostilities he was employed as a Railway Signaller with the Southern Railway Company, and is recorded in the 1939 Register residing at 20 Beauval Road, Camberwell, where his occupation is given as 'Railway Signaller.'

The Lewisham Railway Disaster

Presslee was on-shift at the St John's signal box on the evening of 4 December 1957, as signaller in charge of the 'Down Side', at the time of the Lewisham Train Disaster, which killed ninety passengers and injured a further one hundred and seventy-three; being to this day, the third worst railway accident in the United Kingdom. On this evening, during dense fog, the Cannon Street to Ramsgate 'Battle of Britain' Class No. 34066 'Spitfire' steam engine, hauling eleven coaches with 700 passengers and travelling at about 30 miles per hour, passed through a Red signal and crashed into the rear of the stationary 5:18 p.m. Charing Cross to Hayes electric passenger train of ten carriages with nearly 1,500 passengers which was being held at a red signal at Parks Street Junction; the force of impact dislodging a steel column supporting two of four heavy girders of an overhead bridge causing their collapse onto the coaches below. The Court accepted Presslee's detailed witness statement which was supported by a fellow signaller and two booking lads that having signalled the 'Hayes' train to proceed with caution, he had signalled the following 'Ramsgate' train to proceed as far as Signal L.18 which was showing a clear Red. The Ministry of Transport Inquiry concluded that the driver of the 'Ramsgate' train had failed to reduce speed after passing L.16 and L.17 signals which were showing the correct Double Yellow and Yellow warnings at distances of 892 yards and 469 yards respectively from signal L.18, and as a consequence was unable to effectively apply the brakes when travelling at speed towards the Red signal. Charged with manslaughter, the driver was acquitted after two trials.

Presslee died in Paddington on 26 October 1961.

Sold with copied research including a copy of the recipient's Witness Statement for the ministry of Transport Inquiry into the Lewisham Railway Disaster.

412 *Pair: Second Lieutenant A. C. Skoulding, 6th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who died of wounds received at Guillemont on 21 February 1917; in civilian life he was an Auctioneer's Clerk*

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. A. C. Skoulding) *some scratches to VM, otherwise very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**2. Lieut. P. E. Craddock.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**2. Lieut. A. W. Wood.**) *BWM extremely fine, ring altered on VM to incorporate an unofficial straight suspension, some staining, otherwise nearly very fine* (4)

£80-£100

Alfred Cecil Skoulding, an auctioneer's clerk from Melton, Suffolk, was born on 9 January 1894. He attested for the Honourable Artillery Company and served at home during the Great War, before being commissioned into the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 19 December 1916. He served on the Western Front with the 6th Battalion from 4 February 1917 and, just a few weeks later, was wounded at Guillemont by gun shot to his left buttock on 19 February 1917. He died of wounds on 21 February 1917, and is buried in Grove Town Cemetery, Meaulte, France.

Percy Ernest Craddock was born in Wantage, Oxfordshire in October 1896 and attested for the Oxford Yeomanry for service during the Great War. Appointed sergeant, he was later commissioned into Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 2nd/4th Battalion on the Western Front, where he was taken Prisoner of War.

Almerick Watkins Wood was born on 11 October 1891 in Kurseong Parsonage, Bengal. He was educated at Beaumont College, where he was both School and Boats Captain; and at Merton College, Oxford, where he rowed in the college eight in the Henley Regatta in both 1912 and 1913. He was commissioned into the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 22 September 1914, for service during the Great War, and served on the Western Front in 1915. On 10 September 1915, he was posted to the 5th Battalion and died of wounds on 26 September 1915, received the previous day at the attack on Bellewaarde Farm, during the Battle of Loos. He is buried in Poperinghe New Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.

413



Pair: Lance-Corporal W. Oliver, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action at the First Battle of Sannaiyat, Mesopotamia, on 6 April 1916

British War and Victory Medals (18846 Pte. W. Oliver. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Wallace Oliver) *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£100-£140

Wallace Oliver was born in Warley, Worcestershire and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry at Smethwick, Staffordshire. He served with the 1st Battalion in Mesopotamia, and was killed in action on 6 April 1916 during the First Battle of Sannaiyat. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

Sold together with a portion of an original postcard photograph of the recipient in uniform; and copied research.

- 414** *Five: Private T. Chappell, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (3720 Pte. T. Chappell. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.I.I.R., mounted as worn, *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine*
- Three: Private H. Tanner, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (22398 Pte. H. Tanner. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Imperial Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Henry Tanner) in Royal Mint case of issue, *contact marks, generally very fine and better (8)* £70-£90

Henry Tanner attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with them during the Great War. He later worked as a Blacksmith Fitter with the War Office and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal on his retirement in 1960 (*London Gazette* 30 September 1960).

- 415** *Pair: Private G. H. Jeffrey, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 16 September 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (24562 Pte. G. H. Jeffrey. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Henry George [sic] Jeffrey) in card envelope, *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

George Henry Jeffrey was born in Buckingham and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, serving with the 2nd/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He died of wounds on 16 September 1918 and is buried in St. Venant Communal Cemetery, France.

- 416** *Four: Private H. C. Jones, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (285029 Pte. H. C. Jones. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Defence Medal, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. Henry Charles Jones, The Gardens, Chequers, Butlers Cross, Bucks'; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Herbert [sic] C. Jones) the Defence Medal in named card box of issue, *some contact marks, otherwise very fine or better (4)* £70-£90

Henry Charles Jones attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 3 April 1915 and served with the 2/1st Buckinghamshire Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was discharged as a consequence of wounds on 31 May 1918 and was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 397981. Given the address on the card box of issue for his Defence Medal he was presumably employed during the Second World War as a gardener at the Prime Minister's official country residence Chequers.

- x417** *Pair: Private F. G. Richardson, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (23650 Pte. F. G. Richardson. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) both in named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £70-£90

Sold with the recipient's Soldiers' Service and Pay Book; cap badges, shoulder titles, oiler, button cleaner, and other miscellaneous items; including two unrelated unofficial coronation medals, both silver-gilt the first for the proposed Coronation of Edward VIII, unnamed; the second of for the Coronation of George VI, the reverse engraved '**W. Leuw**', with London Guildhall suspension bar; and a Primrose League Badge, with 5 'Special Service' clasps, for 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1898.

- 418** *Pair: Second Lieutenant J. N. Wissett, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 4 June 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. N. Wissett.) with a portrait photograph of the recipient, all mounted in a glazed display frame, *about extremely fine (2)* £60-£80

John Noel Wissett, of Liverpool, was commissioned second lieutenant in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment on 1 August 1917 and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 September 1917. He was killed in action on 4 June 1918 and is buried in Couin New British Cemetery, France.

- 419** *Pair: Private P. J. Allen, Royal Berkshire Regiment, late Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 5 December 1917*
 British War and Victory Medals (27567 Pte. P. J. Allen. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Percy John Allen) *glue residue to reverse of plaque, otherwise very fine and better (3)* £100-£140

Percy John Allen was born in Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire in 1881 and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front before transferring to the 2nd/4th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, and was killed in action on 5 December 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Cambrai Memorial, France.

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- x420** *Three:* **Private L. A. Burton, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who was twice wounded during the Great War, and later served with the British South Africa Police**
 British War and Victory Medals (39158 Pte. L. A. Burton. K.O.Y.L.I.); War Medal 1939-45; together with the recipient's riband bar, *good very fine*
 1939-45 Star (3); Atlantic Star (2); Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star (2); Defence Medal (3); War Medal 1939-45 (3); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; together with an *erased* Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp Minesweeping 1945-51, *generally good very fine* (21) £100-£140
- Laurence Albert Brown** attested for the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in 1917 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front, being wounded at Passchendaele, and then gassed at Minchy-le-Prieux. Following the end of the War he attested as a trooper in the British South Africa Police on 18 June 1920, and retired twenty years later with the rank of inspector. He died in Gwelo on 12 July 1966.
 Sold with a copy of the recipient's obituary as published in *Outpost*, Septemebr 1966, containing a photograph of the recipient.
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- 421** *Pair:* **Corporal S. T. W. Bonnar, Royal Air Force**
 British War and Victory Medals (218873. Cpl. S. T. Bonnar. R.A.F.) *nearly extremely fine*
- Pair:* **Private F. P. Townsend, Royal Air Force**
 British War and Victory Medals (93216. Pte. 1. F. P. Townsend. R.A.F.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (4) £70-£90
-
- 422** *Pair:* **Nursing Sister Dora M. Sanderson, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve**
 British War and Victory Medals (N. Sister D. M. Sanderson.); together with an Overseas Nursing Association cape badge, bronze, *good very fine* (3) £60-£80
-
- x423** *Pair:* **Miss Edith Platt, Voluntary Aid Detachment**
 British War and Victory Medals (E. Platt. V.A.D.) *very fine* (2) £60-£80
- Miss Edith Platt** served with the Voluntary Aid Detachment during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 October 1918.
-
- 424** *Pair:* **Captain J. H. Field, C.S.I., 19th Agra Company, Indian Defence Force, late Royal Engineers**
 British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. H. Field.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £70-£90
- C.S.I. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.
- James Harmann Field** was born in Islington, Middlesex, on 23 December 1872 and was educated at Highgate Grammar School and St. John's College, Cambridge. He served as meteorologist with the Indian Meteorological Department, and was ultimately advanced Director-General of Observatories in December 1924. During the Great War he served as a captain in the 19th Agra Company, Indian Defence Force from 1 April 1917. He retired from the Indian Meteorological Department in March 1928, and for his services was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. He died on 19 May 1937.
 Sold with copied research.
-
- x425** *Pair:* **Acting Captain C. G. Hards, East African Labour Corps**
 British War and Victory Medals (A. Capt. C. G. Hards.) *edge bruising, very fine*
- Pair:* **Lieutenant C. E. Dobbs, Canadian Forces**
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. E. Dobbs.) *suspension ring missing from VM, otherwise very fine*
- Pair:* **Lieutenant P. C. Marsh, Canadian Forces**
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. P. C. Marsh.) *edge bruise to BWM, otherwise generally very fine* (6) £80-£100
- Cuthbert Gordon Hards** was born in Grahamstown, Eastern Cape, South Africa on 28 June 1891 and served with the East African Labour Corps during the Great War. He died in Salisbury, Rhodesia, on 24 April 1943.
- Conway Edward Dobbs** was born on 20 October 1895 and attested for service with the Remount Depot, Canadian Expeditionary Force on 13 April 1915, and served on the Western Front from 5 June 1915. After various spells in hospital due to venereal disease, he returned to duty and was commissioned into the 6th Reserve Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force on 28 April 1917. Returning to France, he received a fracture to his leg caused by an accident with a gun wheel carriage, which exacerbated his illness. Returning to Canada, he was struck from the strength on 3 December 1917.
- Percy Clark Marsh** was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba on 20 November 1894 and attested for the Canadian Expeditionary Force on 7 July 1915.
 Sold with copied service papers.

- x426** *Pair: **Acting Bombardier J. A. Corp, Canadian Field Artillery***
 British War and Victory Medals (91362 A. Bmbr. J. A. Corp. C.F.A.) mounted for wear, *contact marks, generally very fine*
- Pair: **Gunner A. T. Jackson, Canadian Field Artillery***
 British War and Victory Medals (348497 Gnr. A. T. Jackson. C.F.A.) *contact marks, nearly very fine*
- Pair: **Sapper R. Crawford, Canadian Engineers***
 British War and Victory Medals (2007901 Spr. R. Crawford. C.E.) *very fine*
- Pair: **Private L. H. Drennan, 24th Canadian Infantry***
 British War and Victory Medals (1057243 Pte. L. H. Drennan. 24-Can. Inf.) mounted for wear, *generally very fine*
- Pair: **Sergeant R. Robinson, Canadian Army Medical Corps***
 British War and Victory Medals (100535 Sjt. R. Robinson. C.A.M.C.) *contact marks, good very fine*
- Pair: **Private H. J. Tracey, Canadian Forestry Corps***
 British War and Victory Medals (2245593 Pte. H. J. Tracey. C.F.C.) *very fine (12)* £140-£180
- Sold with copied service records.

- x427** *Pair: **Private J. Stewart, 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 1 October 1916***
 British War and Victory Medals (186707 Pte. J. Stewart. 1- C.M.R.) *contact marks, otherwise very fine*
- Pair: **Private D. H. Chater, 75th Canadian Infantry***
 British War and Victory Medals (164601 Pte. D. H. Chater. 75-Can. Inf.); with aluminium identity disc, *contact marks, nearly very fine*
- Pair: **Private F. Fairbrother, 75th Canadian Infantry***
 British War and Victory Medals (3032618 Pte. F. Fairbrother. 75 - Can. Inf.) *traces of verdigris, nearly very fine (6)* £80-£100

John Stewart, from Arnaud, Manitoba, was born in Callander, Scotland on 24 May 1880 and attested for 90th Canadian Infantry on 15 November 1915. Taken on the strength of the 11th Canadian Infantry, he transferred to the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles and served with them on the Western Front from 28 August 1916 and was reported missing, later confirmed as being killed in action, on 1 October 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial, France.

Sold with copied service papers.

- x428** *Pair: **Private J. McNab, 78th Canadian Infantry, who died on 16 November 1918***
 British War and Victory Medals (922313 Pte. J. McNab. 78 - Can. Inf.) *traces of verdigris, edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine*
- Pair: **Private W. A. G. Unwin, 78th Canadian Infantry***
 British War and Victory Medals (624621 Pte. W. A. G. Unwin. 78 - Can. Inf.) *generally very fine*
- Pair: **Private W. W. Johnson, 102nd Canadian Infantry***
 British War and Victory Medals (3107008 Pte. W. W. Johnson. 102 - Can. Inf.) with lid of named card box of issue, *good very fine*
- Pair: **Private J. Maunder, 102nd Canadian Infantry***
 British War and Victory Medals (3314032 Pte. J. Maunder. 102 - Can. Inf.) *very fine (8)* £100-£140

James McNab, a farmer from Bungalls, Saskatchewan, was born on 20 December 1879 and attested for service with the 90th Canadian Infantry on 22 April 1916. He served overseas with the 78th Canadian Infantry and died in England on 16 November 1918. He is buried in Birmingham (Witton) Cemetery.

Sold with copied service papers.

- 429** *Pair: **Sergeant F. W. Price, South African Native Labour Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches***
 British War and Bilingual Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Sjt. F. W. Price. S.A.N.L.C.) *very fine*
- Pair: **Private J. P. Law, 11th Battalion, South African Native Labour Corps***
 British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. J. P. Law. 11-S.A.I.) both with named card boxes of issue, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £50-£70

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 July 1919.

Sold with a photographic image of Private Law in later life.

430 Pair: **Armourer H. A. Stevenson, Royal Navy**

British War Medal 1914-20 (343614 H. A. Stevenson. Armr. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (343614 H. A. Stevenson., Armr. Mate. H.M.S. Dido.) *very fine* (2) £50-£70

Harry Augustus Stevenson was born in Portsmouth on 1 February 1883 and joined the Royal Navy on 2 August 1900. He served during the Great War in the depot ship, H.M.S. *Dido* in Essex, which confirms his British War Medal as his sole campaign medal entitlement. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 27 August 1915, he was advanced Armourer on 11 February 1922 before his discharge on 9 August 1922.

431 Pair: **Miss Irene S. Bald, Voluntary Aid Detachment**

British War Medal 1914-20 (I. S. Bald. V.A.D.); Voluntary Medical Service Medal, with Second Award Bar (Irene S. Bald.) *edge bruise to latter, very fine* (2) £60-£80

Irene Stephanie Bald was born in Brentwood, Essex, on 26 December 1880, the daughter of Captain R. B. Bald, 44th Foot, and joined the Voluntary Aid Detachment following the outbreak of the Great War, receiving her basic nurse training 'Under Sisters in Wards' at the London Hospital from 8 September to 8 December 1914. She then served at the Camberley Military Hospital until April 1915 when she embarked for Malta, serving at the Hamrun School Military Hospital from 8 May 1915 to 9 November 1915.

Hamrun School Military Hospital, the first hospital of its type in Malta, was equipped with 106 beds, and received its first patients on 10 June 1915, every bed being filled in less than an hour. Hamrun Hospital was run at first under the aegis of the British Red Cross Society, which defrayed the maintenance charges, providing also drugs and dressings. The nursing duties were performed by the No. 1 Mediterranean Nursing Unit - a voluntary body of ladies organised by Lady Ian Hamilton, with an officer of the R.A.M.C. in overall charge. The hospital was a success from the very beginning, and later in November, 1915, was entirely converted into an officers' hospital with 80 beds, for which it was eminently suitable. In the same month Hamrun came entirely under the military authorities.

Miss Bald returned to England to serve once more at the Camberley Military Hospital in November 1915, and was subsequently employed at Hill Street Hospital and Garland Home Hospital until 30 March 1918. She is recorded in the 1939 Register, residing at 'Fircroft, Crawley Hill,' Stockwood, where she is described as 'Commander VAD Surrey 12, BRCS'. She died at Donnington House Nursing Home, Camberley, on 2 June 1951.

Sold with copied research.

432 Three: **Mr E. F. Thomas, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, District Magistrate of Malabar during the Moplah Rebellion there in 1921-22**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Lt. E. F. Thomas.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (E. F. Thomas. Dist. Mgte.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Trooper E. F. Thomas. S. Prov. M. Rif. A.F.I.) mounted as worn, *toned, nearly extremely fine* (3) £500-£700

Edward Francis Thomas was born on 30 June 1880, and was educated at St Paul's School and Trinity College, Oxford. He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1903 and arrived in Madras the following year. Passing through the usual stages of assistant collector and magistrate, he was temporarily attached to the Indian Police; Secretary, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1915; joined Indian Army Reserve and was attached to Army H. Q., India, 1917; collector and district magistrate, Malabar, 1919, and held this position when the Moplah rebellion broke out on 21 August 1921 (created C.I.E. 1922); Director of Industries, Madras, 1922-26; joined Board of Revenue, 1931; First Member Board of Revenue, 1935-38. He was created C.S.I. in 1935 and retired in 1938, living in Durban, South Africa, until his death on 10 August 1954.

Sold with extract from *The History of the Madras Police* covering the significant part played by District Magistrate Thomas during the Moplah rebellion, and specifically with regard to the murder of Assistant Superintendent of Police C. B. Lancaster (whose medal was sold in these rooms on 18 September 2014).

433 Six: **Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. N. Watson, Royal Artillery**

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Lieut. J. C. N. Watson. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Major J. C. N. Watson. R.A.) together with group of six miniature dress medal, the last lacking Malaya clasp, both sets mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £500-£700

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 May 1946 (Mediterranean theatre).

Captain Watson was promoted to Major on 1 July 1946, and retired due to disability on 27 June 1953, with Hon. rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.



A well-documented group of four awarded to Able Seaman R. J. Laxton, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Exeter in action against the Graf Spee at the Battle of the River Plate on 13 December 1939

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (4)

£400-£500

Reginald James Laxton served as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Exeter* prior to the Second World War, and was serving in her during her tour of South America. Remaining in her following the outbreak of the Second World War, he was serving in her during the engagement with H.M.S. *Ajax* and H.M.S. *Achilles* against the German pocket battleship *Graf Spee* during the Battle of the River Plate, 13 December 1939.

Sold with the following related archive:

- i) An official H.M.S. *Exeter* tour photograph album.
- ii) A large quantity of photographs, both family and service related.
- iii) A 'Crossing the line' certificate from H.M.S. *Exeter*, mounted in a glazed display frame.
- iv) Two silver sporting medals, both named to the recipient; and two white metal Jubilee and Coronation Medals for 1935 and 1937
- v) Two pairs of binoculars; a brass Naval rowlock; and other ephemera.

435 *Eight:* **Gunner J. C. Harrison, Royal Artillery**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (1055141 Gnr. J. C. Harrison. R.A.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (1055141 Gnr. J. C. Harrison. R.A.) mounted as worn, *edge bruise to GSM, generally very fine and better* (8)

£140-£180

x436 *Four:* **Gunner N. Platt, Royal Artillery**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (3450699 Gnr. N. Platt. R.A.) *good very fine* (4)

£50-£70

437

**Five: Major J. S. Fraser, Royal Engineers**

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with named card box of issue, addressed to 'Maj. J. S. Fraser, 28 Woodmill Terrace, Dunfermline, Fife'; Army Emergency Reserve Decoration, E.I.I.R., reverse officially dated 1961, with Second Award Bar, the reverse of this officially dated 1961, with integral top riband bar, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, Long Service 1958 (John S. Fraser) in named 'Fife' card box of issue; together with the recipient's King's Badge, in card box of issue; silver identity bracelet '67377 Major J. S. Fraser Pres.'; and the recipient's Regular Army Reserve of Officers lapel badge, *extremely fine* (5)

£300-£400

John Strachan Fraser was born in Stirling on 14 March 1908, the son of John Fraser, architect of Dunfermline, and the older brother of Major Colin Campbell Fraser. Between 1925 and 1928 he attended classes at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art, before starting his working life with Dick Peddie and Walker Todd. Whilst working, he continued his studies and was admitted Associate of ARIBA in 1931. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers Supplementary Reserve of Officers in March 1936, and served during the Second World War, rising to the rank of acting major. His wartime service is largely unknown; however, it is known he was invalided at some point and received the King's Badge. In 1949, he was promoted captain in Reserve of Officers and was awarded the Army Emergency Reserve Decoration with a Second Award Bar in 1961 (*London Gazette* 19 September 1961). He relinquished his commission in the Regular Army Reserve of Officers in 1963, having reached the age limit, retaining the rank of honorary major. He died in Dunfermline on 24 March 1990.

Sold with the recipient's riband bar, the E.R.D. with two rosettes; named enclosure for the Reservists' Badge; and copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.

For the M.C. group awarded to the recipient's brother Major C. C. Fraser, see Lot 159.

438 Six: Signalman H. Burland, Royal Signals, late Royal West Kent Regiment

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22773564 Sigm. H. Burland. R. Sigs.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (22773564 Sig. H. Burland. R. Sigs.) *nearly extremely fine* (6)

£180-£220

Harry Burland was born on 2 January 1922, and was a bricklayer's labourer living in Bury when he enlisted into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment (5126792) on 15 January 1942. Posted to the 20th Royal Fusiliers he proceeded with them to India, sailing on 14 January 1943. Arriving in March 1943 to commence jungle training, Fusilier Burland was posted to the 4th Royal West Kent Regiment on 1 December 1943. Active service followed in the Arakan including operations to capture the Razabil Fortress. On 10 March 1944, he was evacuated to 125 Indian General Hospital, re-joining the 4th Battalion in July 1944. A further period in hospital, due to jungle sickness followed in January 1945. After service in rear H.Q. 161st Brigade, he joined for the last time the West Kents. Arriving home in February 1946, he was discharged in April. Burland attested for service in the Royal Signals in October 1951, and saw service in Korea from September 1952 to October 1953, Singapore and Malaya (7 Medium Wireless Troop). Arriving home in May 1955, he served in B.A.O.R. until discharged in January 1957. He subsequently became an Air Ministry teleprinter operator and died on 18 October 1964, at his home in Bury.

Sold with copied resume of service history and copied birth and marriage certificate

439 Four: Attributed to Private W. Wylie, Royal Scots, 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, *extremely fine* (4)

£60-£80

Provenance: Sold by Order of the recipient's family.

William Wylie was born in Belfast and attested for the Royal Scots at Armagh. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Second World War, and 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*. Having been informed that it was an armed Japanese ship, the United States submarine *Grouper* torpedoed the *Lisbon Maru* in the South China Sea on 1 October 1942; 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; some of the artillery could be heard singing "It's a long way to Tipperary" during the disaster. Wylie has no known grave and is commemorated on the Sai Wan Memorial, Hong Kong.

Sold with a letter to the recipient's son from the Scottish National War Memorial, dated October 2013; a photographic image of the recipient; and other research.

x440 *Three:* **Private H. Oliver, Leicestershire Regiment, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War during the Second World War**

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4859479 Pte H Oliver Leicester) mounted as worn, the last stamped 'R' for Replacement, *very fine* (3) £60-£80

H. Oliver was captured and taken prisoner of war whilst serving with the British Expeditionary Force, and was held at Stalag 20A at Thorn Padgorz.

441 *Four:* **Private H. S. Cribbes, Army Catering Corps, late Seaforth Highlanders**

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (2823392 Pte. H. Cribbes. A.C.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (4) £140-£180

Harry Scott Cribbs was born on 29 August 1908, at Falkirk, Stirlingshire. His father, a respected doctor, died after an accident in February 1912. Harry Cribbs was a clerk when he emigrated with his brother and mother to Canada in April 1926. Returning to Scotland in June 1932, he joined the Seaforth Highlanders (TA) on 8 November 1939. Joining the 6th Battalion on 18 April 1940, he was taken prisoner of war at Vimy Ridge on 23 May 1940. Held at Camp 20A (Thorn Podgorz) he was released in April 1945. Released to reserve on 23 February 1946, Cribbs re-enlisted into the 1st Seaforths in September 1946. He served in Singapore until July 1950 with the Seaforths and, from August 1949, the Army Catering Corps as a voluntary transfer. In September 1951 he embarked for Japan and saw service in Korea as a cook attached to 28 Company, Royal Army Service Corps. Leaving Korea in May 1953, he was attached to several R.A. units until discharged in September 1957. Harry Cribbs died in Colchester in December 1985 aged 77.

Sold with copied resume of service history.

442 *Five:* **Attributed to J. Greaves**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'J. Greaves Esq., 16 Grange Road, Rawtenmall, Rossendale'; together with the recipient's two card identity discs and the remnants of a silver identity bracelet' 7931609 J. Greaves', *good very fine*

An unattributed group of four to a member of the Calcutta Police

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; together with two scarce Calcutta Police Force Badges; a cloth arm badge; and other ephemera, *very fine* (9) £100-£140

443 *Five:* **Major Amar Singh, Patiala State Force**

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45 (2750 Maj. Amar Singh, Patiala S.F.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Indian Independence Medal 1947 (2750 Capt. Amar Singh, Patial S.F.) *nearly very fine*

Five: **J. Whittaker, Australian Forces**

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially named 'NX60581 J. Whittaker', mounted as worn, *extremely fine*

1939-45 Star; Defence Medal; India Service Medal (**6206 Sep. Kartar Singh, Patiala S.F.**); Coronation 1937 (**4560. Hav. Bostan Khan 8th. P.R.**) contemporarily engraved naming; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, India (**A-C.S.M. G. E. Garhham, Cal. Prs. Bn., A.F.I.**) *generally very fine* (15) £80-£100

x444 *Four:* **Captain L. J. Stevens, Kenyan Forces**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Kenya (Capt. L. J. Stevens.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) £70-£90

x445 *Four:* **I. C. H. Sanders, South African Forces**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '111273 I. C. H. Sanders', *very fine*

Four: **W. M. Yunnie, 14th Armoured Brigade, South African Forces**

Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '215985 W. M. Yunnie', mounted for wear, *contact marks, nearly very fine*

Four: **A. H. Richey, South African Forces**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '234470 A. H. Richey', *contact marks, nearly very fine* (12) £80-£100

William Milne Yunnie is, according to his service papers, also entitled to the 1939-45 Star.

Sold with copied service papers.

Five: Lieutenant B. H. Harding, Southern Rhodesian Forces, who served with the Long Range Desert Group (LRDG) from August 1944 until its disbandment, serving in Captain J. Olivey's eleven-man Z.1. Patrol in Greece

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, all unnamed as issued; Africa Service Medal 1939-45 (SR.599042 B. H. Harding); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., Rhodesia & Nyasaland (0367. Lt. B. H. Harding.) officially engraved naming, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5)
 £1,400-£1,800



Barend Hercules Harding was born at Bethlehem, Orange Free State on 19 December 1924 and attested for service in Southern Rhodesia on 26 May 1943, serving with the Rhodesian Recce Unit and the 49th Survey Company. He was posted to join the strength of the British Forces in the Central Mediterranean in July 1944 and joined legendary Long Range Desert Group on 4 August 1944, being a member of the Z1 Patrol.

Z.1 Patrol in Greece

Harding went into action in September, as part of Captain John Olivey's 11-man Rhodesian Z.1 Patrol:

'Olivey's 11 jeeps arrived in Greece by landing craft on 26 September, roaring ashore in their jeeps at Katakolon, 40 miles south of Araxos. The patrol soon became bogged down, however, Olivey noting as they drove north that "the roads [are] very bad after the recent rain". Four of the jeeps in the patrol pulled trailers, on each of which was 1,000lb of equipment for Bucket Force, and within a day of landing Olivey began to doubt that all the vehicles would stand the ordeal if the condition of the roads did not improve.

On 30 September Olivey's patrol arrived at Bucket Force's Forward HQ, a few miles west of Patras. "L" Squadron of the S.B.S. were positioned on the high ground overlooking the port, and their commander, Major Ian Patterson, was endeavouring to persuade the garrison of 900 Germans and 1,600 Greeks from a collaborationist security battalion to surrender. During the night of 3-4 October word reached Bucket Force HQ that the Germans had started withdrawing from Patras. At first light a patrol of the S.B.S., travelling in the L.R.D.G. jeeps, raced into the port and discovered that all but a German rearguard had indeed sailed out of Patras, heading east up the Gulf of Corinth towards the Corinth Canal.

The S.B.S. and the L.R.D.G. now set off in pursuit of the Germans. In a convoy of jeeps they roared along the headland overlooking the gulf, a captured 75mm German field gun hitched to the back of one of the jeeps. "Chased the enemy who were withdrawing by boat," wrote Olivey in his log, "firing with .5 Browning and 75 mm gun, from positions on the Corinth Road."

They reached Corinth on 7 October, exchanged desultory fire with the Germans on the other side of the canal and then accepted the surrender of another battalion of Greek collaborators. From Corinth Olivey received instructions to push on to the town of Megara, several miles to the north-east over a mountain road, but to leave two jeeps' worth of men in Corinth to help in the clearance of German mines. Olivey's Z1 Patrol reached Megara on 9 October and at dawn the next day assisted an S.B.S. unit to "blow the escape road that the enemy were using". With that done, they set about preparing a landing strip for the arrival of the 4th Independent Parachute Brigade led by Colonel George Jellicoe. They dropped into Megara on 12 October, a day when the wind was particularly stiff. "We were rushed to Megara airfield to help by driving alongside the paratroopers on the ground with open chutes, swinging left or right to collapse the chutes, to enable them to get to their feet", recalled Tommy Haddon, a Rhodesian trooper in Z1 Patrol. "Even so, many parachutes were not collapsing and men were swept onto the rocks along the coast running alongside the airfield."

The next day, 13 October, Z1 Patrol was among the first Allied troops to enter the Greek capital. "We proceeded over the Corinth Canal to Athens in convoys," recalled Haddon, "all the way being greeted by singing and joyful Greeks, shouting words of welcome." Once in Athens, Haddon and Z1 checked into the Grand National Hotel, though it wasn't for long. They were soon billeted in less salubrious surrounds – the old Ford factory on the main road to Piraeus.

John Olivey's patrol then "proceeded south of Florina and harassed the withdrawing enemy and proceeded to the flat country ... firing at a range of 2,000 yards, at the enemy force withdrawing up the Florina to Havrokhoma Road. Florina was occupied/captured at 1600 hours." By mid-November the Germans had been chased out of Greece and on 12 November the L.R.D.G., together with the S.B.S., returned south to Athens for what they imagined would be some well-earned rest and recuperation. But it was quickly apparent in Athens that the indolent days of the past had evaporated. The antagonism was palpable between the government of 'National Unity', who were pro-monarchy, and EAM, the predominantly communist National Liberation Front, whose military wing was ELAS, the Greek People's Liberation Army. They were still in Athens when the trouble with ELAS started and their jeep patrols rescued police from posts under fire and raided an ELAS headquarters to capture petrol and arms. Several of the party were wounded and had to be evacuated. A Greek National Guard was then being hurriedly formed, and the Rhodesians and their colleagues helped to train them while assisting in maintaining order in Athens and the neighbourhood.' (*Long Range Desert Group in the Balkans* refers).

Harding was returned upon the disbandment of the LRDG in late 1945. He returned for further service in Rhodesia and rose to the rank of lieutenant (quartermaster).

Sold with framed photograph of the 2nd Battalion, King's African Rifles Officer's Mess, June 1962, with Harding identified; a number of photographs including the recipient; and copied research that confirms that his Africa Service Medal was his only officially named Second War medal.

x447 **Three: Battery Quartermaster Sergeant A. D. Bullin, Royal Artillery**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with Second Award Bar (4529278 B.Q.M. Sjt. A. D. Bullin. R.A.) mounted as worn, *minor official correction to surname on last, good very fine (3)* £60-£80

448 **Lieutenant D. J. Arnott, Royal Rhodesia Regiment and British South Africa Police Reserve, late Royal Lincolnshire Regiment**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Southern Rhodesia (Cr. 2076 Lt. Denis [sic] J. Arnott.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Dennis J. Arnott.) *good very fine and a scarce combination of awards (4)* £240-£280

Dennis Arnott was born on 28 December 1918 and enlisted in the Rhodesia Regiment (Territorial Force) c.1938 while he was employed as a clerk. He was mobilised on 4 September 1939 but was deemed medically unfit and eventually arrived at the Bulawayo Training Camp on 31 July 1940. He was promoted corporal on 17 June 1941 and then transferred to the office of the Assistant Director of Military Training, being advanced to temporary colour sergeant on 4 February 1943. He subsequently transferred to the East African Army Service Corps and was posted to 55 (Southern Rhodesia) General Transport Company in Nairobi, Kenya, as a staff sergeant on the 25 May 1943 as a staff sergeant. He embarked for the UK to attend an officer cadet training unit in September 1944 and joined 163 (Artists Rifles) OCTU for training.

Arnott was commissioned second lieutenant in the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment on 1 December 1945, and having been advanced war substantive lieutenant relinquished his commission on 27 April 1946 on appointment to the Southern Rhodesia Forces. He returned to Southern Rhodesia on 25 May 1946 and was transferred to the Reserve of Officers on 13 June of that year. He was awarded the Efficiency Medal on 28 October 1949.

Arnott joined the British South Africa Police Reserve, Salisbury District, on the 9 June 1951 and was awarded his Special Constabulary Long Service Medal in 1962.

Sold with copied research.

449



Q.A.R.N.N.S. Nurses on the *Maine*:
Mary Hereford front right

An extremely rare 'Korean War' group of three awarded to Senior Nursing Sister Miss Mary E. Hereford, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service

War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Snr. N.S. M. E. Hereford. Q.A. R.N.N.S.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine (3)*

£1,000-£1,400

One of only 13 Korea Medals awarded to Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service.

Mary Elizabeth Hereford was born in Hereford in 1917 and served with Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service in Korea in H.M. Hospital Ship *Maine*. When the Korean War broke out the *Maine* was at Kobe, Japan, with units of the British Far East Fleet; the complement of nurses in the ship, under a Superintendent Matron, was six, together with six members of the Voluntary Aid Detachment. Placed under United States operational control on 14 July 1950, she was used for transporting wounded mostly from Pusan to Osaka or Kobe in Japan. Altogether nine voyages were made, the last returning to Kobe on 1 October 1950, before the ship was withdrawn for refit at Hong Kong. Those who served after the refit received the U.N. Medal only.

Mary Hereford subsequently married Lieutenant-Commander R. K. Wood, R.N., and died in Plymouth on 15 August 2009.

Sold with copied research including photographic images of the recipient and of H.M.H. *S. Maine*.

450 **Three: Private F. Satchwell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14459822 Pte. F. Satchwell. A. & S.H.) *with official corrections*; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14459822 Pte. F. Satchwell. A. & S.H.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £300-£400

Provenance: Massie Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 1999.

Frank Satchwell was born in Huntingdon on 11 August 1924, and was employed during the Second World War as a miner at the Littleton Colliery. He enlisted in the General Service Corps post-VE Day (as a miner in a reserved occupation he was unable to join-up during the Second World War), and was posted to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He served with the 1st Battalion in post-War Palestine, where the battalion was active from 6 November 1945 until 15 May 1948, before returning to the U.K. Based for a time at the depot at Fort George, he sailed for Hong Kong on 19 October 1949, and on 25 August 1950 the battalion departed Hong Kong bound for Korea.

Satchwell served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in Korea, and was likely recommended for a mention in despatches. In his book *The Argylls in Korea* (1952), Lieutenant-Colonel G. I. Malcolm lists Private Satchwell as having received this distinction; and in his book *Marks of Courage* (1991), Ashley Cunningham-Boothe also records Satchwell's 'M.I.D.' Malcolm, when he was writing his history, was presumably privy to information provided by the battalion's commanding officer, Colonel Neilson, and it may be speculated therefore that Satchwell may have been recommended for a 'mention', but ultimately it was not approved.

The battalion returned to Hong Kong in April 1951, and returning to the U.K. Satchwell was discharged shortly after. In civilian life he established, with his brother, a building company called 'Peter Rosa Ltd.' He died in Staffordshire on 26 July 1997.

Sold with further research.

451 Pair: **Able Seaman J. Clare, Royal Navy**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (D/JX.702822 J. Clare A.B. R.N.) *abrasions to edge at 5 o'clock*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, generally very fine (2) £80-£100

452 Pair: **Gunner J. W. Rose, Royal Artillery**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22112339 Gnr. J. W. Rose. R.A.) *unit officially corrected*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style, about extremely fine (2) £60-£80

453



Pair: **Private L. S. Davis, Gloucestershire Regiment, who served as a Bren Gunner at the Battle of Imjin River, where he was taken Prisoner of War**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (5782722 Pte. L. S. Davis. Glosters.) *number officially corrected*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, nearly extremely fine (2) £600-£800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2002.

Leslie Stanley Davis was born in Islington on 4 July 1923. On the outbreak of the Second World War, he was a motor driver's mate living with his parents in Islington. Initially serving in the Norfolk Regiment in July 1941 with a draft of approximately 30 men from the Norfolk's, he was transferred to the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment in Tunisia on 29 April 1943. After landing at Sicily, he served in Italy where he was wounded on 17 October 1943. Discharged to reserve on 30 November 1948, he became a postman in 1949. He was recalled to the colours on 9 August 1950, for service with the Gloucestershire Regiment. Leslie Davis married during his embarkation leave. At the Battle of Imjin River he served as a Bren gunner in B Company and was taken prisoner of war. He was released on 15 August 1953. Residing in Hackney, he resumed service with the Post Office and died in London in May 2003.

Sold with copied research including correspondence regarding his release as POW and copied birth and marriage certificate.

454 Pair: **Private M. F. Minton, Gloucestershire Regiment**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22415934 Pte. M. Minton. Glosters.) *first four digits of number officially corrected*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, extremely fine (2) £300-£400

Maurice Frederick Minton was born on 9 June 1932, at Westbury on Trym, Bristol. He was called up for his National Service in September 1950 and saw service in Korea, almost certainly as part of a reinforcement draft after the Imjin River engagement, returning home to Southampton aboard the troopship *Empire Fowey* on 20 December 1951. Married in 1953, the couple continued to live in Bristol.

Sold with copied research and birth certificate

455 Pair: **Private A. T. Pursloe, Gloucestershire Regiment**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22400157 Pte. A. T. Pursloe. Glosters.) *officially re-impressed naming*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, nearly very fine (2) £200-£240

Anthony ('Tony') Thomas Pursloe was born at Prestbury, near Cheltenham on 11 April 1932. Educated in Cheltenham, he worked for a car dealer and garage proprietor before commencing his National Service in the summer of 1950. It is speculated that he served in the Glosters as a post Imjin reinforcement. Married in Cheltenham in 1954, he died there aged 60 in June 1992.

Sold with copied research and birth certificate.

456 Pair: **Private J. Stevens, Gloucestershire Regiment**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22323780 Pte. J. Stevens. Glosters.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, good very fine (2)

£300-£400



Pair: Marine J. H. M. Williams, Royal Marines

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Mne J H M Williams P038915X RM); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Mne 1 J H M Williams P038915X RM) the latter in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* (2) £800-£1,000

John Henry Morris Williams served with 2 Troop, K Company, 42 Commando, Royal Marines during the South Atlantic campaign. The recipient's Personal Recollections of the campaign, including the Air Battle for San Carlos, the bombing of the *Sir Galahad* in Bluff Cove, and the Battle for Mount Harriet state:

'Even though 40 years has now passed I have many vivid and rich memories from this episode of recent British history. I feel forever fortunate to have played a part, albeit small, in this gripping campaign with a wonderful group of men, both lucky and proud, to be called Royal Marines.

My introduction to the rapidly unfolding Operation *Corporate* was dreamily surreal. I happened to be lying in the sun, on a beach in Paleocastrița, Corfu, when a 4 day old copy of the *Sun* newspaper seemed to land in front of me. The headlines jumped out and hit me for six: "Royal Marines head a Task Force to recapture the Falklands from Argentinian invasion..."

Suddenly my self-indulgent speculation of Mediterranean excess by both day and night was replaced with the excruciating fear that I was might miss out on this adventurous but arduous challenge, one whole hemisphere away. I ran to the Hotel, and called the 42 Commando Guard room in Bickleigh for instruction. I was deflated to be told "Carry on enjoying your vacation, they have already Sailed! But be back for Parade 08:00, Monday 12 April!" I obviously did my best to enjoy my last few days in the Ionian sun after 12 weeks in Norway, but the thought of missing out, was like an agonising tooth ache needing a serious remedy!

On Monday morning, I was amongst a group of disgruntled stragglers that formed on the Parade ground of Bickleigh Barracks to await instruction. I felt nervous, and compelled to find a way to head South and rejoin K Company and my Commando unit, but sensing I had to make the right choice, if I was to find a way not to be guarding the Tors of Dartmoor for the Summer!

It was promptly announced that volunteers were required; I almost stepped forward but a peculiar instinct held me back. It was just as well as these volunteers were detached to Northern Island! Then a second group of volunteers was required; for this I did step forward, and quickly informed I was to train as air defence for the Landing Ship Logistics [LSL's] already on the way to the Falklands. What a relief I felt, as I was now heading in the right direction. Soon we were off to Salisbury plain to practice firing at model aircraft with the General Purpose Machine Gun. Then in a whirling blur we were on a plane flying via Senegal, to the Ascension Island to meet the arriving fleet.

On arrival at Ascension, I was rapidly assigned with 8 others under the command of Sergeant D'Oliveira to be part of the the Air Defence Team for the LSL, *Sir Galahad*. Soon I was making myself comfortable in my cosy berth on the Port side, adjacent to the tank deck.

One of my self compelled tasks was complete, as I was in amongst this exciting gathering of men and might, on an undertaking, that seemed to have seized the collective unconscious of all involved. Some fellow Marines were still imagining that the cruise South would likely conclude as a wild "Run Ashore" in, may be, Rio De Janeiro after diplomatic negotiations removed the need for an armed conflict; so of course duly concentrated on improving their sun tans and samba dancing "Bootneck" style.

Yet, for no sure reason, my subconscious was certain that a serious encounter lay ahead, and I felt the overwhelming need to be involved in this, with my Company- K Company! I soon found a way to get on a Launch to visit the Canberra. My vague plan was to persuade Captain Peter Babbington, to allow me to replace a less eager Marine, who could take over my GPMG Duties. With my friend Corporal Kevin Dale as an intermediary, I believe the suggestion was forwarded, yet the verdict returned, that it was not possible at this moment. However, I was gently appeased by the fact I would automatically rejoin the company after the ammunition and other logistical supplies were unloaded from the *Sir Galahad*, and replace the early casualties.

As I got on the launch to return to the very unstable, flat bottomed LSL, for the journey South, all my K Company friends crowded the rail to sing "Piss off Bungy", while "dance-miming", a wildly rocking boat pitching erratically, compared to a calm beer filled cruise for the lads of K Coy! It was a sparkling performance that certainly made me smile while reinforcing my desire to soon be back surrounded by their mighty humour! Anyway for now I would have to concentrate on the new world of being a GPMG gunner in a team with Jimmy Mann on a rolling bath tub of a vessel, as the "The Great White Whale" and its escorting destroyers and frigates cut effortlessly through the large South Atlantic swells. However, there was a sight one day after leaving Ascension that I should not forgot. The sun was high to the North and every last vessel of the task force was bridged with a rainbow formed from its own spray, almost like a halo, and I chose to take it as a sign of united good luck. We did watches at night- mostly to keep us busy I think- but in the day we practiced mounting our GMPG's on their new steel poles on which they could rapidly swing and pivot through the imaginary flight paths of attacking aircraft. The Royal Marines Medical Squadron were all on board and were having daily lectures to get the up to speed for battlefield trauma, so I would attend whenever I could! This turned out to be very important as some of the techniques I learned proved very useful later, as did my friendship with the Marines of Medical Squadron who would later assist me on my quest, when arriving at the "Red and Green Life Machine" of Ajax Bay.

I cannot remember the transition from preparation, to the sure acceptance that we were truly about to commence the landing, yet there seemed to be a powerful calm that descended over everyone and in the early morning of 21 May we sailed into San Carlos Water.

It was a clear night slowly that slowly became morning as we manned our guns and watched the glistening water and dark looming slopes gradually fill with the colours of dawn. Landing Craft were already inserting troops onto the nearby beaches and we waited curious, tense, and nervous waiting for the explosions of gunfire and artillery to commence. As daylight flooded San Carlos Water it was a stirring sight to see the task force anchored closely together providing mutual protection. I watched the ant like activities of soldiers on the land digging their defensive positions, while others situated the Rapier missile systems on the lower to mid slopes. Soon all of the Medical squadron were disembarked and setting up the Field Hospital in the disused slaughter house of Ajax Bay, directly across from our anchorage. It remained eerily silent.

The *Sir Galahad* had a Gazelle helicopter it was transporting and supporting. The pilot came for a walk around the port poop deck, where my gun was situated, to appraise the topography and get a feel for the day and the task ahead. Lieutenant Ken Francis had been my Company Second in Command in South Armagh with 41 Commando, 2 years before, and we had a quick, upbeat, yet serious, conversation about the day that possibly lay ahead. I wished him well on his upcoming mission to support the landing. Time is always a mystery when tension prevails, and my next memory is seeing a silent whitish-silver-grey propellor driven aircraft bank over the nearest hill. I recognised it as an Argentinian Pucara, and I had to fight my anaesthetised hand and arms to get into the appropriate lead position and put a stream of fire ahead of its slow banking arc. Soon a chorus of multiple guns were sending converging tracer rounds in the Pucara's direction. Yet, it appeared to be a good day for the Argentinian pilot as he rounded the hill and disappeared from sight.

However, sadly, we were soon to learn that the same good fortune was not dealt with an even hand for Lieutenant Francis. His Gazelle had been brought down by enemy small arms fire and he and his crew had died in the ensuing crash. We now knew the brutal truth that the consequences of this invasion were real and not every one would be returning home. The day however, soon was to become a wild adrenaline filled affair with "Air Warning Red" being called multiple times in what seemed rapid succession. The Mirages skirted like predators selecting their kill at much higher altitudes well beyond our reach with, and needing the attention of the more sophisticated systems on the Frigates. Yet the Skyhawks flying at less than 100m above the water came flashing past and sometimes directly over us in slightly delayed and converging directions, Sometimes they were so low you could see the Pilot as they flew straight through the sustained burst of fire aimed at the previous target further away.

Jimmy and I took it in turns being the No.1 and No.2, and on one close encounter when Jimmy was firing, a Skyhawk got very close and over friendly and had its fuselage tattooed in front of our four very wide eyes. Jimmy was a quiet Scotsman, but his expression told me to rapidly run around to see if we had bagged ourselves some "Big Game". In a flash I was on the starboard side watching it fly across Ajax bay, dropping a bomb in front of the Canberra before banking away hard to the right and disappearing around the headland and back to Patagonia! I rushed back to tell Jimmy that he hadn't brought the Skyhawk down but he had put him off his aim!

21 May had at least 2 more air attacks on San Carlos Water, one with a bomb bouncing off our funnel and into the sea. We could see the frigates guarding the entrance, being attacked wave after wave, watching one frigate that had been hit, speed across the entrance to evade further damage many. Though many of the protecting ring of frigates, seemed to sustain damage, it appeared faulty fuses in the bombs reduced the losses to just the *Ardent*. In a further flash it seemed night had fallen and we were enjoying our dinner, with lots of hot sweet tea to wash it down, while recounting the high speed kinetics of the day. Through the night we had the shared duty of watching for stealth attacks against the ship. This task entailed throwing scare charges at regular intervals to deter Argentinian divers from attaching unwanted explosives to our hull. One such evening while watching the water below, I felt an electric jolt of apprehension as I saw a light flicker 20 metres or so away. I quickly prepared my scare charge as one light, became five, and then dozens before chuckling, as I realised I was watching the stars of the clearest southern sky, reflect in the stillest of seas. The need for an immediate violent response was replaced with a magical awe for this tranquil sight I had not witnessed before- or since.

Since dropping anchor, in our new world of "Bomb Alley" we had slipped effortlessly into a very functional routine as certain vessels were unloaded and the Beach Head was consolidated amongst regular visits from Argentinian Aviators. All the Air defence team were "stood to", at our gun positions from first light to last light, but it felt that we never went hungry or thirsty and the days always seemed to ironically fly by, always expecting the next warning of air attack imminent! As we pivoted slowly around our anchor chain, we began to absorb the whole vista of San Carlos Water, Ajax Bay and the surrounding hills- soon they grew to become a familiar friend. Sometimes when facing the right direction, and we weren't getting close attention you would just absorb the pyrotechnic displays of detonating bombs sending huge plumes of sea spray skywards, 40mm Bofor guns rhythmically chuntering as their shells exploding up above us, while vapour trails of missiles flashed towards the evading aircraft and sometimes we even watched the fiery impact as they collided with fatal consequence. One Pilot managed to eject just before impact and landed in the sea almost right outside the Regimental Aid Post of Ajax Bay. It appeared that he was quickly picked up by a small boat and taken there for treatment.

24 May was probably the most fortunate day for myself and Jimmy Mann! The first air attack of the day saw Jimmy firing at the first wave, when another Skyhawk ripped past us, so close that both we felt and smelt it. It fired 3 cannon shells, leaving holes that penetrated the superstructure, one an inch to my left, one an inch to Jimmy' right and one a "red hair" from Jimmy's nearly missing head, while releasing a 500lb bomb that bounced off the water and went through our sleeping quarters, straight through my bunk, bending my locker, to lodge unexploded in amongst the ammunition. We both got to our feet after of our ridiculously late dive for cover, and Jimmy was touching his sore head with his helmet around his neck. One of the cannon shells had glanced his helmet and left him with a flap of skin where a normal hairline began, but we laughed and agreed it was of no great consequence as Jimmy had no hair in that area. More importantly, however, we again felt a confirmation that luck was firmly on our side!

The rest of the day saw us temporarily abandon the *Sir Galahad*, adding to the air defence of the *Stromness*, while the Bomb disposal engineer disabled the UXB. We continued to be part of a very lively air show happening all around us with 2 other LSL's hit, that also got away with same good fortune of faulty fuses. By the morning of 25 May we were back on the *Sir Galahad* and this turned out to be the last day of sustained attacks from the air in the battle for San Carlos Water. We were paid a lot less attention and passed the day with little close activity, but further out in the Sound, the task force was to lose the *Coventry* and further out to seas the *Atlantic Conveyor*. The *Atlantic Conveyor* was bringing much needed Chinooks with huge carrying capacities that would be missed. In retrospect we were always lucky to be briefed in detail about the significant events of each day, and the progress being made, which kept everyone engaged in the moment and feeling part of one large cohesive team.

However, my focus was already returning to my objective of rejoining K Company for the ground offensive. I was beginning to feel frustrated and struggling to see how I was going to achieve this. The ammunition was not being unloaded like I had assumed, and there were no casualties needing replacement. I was becoming a little moody as it seemed we were to be used to ferry supplies and troops to positions of preparation, especially as we had lost the extra Chinooks.

On 27 May, 2 Para attacked Goose Green which was the first major troop offensive of the campaign. It proved highly successful and an inspiration for the Royal Marines to follow with equal verve. Every seed of information as to the plans and progress I seemed to absorb to motivate a rethinking of my strategy! 45 Commando and 3 Para had now stated marching towards Stanley, possibly again because of the loss of the *Atlantic Conveyor*, while on 31 May some of K Coy were flown forward to secure Mount Kent. Every little detail I clung on to see if I might conjure a plan, but it seems we had now become a much needed mobile commodity. We went out to sea to refuel, then at some point we went to Teal Inlet to drop off supplies while picking up some 45 Commando victims of trench foot and other injuries. I was wondering if this might be an opportunity, yet before I know it we were heading back to San Carlos Water. By this time I have all my kit packed and stowed waiting for a magical

serendipitous moment to unleash me from my boat bound duties. The next few days seemed to float together as I kept reminding Sergeant D'Olivera I was committed to find a way to join a fighting Company. It was a constant obsession now bubbling frantically that probably annoyed most of the others in the detachment.

The rhythm of events had changed as we were involved in several logistical supply runs. Then we now found our selves tasked with picking up a battalion of Welsh Guards. We were to drop them closer to Port Stanley so they could link up with the various units of 3 Commando Brigade now converging on the Argentinian forces concentrated in to the hills surrounding the Falklands capital. I sensed that a little complacency was creeping in, with a premature perception that the Argentinian air threat had been neutralised. The Welsh Guards now filled the *Sir Galahad* and we sailed towards the settlement of Fitzroy and Bluff Cove. As dawn broke on 8 June we found ourselves anchored off of Fitzroy and proceeded to man our gun positions, and get a feel for the new surrounding hills. I watched the Rapier missile being established on the shore, and it crossed my mind as to what the Argentinians were able to observe and report. It didn't however, occur to me these were the mountains we would soon be attacking.

There was an unusual feel to the day as unexpectedly the Welsh Guards were still swarming all over the *Sir Galahad*, filling the galley, the tank deck, and just about everywhere, as landing craft continued to unload much needed munitions. This highly contentious issue was discussed heatedly in the aftermath of the events about to unfold, which is very sad as Lieutenant-Colonel Southby-Tailour the head of landing operations, had come on board offering a viable solution for the Welsh Guards to swiftly disembark. There appeared to be a certain disregard for the precarious position we were in. We now chose to deploy 50% coverage on the air defence positions, which was strange as we had no naval escort, and the Rapiers were known to take time to set up.

I was relieved from my watch around midday, and went to get some lunch to find myself observing the Welsh Guards crammed into the Galley watching movies- not preparing for Battle. This made me scratch my head as I was trying to imagine a way to be part of the imminent ground assaults that must soon be pending and couldn't understand the lack of focus. However, my own sense of imminent danger was distorted and not as great as it should have been as I went to lie down on my bunk, and read "Bushmen of the Kalahari" and see if any new ideas might percolate, before my next watch. Of course I was not to need any new ideas, as 30 minutes later I heard a very peculiar sound, like a giant tin opener being used, which made me jump off of my bunk. A split second later "Air Warning Red" came over the tannoy, and I immediately ran into the gangway toward the stairs leading to my gun position. I was half way to the stairs when a huge fireball exploded through the door from the tank deck and flashed up the stairs to which I was heading. The furious brightness of the explosion instantly turned to blackness and following a rapid pirouette, I was blindly racing to the opposite stairs leading up on to the bow. Just as started to run up them, the forward port door to the tank deck opened and I was immediately followed by acrid smoke and the chilling screams of the injured.

Remembering it now I still feel myself overtaken by this 'robotic persona' that went through a set of immediate activities to remedy, as best I could, the ensuing situations. The first thing I did was throw a life raft over the port bow, before going on to open a large chest of First Aid materials, before taking stock of the stream of injured accumulating on the bow. There were so many burn victims and most with blast injuries that seemed to strip the flesh from the fingers. However, I was quickly diverted to two Guards with leg amputations below the knee and found myself applying improvised tourniquets that I had learnt about in the lectures heading South. I then found myself concentrating on covering the hands to protect the ribbons of flesh that seemed to be hanging on tendon covered bones. I could see that some had burns all much of their body still covered with waterproof combat clothing, but I concentrated on covering and protecting what was exposed. I have no recollection of the passage of time, but was aware that the healthy were evacuating the vessel via the life rafts and lifeboats. I remember glancing at the fire that continued to take rage up through the cargo bay as more and more ammunition began to explode, when suddenly I was aware that a helicopter was being marshalled in with hand signals onto the bow, by Sergeant D'Olivera. This now became my focus to assist all the injured onto the revolving stream of helicopters that continued to fly into fire and smoke under the very clear and stoic air marshalling of an impressive Sergeant D'Olivera. I couldn't tell you how many helicopters were involved as they loaded, unloaded, and returned for more casualties, or how many more trips it took, or how long it took, before I was jumping on the last helicopter with Sergeant D'Olivera, the *Sir Galahad's* Captain, and a few others that had been assisting.

We landed on a near by shore where an emergency aid station had been rapidly set up; many of the injured had already been administered with intravenous drips prior to their transportation to the field hospital at Ajax Bay. Quite quickly a recently operational Chinook arrived to ferry the injured and I was asked asked to assist with the loading and accompanying them to the Field Hospital. It seemed to take no time at all before I was helping situate the injured to the appropriate section of the "Red and Green Life machine". With this task completed, I took a second to reflect on my new situation. Of our team there was only myself and Sergeant D'Olivera here in Ajax Bay, so I summarised this must be the opportunity I had sought as I no longer have a Ship to protect or a team to support! I went straight up to "Dolly", but before I plead my case, he smiled and said "Carry on, Henry, you are free to do whatever floats your boat"! Thinking back the emotions I felt were a very peculiar mix of genuine excitement and sadness for the lives lost. Yet the opportunity had arrived for me to make my move and rejoin K Company.

The first few hours in the Field hospital were filled with the screams of the burn victims as they had their initial treatments for their injuries. Eventually I bumped into a friend of mine from 41 Commando called John Hughes, or 'Tojo', who was having a quick mug of tea. Tojo had the knack of turning the task slicing off skin with a Stanley knife into a noble notion, explaining they had been removing the skin was no longer viable and applying the appropriate covering where possible. However, once he had subdued his thirst, I told him my situation and enquired if he might know where to start me on my quest! Soon we were off to find his friend Corporal Jon Clare, and then a quick walk to the other end of a building had the three of us enter a large store room!

"OK, what do you need?" asked Jon,

"Everything!"

"Not a problem, I think the dead and injured of Goose Green have everything you need."

Soon I was being handed an SLR, 6 magazines full of rounds, a Bergen (Backpack), Sleeping bag, poncho, webbing, a shovel, mess tins, water bottle, combat jacket, spare fatigues, spare socks, rifle cleaning kit, matches, KFS! It was an uplifting feeling as in a few minutes I had been totally re-kitted, and didn't have to sign for anything- I was ready for the next stage! I thanked both of them before mentioning the next part of the problem, to find a space on a helicopter flight tomorrow up to 42 Commando's rear echelon, as apparently flights were fully accounted for. With a consolatory smile it was decided that we leave that task for tomorrow as it had been a long day!

My night's sleep was punctuated with crazy dreams and the very real sighs of the wounded. Soon though it was dawn and time to get some breakfast and work on the plans for reaching my destination. A little research told me that K company had just moved down off Mount Kent towards Mount Challenger. I found Jon Clare, Tojo, and a couple of other Med Squadron Marines and sat down to discuss how I might conjure up a ride. It was soon decided that the delivery of important classified intelligence documents requiring urgent delivery to 42's HQ was the approach required. A few hours later one of the lads turned up with an appropriate A4 sealed envelope, then by lunch time Jon Clare and Tojo came to tell me I had been allocated a seat on a Gazelle, up to 42's location. The dice was now truly rolling my way and I prepared my kit, adjusting my webbing, cleaned and oiled my new rifle and wondered about the fate of Private Harris whose name was on my new pack! ...'

Finally achieving his goal of re-joining his Company in the Field, Williams took part with K Company in the decisive Battle of Mount Harriet. The recipient's recollections from this stage of the South Atlantic campaign can be read in full on the web-site listing of this lot.

Sold with various photographic images of the recipient.

Coronation and Jubilee Medals

- 458** Jubilee 1887, Metropolitan Police, bronze (**PC, G. Fitch. B. Divn.**); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (2) (**P.C. S. Hotching; P.C. F. Stops.**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (**Cmdr. James Churchill**) *good very fine, the last rare to rank (4)* £120-£160

James Churchill served with the Somerset Special Constabulary, and was released on 7 March 1939. Sold with torn Release Certificate.

- 459** Three: **Police Constable S. Hockley, City of London Police**
Jubilee 1897, City of London Police, bronze (P.C. 241. S. Hockley); Coronation 1902, City of London Police, bronze (P.C. S. Hockley); Coronation 1911, City of London Police (P.C. S. Hockley) mounted as worn; together with a *J. Hudson & Co*, 'Metropolitan' police whistle, *very fine (3)* £140-£200

- 460** Three: **Police Constable J. T. Patterson, City of London Police**
Jubilee 1897, City of London Police, bronze (P.C.329. J. T. Patterson); Coronation 1902, City of London Police, bronze (P.C. J. T. Patterson); Coronation 1911, City of London Police (P.C. J. T. Patterson) mounted for wear, *first two medals slightly polished on obverse, otherwise very fine (3)* £140-£180

- 461** Coronation 1902, bronze; Jubilee 1935 (2); Coronation 1937 (2), all unnamed as issued, *good very fine and better (5)* £100-£140

- 462** Pair: **Police Constable W. Goodman, Metropolitan Police**
Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. W. Goodman. K. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. W. Goodman.) mounted as worn, *edge bruise to first and this somewhat polished, therefore nearly very fine; the second better (2)* £50-£70

463



Pair: **Captain D. P. Mills, Royal Artillery**

Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (14057. 3/Cl. Mr. Gunr. D. P. Mills. R.A.) engraved naming, *good very fine (2)* £240-£280

Daniel Peter Mills was born at Leith, Midlothian on 25 May 1859, and attested for the 19 Brigade, Royal Artillery on 23 September 1874 at Fyzabad, Oude, India, joining 'D' Battery as a trumpeter two days later. He was appointed 1st class trumpeter on 28 February 1878 and was promoted to bombardier on 1 August 1879. He was promoted to corporal on 1 September 1879 and transferred to the 1st Brigade on 10 March 1881. On 7 March 1882 he was promoted to sergeant followed by promotion to battery sergeant major on 22 July 1885.

Mills was promoted to 3rd class master gunner and was transferred to the 10th Division Coast Brigade on 1 April 1890. He was awarded the Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 7 of January 1893 and was promoted to 2nd class master gunner on 10 April 1896. He was commissioned lieutenant on 18 July 1900, was awarded the Coronation Medal in 1911, and was promoted captain on 4 July 1913. He retired on 25 May 1914 but was re-employed for service during the Great War as a district officer on 22 September 1914 and served at home with No. 3 Depot, Royal Garrison Artillery at the Citadel in Plymouth.

Sold with the recipient's parchment Commission Document, dated 18 July 1900; two portrait photographs of the recipient; and copied research.

- 464** Coronation 1911, City of London Police (**P.C., W. G. Barker.**) *good very fine* £70-£90

- 465** Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**Sgt. G. H. P. Edwards, The E.I.R.R. A.F.I.**) *good very fine (2)* £100-£140

- 466** Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (2), both unnamed as issued, *good very fine and better (2)* £100-£140

- 467** Edward Prince of Wales Visit to Bombay 1921, oval bronze medal, the obverse with bust of Edward Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII), surmounted by Prince of Wales' feathers, the reverse inscribed 'Visit of His Royal Highness, Bombay, November 1921', with small ring for suspension, *good very fine* £60-£80



The Peeresses' Robe worn by Mary Cholmondeley, Lady Delamere, at the Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, by Norman Hartnell

One of the new robes made in red velvet with an ermine collar and trimmings, designed specifically for the Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II by Messrs. Norman Hartnell, of Bruton Street, London, in its original box with named label, addressed to 'Lady Delamere, Six Mile Bottom, Newmarket', very good condition £600-£800



Mary Cholmondeley, Lady Delamere, was born Ruth Mary Clarisse Ashley in Stanmore, Middlesex, on 22 July 1906. The youngest daughter of Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, 1st Baron Mount Temple and Amalia Mary Maud Cassel, a daughter of Sir Ernest Cassel, a Prussian-born Jewish banker, who later became a British subject and converted to Catholicism. Upon his death in 1921, she inherited an estate including a large Tudor manor house in Six Mile Bottom, Newmarket, Suffolk, and half of his fortune - *The Cincinnati Enquirer* referred to her as 'England's wealthiest girl', when reporting on her first marriage. Her older sister was Edwina Mountbatten, Countess Mountbatten of Burma and her paternal grandfather, Evelyn Ashley, was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, a Member of Parliament, and the younger son of Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 7th Earl of Shaftesbury.

In 1927, she married Captain Alec Cunningham-Reid, a military officer and politician. They had two children, Michael Duncan Alec Cunningham-Reid and Noel Robert Cunningham-Reid. On their honeymoon, she insisted that they share her wealth because 'no decent woman likes to have a man live with her in charity', but when they divorced in 1940, Cunningham-Reid sued for half of her \$400,000 annual income. On 3 September 1940, she married for a second time to Major Ernest Laurie Gardner, who she divorced in 1943 before marrying Thomas Cholmondeley, 4th Baron Delamere, the following year. They divorced in 1955. Lady Delamere died, aged 80, on 10 October 1986.

Sold together with a copy photograph of Lady Delamere in her coronation outfit and a delightfully personal, original hand-written letter from Earl Mountbatten of Burma, on 'Broadlands' headed paper, dated 3 October 1972 and signed 'your devoted old brother in law Dickie' - His youngest daughter, Lady Pamela Hicks, described her aunt as 'rather excitable' and 'flighty'.

469 The Page of Honour's Sword worn by David Cox, Page of Honour to the Lord Chancellor at the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1953

A small ceremonial sword, by *Wilkinson*, the blade etched 'David Cox, Page of Honour to the Lord High Chancellor' complete with hilt and scabbard, *the hilt loose, and the scabbard with a few dents, otherwise reasonable condition* £100-£140

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

470 Coronation 1953; Jubilee 1977; Jubilee 2002; Jubilee 2012, all unnamed as issued, the first, third, and fourth in card boxes of issue, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £100-£140

471 *Pair:* **Corporal V. M. Fowler, Women's Royal Air Force**

Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Cpl V M Fowler (02834692) WRAF) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine (2)* £140-£180

472 Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, with original Buckingham Palace bestowal certificate named to **Leading Fireman Samuel Roy Cross**, *extremely fine* £60-£80

Samuel Roy Cross served with Somerset Fire Brigade.

x473 Jubilee 1977, Canadian issue, silver, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £60-£80

Long Service Medals

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- 474** Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., Star issue, unnamed as issued, in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *about extremely fine* £60-£80
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- 475** Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., Lady's badge with wreath (**Emma S. Davis.**) on lady's bow riband, in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* £300-£400
I.S.M. *London Gazette* 2 October 1908: Davis, Emma Sophia, Sorting Clerk and Telegraphist, Manchester.
Sold with named Imperial Service Order Certificate.
-
- 476** Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Star issue (**Edward J. Russell**) in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *the case somewhat scuffed, the ISM about extremely fine* £60-£80
-
- 477** Imperial Service Medal (4), G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**Joseph Hayden**) in case of issue; G.VI.R., 1st issue (**John James Munday**); G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**Hubert Garfield Skyrms**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Albert Edward Heyluer**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; together with original award certificate for Heyluer, *generally very fine of better (4)* £60-£80
I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 23 August 1929, Hayden, Joseph, Postman, Plymouth.
I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 15 December 1944, Munday, John James, Machinist (Dilutee Shipwright), H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.
I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 29 September 1950. Skyrms, Hubert Garfield, Acting Leading Draughtsman, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.
I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 28 November 1958, Heyluer, Albert Edward, Postman, Higher Grade, London Postal Region.
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- 478** Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue (4), 1st 'coinage head' issue (2) (**William Henry Hexter; Robert Melville.**); 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (2) (**Frank Biggs; Thomas Mercer.**) all in cases of issue, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £60-£80
Sold with the named Home Office Certificate for the medal to Hexter, *this somewhat water damaged.*
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- 479** Imperial Service Medal (2), G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**Freddy Hudson**) with named Home Office enclosure; G.VI.R., 1st issue (**George Gray.**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**Albert H. Newman**); The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Sister's shoulder badge, silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband; Service Medal of the Order of St John (**Nurs./Off. J. M. Meech. London S.J.A. 1973.**) *generally good very fine and better (5)* £70-£90
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- 480** Imperial Service Medal (4), G.VI.R. (3), 1st issue (2) (**George Arthur Over; William Telfer.**); 2nd issue (**Peter McGeehan**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Alfred Lionel Burrill**) all in cases of issue, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £60-£80
Sold with the named Imperial Service Order Certificate for the medal to McGeehan; and a various documents and photographs relating to Burrill as a Royal Naval Reservist during the Second World War.
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- 481** Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Thomas George White**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (4), G.V.R., 1st issue (2) (**George A. Coulson; Charles W. Post**); G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Lewis S. Walker**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Wilfred N. Sansom**) *nearly extremely fine (5)* £70-£90
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- 482** Pair: **Squadron Sergeant Major A. H. Stevens, Army Pay Corps**
Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (1038 S.S.M.jr: A. H. Stevens. A.P.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1038 S.Sjt: A. H. Stevens. A.P.C.) *small dig to reverse of LSGC, polished, good very fine (2)* £100-£140
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 21 February 1919.
Arthur Smith (alias Stevens), a clerk from Glenfield, Leicestershire, was born in 1881 and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment on 13 January 1898, serving with them in South Africa from 20 October 1899 to 27 August 1904 (entitled to both the Queen's South Africa and King's South Africa Medals). Having transferred to the Army Pay Corps on 17 November 1901, he served at Home during the Great War. Appointed staff sergeant major on 22 May 1917, he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal in the *London Gazette* on 21 February 1919 and a 'B' Mention In Despatches by the War Office on 25 March 1919. He was discharged on 19 June 1919.
Sold with copied research.
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- 483** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R., 3rd issue (**7578538 W.O. Cl.2. J. A. Figures. R.A.O.C.**) *extremely fine* £60-£80
-
- 484** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse, engraved naming (**No. 647 St. Major Robt. Howarth. 84th. Regt. 1852.**) with steel clip and straight bar suspension, *year corrected, edge bruise, very fine* £140-£180

485 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**49th. Bde. 147. Pte. T. Cornelius, 2-7th. Foot**) *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £100-£140

Thomas Cornelius was born in Colchester, Essex, in 1840 and attested there for the 5th Fusiliers on 16 March 1858. He transferred to the 7th Royal Fusiliers on 7 November 1867, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with a £5 Gratuity, on 19 June 1877. He was discharged on 13 May 1879, after 21 years and 59 days' service, of which 12 years had been spent soldiering in India. He subsequently became an officer's servant at the School of Military Engineering at Gillingham, Kent.
Sold with copied service papers and other research.

486 Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**24834 Sjt: W. Gould. R.E.**); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**510233 Spr. H. F. Wilkins. R.E.**); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (**882630. Sjt. J. S. Hill. R.A.**) *edge bruising and contact marks to TFEM, nearly very fine and better (3)* £140-£180

x487 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**1402794 Cpl. P. F. Platt. R.A.**); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (**5359 Gnr: J. Platt. 4/Lanc: R.G.A.V.**) *good very fine (2)* £80-£100

488



Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (**T. Jones. Chf. Gunrs. Mate. H.M.S. Cambridge 21 Ys.**) *engraved naming, nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

489 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, engraved naming (**John Snook Sergt. R.M.A. H.M.S. Topaze.**) *with later replacement suspension, the obverse polished and worn, therefore fine, the reverse better* £60-£80

490



The Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal awarded to Stoker Petty Officer M. W. Taylor, Royal Navy, one of just 20 Survivors from the sinking of H.M.S. Queen Mary at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (295746. M. W. Taylor. Ch. Sto. H. M. S. Victory) *contact marks, very fine* £100-£140

Marshall William Taylor, a Stone Dresser from St. Peter Port, Guernsey, was born on 10 May 1882 and joined the Royal Navy on 6 July 1900. On 4 September 1913 he joined the new battlecruiser H.M.S. *Queen Mary* and was serving in her at the outbreak of the Great War, soon seeing service at Heligoland Bight on 28 August 1914. During the Battle of Jutland, on 31 May 1916, he was one of just 20 crew members to survive her sinking, with the loss of 1,266 lives. After his rescue and landing at Rosyth by H.M.S. *Laurel* the following day, he returned to sea two weeks later, joining the new destroyer H.M.S. *Seymour*. Advanced Chief Stoker on 29 July 1917, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 January 1920, and was shore pensioned on 19 July 1922. He died in Guernsey on 26 March 1962.

491 Volunteer Officers' Decoration, V.R. cypher, silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1892, *lacking integral top riband bar, good very fine* £60-£80

- 492** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R., unnamed as issued; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (**ES.D. /X196 A. Ross. L. Wtr. R.N.V.R.**) in *slightly damaged* named card box of issue, *very fine and better* (2) £80-£100
- 493** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), V.R. (**Corp. J. J. Richardson, G.I.P.R. Vol. Rifles.**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £80-£100
Joshua John Richardson served with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps and was awarded the Indian Volunteer Force Long Service Medal per *Gazette of India* on 12 November 1897.
- 494** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), E.VII.R. (**Captain E. S. Christie E. Bl. State Ry. Voltr. Rifles.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
- 495** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), E.VII.R. (**Voltr J. Goosey 1st. Bn. G I P Ry Voltrs**) engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
J. Goosey served with the Great India Peninsula Railway Volunteers.
- 496** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**Corpl. A. White Cossipore Arty: Voltr:**) engraved naming, *minor edge bruise, very fine* £60-£80
A. White served with the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers and was awarded the Indian Volunteer Force Long Service Medal per Indian Army Order 128 of 9 March 1914.
- 497** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**Vol. H. McMullen, 1st Bn. G.I.P. Ry. Vol. Rifle Corps**) engraved naming, *minor edge bruising, very fine* £70-£90
Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2009.
H. McMullen served with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps and was awarded the Indian Volunteer Force Long Service Medal per Indian Army Order 397 of 19 June 1916.
- 498** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (2) (**Pte. J. H. Bowers, E.B. Ry. Bn., A.F.I.; Pte. R. H. W. Culpepr, 1 B.N. Ry. R., A.F.I.**) both impressed naming, *sumame partially officially corrected on latter, generally very fine and better* (2) £80-£100
- 499** Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1912, with integral top riband bar, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; together with a related miniature award, in a small red-leather case, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
- x500** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**46 C.Sjt: J. G. Taylor. 4/Border Regt.**) *suspension ring somewhat bent, otherwise very fine* £70-£90
J. G. Taylor was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 7 of 1 January 1909.
- x501** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**200203 Sq: S. Mjr. W. M. Fowlis. Ayr: Yeo.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
W. M. Fowlis was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 275 of 1 August 1919.
- 502** Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India, with Second Award Bar (**Cpl. C. W. Plomer, B. & N.W. Ry. Bn. A.F.I.**) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
- 503** Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India (**Tpr. A. C. Bull. Surma V.L.H. A.F.I.**) *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
- x504** Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (3) (**865191 Sjt. T. Corlett. R.A.; 6461174. Gnr. C. E. Edwards. R.A.; Capt. W. MacR. Fowlis. S. Staffords.**) *good very fine* (3) £100-£140
- 505** Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**D.3410 H. Waters, Sean. 1Cl. R.N.R.**); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**Ch.7244 A.842 H. S. Ladd. Cpl. R.F.R.**); together with a *renamed* Africa General Service 1902-56, E.VII.R., without clasp (Pte. H. S. Ladd, R.M.L.I. H.M.S. Proserpine. 1908.) *the last renamed, generally very fine* (3) £80-£100
- x506** Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Sqn. Ldr. A. L. Allen. R.A.F.V.R.**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

507



Diane Allen (second from right) and David Allen (second from left)

Family Group:

Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (2) (**Chief Observer D M Allen; Observer D R Allen**) both in card boxes of issue; together with a related miniature award; riband bar; cloth arm badge; and a R.O.C. lapel badge, *extremely fine* (2) £260-£300

Diane Mary Allen joined the Royal Observer Corps as a Women Observer in December 1966, and transferred to 29 Group in July 1975. She was appointed Chief Women Observer in January 1978, and was awarded her Royal Observer Corps Medal in December 1978.

David R. Allen, the husband of the above, joined the Royal Observer Corps on 1 November 1963 and served initially as an Observer with 7 Group, before transferring to 29 Group on 1 February 1975. He was awarded his Royal Observer Corps Medal in October 1975, and was appointed Observer Officer on 7 June 1976.

Sold with a photograph of Diane Allen being presented with her medal, in which her husband David Allen also features; and other ephemera.

508 Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Obs D D Gadsden**) with named lid of card box of issue; together with a R.O.C. lapel badge, *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

D. D. Gadsden served with 12 Group, Royal Observer Corps.

509 Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Sergt. Ronald L. Belt**); together with the recipient's Birmingham City Police helmet plate and cap badges; rank and number epaulettes; a St. Jon Ambulance Association Re-examination Cross, bronze, the reverse engraved 'A188300 Ronald L. Belt'; and the the recipient's Second World War Royal Air Force card identity discs, *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90

510 Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Const. Vivian Davies**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, with Cardiff City Police cap badge; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (5), G.VI.R., 1st issue (3) (**Ernest A. Preston**) in named 'Kent' card box of issue; (**Harold G. Rhodes**) in named 'Nottinghamshire' card box of issue, with Nottinghamshire S.C. lapel badge; (**Thomas H. Wiseman**) in named 'Lancashire' card box of issue, with loose 'Long Service 1958' clasp, and riband bar with rosette; E.II.R. (2), 1st issue (**Robeet Mc.Lain**) in named 'Northumberland' card box of issue; 2nd issue (**Sub Div Offr Michael J. Arbin**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *generally nearly extremely fine* (6) £120-£160

511 **The Special Constabulary Long Service Medal awarded to E. R. Hallifax, Esq., C.M.G., C.B.E., East Sussex Special Constabulary, late Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hong Kong, and the Colony's Deputy Superintendent of Police**

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Edwin R. Hallifax) in named 'East Sussex' card box of issue, *extremely fine* £70-£90

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 1 January 1925.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1922.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 4 October 1918.

Edwin Richard Hallifax was born in Darjeeling, India, on 17 February 1874, the son of a tea planter, and was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was appointed a cadet in Hong Kong in 1897, and served as a senior official in Hong Kong throughout the early 20th Century, being appointed deputy superintendent of police and of the fire brigade in 1911, and secretary for Chinese Affairs in 1913. Appointed a Member of the Colony's Legislative and Executive Councils in 1913, he was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1918, and was advanced Commander in 1922. He was additionally created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1925, and from 1926 to 1932 served as acting Colonial Secretary on various occasions. He retired to Mayfield, East Sussex, in 1933, and died on 4 May 1950.

x512 Service Medal of the Order of St John (2) (**1199. Sgt. H. A. Risk. S.A.R. & H. Dis. S. Africa. S.J.A.B.D. 1932.; 6251. M. A. W. Fyfe. Sth Africa. S.J.A.B. 1946.**) the first in silver, in box of issue, the second mounted for wear, *some scratches, nearly very fine* (2) £60-£80

Sold together with a copy I.C.C.S. medal for Vietnam, 1973; Captain Haines R.E. Bronze Medallion (**No. 145156 Sapper I. C. Judges 273 Party**); Johannesburg Peace Medal in Bronze, without ring; Royal Engineers Training Battalion swimming medal in Bronze (**Sapper E. Hatch**); RCAF medallions (3) (**J. H. Tigh** (2), **S. A. Bending**); Base metal RCAF sweetheart badge; A memorial card for Cpl. Robert Wilson, Royal Engineers, who died of wounds on 1 June 1917; and other ephemera.



The Second War Mentioned in Despatches Certificate awarded to Captain the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, attached No. 2 Commando, Special Service Brigade, who was killed in action leading his men during a fierce action at Salerno on 16 September 1943; the great-great-grandson of the First Duke, he is the only holder of that illustrious title to lay down his life in action

Mentioned in Despatches Certificate 'Lieutenant (T/Captain) The Duke of Wellington, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (W. Riding)', dated 28 September 1944, mounted in a glazed display frame, good condition £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 September 1944:

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

Henry Valarian George Wellesley, 6th Duke of Wellington, was born on 14 July 1912, the only son of the 5th Duke of Wellington, and the great-great-grandson of the 1st Duke of Wellington. He was educated at Stowe School and on 13 November 1935, as Lord Mornington, was gazetted a Second Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, joining them in early 1937 in Malta. He served with them there and in England until February 1939 when he was seconded to the King's African Rifles. He went out to join them in East Africa and saw service with them in the Defence of Kenya against the Italians and in the successful Abyssinian Campaign. Having succeeded his father as 6th Duke of Wellington in 1941, he returned to England in 1942 following a severe attack of malaria. Whilst at home on sick and compassionate leave, following the death of his father, he took his seat and made his maiden speech in the House of Lords. His adventurous spirit then prompted him to apply for Commando training, which he won through with flying colours. Appointed to No. 2 Commando, Special Service Brigade, commanded by the charismatic, Lieutenant-Colonel Jack Churchill, M.C., he took part in the invasion of Sicily and in the landings at Salerno on 9 September 1943. Commanding No. 2 Troop, was killed in action by a hand grenade in the bitter fighting at Piegolette on 16 September 1943. Recommended for the award of the D.S.O., he was posthumously Mentioned in Despatches. He is buried in Salerno War Cemetery, Italy. He was succeeded to the title by his uncle, the 7th Duke of Wellington.

A Memorial Service was held at Stratfield Saye Parish Church, at the family seat, on 9 October 1943, conducted by the Bishop of Winchester. In his address, Canon J. B. Barker said: 'A century and a quarter ago England's Sovereign conferred a Dukedom on England's greatest soldier. Today we mourn the sixth holder of that honoured title - the first to lay down his life in action - whom all men knew as 'Mornny'. What kind of man was he? We will ask it first of his fellow-officers and men, and they will tell you of his bravery - his utter fearlessness in the face of danger.'

Sold with a representative group of medals to the Duke of Wellington, comprising 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; and representative unit insignia; a copy of the book 'Wellington', by Jane Wellesley; and copied research.

- 514** Mentioned in Despatches Certificate '**Convoy Signalman Raymond Eric Carratt, S.S. Temple Arch**', dated 8 December 1942, mounted in a glazed display frame, *good condition* £60-£80
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 December 1942: Signalman Raymond Eric Garratt [sic], C/JX. 171130.
'For bravery and resolution in H.M. Ships and Merchantmen, while taking a Convoy to North Russia in the face of relentless attacks by enemy aircraft and submarines.'
- Raymond Eric Carratt** was Mentioned in Despatches for his services with Convoy PQ18 to Archangel in September 1942.
-
- 515** A selection of Documents, comprising a parchment Commission Document appointing **John Mackay, Gent.**, an Ensign in the 77th Regiment of Foot, or Atholl Highlanders, dated 22 January 1783; a parchment Commission Document appointing **William Manley Hall Dixon, Gent.**, a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, dated 18 June 1835; and another Document appointing the same recipient a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, dated 12 March 1856; a Bestowal Document for a Military M.B.E., named to **Major Joseph Marmaduke Hicks, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**, and dated 3 June 1919; and a Bestowal Document for a Civil M.B.E., named to **Flight Lieutenant Cyril Boxhall, Royal Air Force**, and dated 8 June 1944; together with two supplementary copies of the *London Gazette*, dated 7 December 1981 and 10 February 1986, *generally good condition* (7) £160-£200
-
- 516** A Hand Painted 'King's Colour' of The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster).
A fine quality hand painted design of the Regiment's King's Colour, Foolscape folio, by the College of Arms, London, dated 22 September 1922 and signed by H. F. Burke, Garter King of Arms and Inspector of Regimental Colours, with Battle Honours for Marne 1914, Ypres 1915 '17, Somme 1916 '18, Arras 1917 '18, Messines 1917, Lys, France and Flanders 1914-18, Macedonia 1915-18, Gallipoli 1915, and Mesopotamia 1916-18, *extremely good condition* £100-£140
- The regiment, originally the 2nd Tangier Regiment, and later the 4th (King's Own) Regiment of Foot, was re-designated 'The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster)' in 1921.
-
- 517** A Hand Painted 'Regimental Colour' of the King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster).
A fine quality hand painted design of the Regiment's Regimental Colour, Foolscape folio, by the College of Arms, London, dated 22 September 1924 and signed by H. F. Burke, Garter King of Arms and Inspector of Regimental Colours, with Battle Honours for Namur 1695, Gibraltar 1704-5, Guadaloupe 1759, St. Lucia 1778, Corunna, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nive, Peninsula, Bladensburg, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol, Abyssinia, South Africa 1879, Relief of Ladysmith, and South Africa 1899-1902, *extremely good condition* £100-£140
- The regiment, originally the 2nd Tangier Regiment, and later the 4th (King's Own) Regiment of Foot, was re-designated 'The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster)' in 1921.
-
- 518** A Hand Painted 'King's Colour' of The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own).
A fine quality hand painted design of the Regiment's King's Colour, Foolscape folio, by the College of Arms, London, dated 26 August 1924 and signed by H. F. Burke, Garter King of Arms and Inspector of Regimental Colours, with Battle Honours for Mons, Marne 1914, Ypres 1915 '17 '18, Albert 1916 '18, Bazentin, Cambrai 1917 '18, Hindenburg Line, Suvla, Jerusalem, and Mesopotamia 1917-18, *extremely good condition* £100-£140
- The regiment, originally the 57th Regiment of Foot, was re-designated 'The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)' in 1921.
-
- 519** A Hand Painted 'King's Colour' of The Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's).
A fine quality hand painted design of the Regiment's King's Colour, Foolscape folio, by the College of Arms, London, dated 26 September 1924 and signed by H. F. Burke, Garter King of Arms and Inspector of Regimental Colours, with Battle Honours for Mons, Messines 1914 '17 '18, Ypres 1914 '17, Somme 1916 '18, Arras 1917, Bapaume 1918, Macedonia 1915-18, Gallipoli 1915 -16, Palestine 1917-18, and Baghdad, *extremely good condition* £100-£140
- The regiment, originally the 62nd Regiment of Foot, was re-designated 'The Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's)' in 1921.
-
- 520** A Hand Painted 'Regimental Colour' of The Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's).
A fine quality hand painted design of the Regiment's Regimental Colour, Foolscape folio, by the College of Arms, London, dated 26 September 1924 and signed by H. F. Burke, Garter King of Arms and Inspector of Regimental Colours, with Battle Honours for Louisburg, Nive, Peninsula, New Zealand, Ferozeshah, Sobraon, Sevastopol, Pekin 1860, South Africa 1879, and South Africa 1900 -02, *extremely good condition* £100-£140
- The Regiment, originally the 62nd Regiment of Foot, was re-designated 'The Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's)' in 1921.
-
- 521** Memorial Plaque (2) (**William Bowen; Frank Morrison**) *solder marks and scratches to the reverse of first, otherwise very fine* (2) £50-£70
-
- x522** Ceylon Volunteer Service Medal 1914-18 (**W. T. Stewart.**) *polished and worn, therefore good fine* £60-£80

- 523** Queen Alexandra's Medal to Soldiers' and Sailors' Children 1914, bronze, unnamed, complete with integral top brooch bar, edge bruise, very fine £40-£50

This medal was given to the approximately 1,300 children, all between the ages of 8 and 13, and selected by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, who were the guests of the Lord Mayor of London at a banquet at the Guildhall on 28 December 1914. The children, all of whose fathers were serving in the fleet or on the Western Front, were additionally given sweets and toys by their esteemed hosts. A number of Pensioners from the Royal Military Hospital at Chelsea also received medals.

- 524** Regimental Temperance Medals.
A selection of Army Temperance Association Regimental Medals, comprising those for the Household Cavalry; Royal Dragoons; 1st Royal Dragoons; Royal Artillery; Royal West Surrey Regiment; East Kent Regiment; and Royal Fusiliers, all silver, all unnamed as issued, generally very fine and scarce (7) £160-£200

525



A Diamond Set Scots Guards Sweetheart Brooch.

A fin-quality Scots Guards Sweetheart Brooch, 24mm, silver, gold, and enamel, set with numerous small diamonds, with god retaining pin, good condition £100-£140

- x526** Riband: A selection of mainly Great War riband, including a partial roll of original silk British War Medal riband; and partial rolls for modern 1914-15 Star and Victory Medal ribands; together with some short lengths of 19th Century campaign riband, including 'Military riband of India'; Punjab; Crimea; China; East and West Africa; Hong Kong Plague; Queen's South Africa &c., generally good condition £80-£100

Sold with a bound copy of the 'Report on the causes of continuance of Plague in Hong Kong', dated 1903; and two microfilm rolls of correspondence between the Colonial Office and Hong Kong regarding the Hong Kong Plague.

- 527** Renamed and Defective Medals (5): The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, this a rather crude cast copy; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85, naming erased; Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, heavy contact marks and suspension ring replaced; 1914 Star (**3380 Pte. S. Malkin Y. & L.R.**) renamed; 1914-15 Star (**6237 Pte. J. H. Balcombe. C. Gds.**) reverse partially filed down but naming details unaffected; traces of adhesive to reverse of last, generally nearly very fine (5) £80-£100

- x528** Renamed and Defective Medals (4): Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (No. 23467. Sapper E. Cross. R.E.); 1914 Star, with later slide clasp (No. 23467. Sapper E. Cross. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (No. 23467. Sergt. E. Cross. R.E.) all renamed in the same hand, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine (4) £100-£140

Note: There is no record of an E. Cross, Royal Engineers, being awarded a D.C.M.

- 529** Renamed and Defective Medals (2): Sutlej 1845-46, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (**George Smith. 80th Regt.**) action in exergue on reverse erased; Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (**Gnr. J. Gutt. 7. M/Bty. R.G.A.**) renamed; the first fair, the second very fine (2) £100-£140

- 530** Renamed and Defective Medals (7): Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (**Lieut. F. G. Teale. L.T.C. Turkish Contingent**) a somewhat later tailor's copy with modern naming; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**...riv... Shaik Joonoo 4th. Regt. N...**) naming obliterated in parts, with copy suspension; British North Borneo Company Medal 1888-1916, bronze issue, 1 clasp, Punitive Expedition, this a cast copy; Ashanti Star 1896, copy; Air Crew Europe Star, copy; Jubilee 1897 (**Colr. Sergt. A. W. G. Jamrack. 13th. Mx. Rifle Volunteers.**) this a cast copy; Coronation 1902, St. John Ambulance Brigade, bronze, naming erased; generally very fine (7) £140-£180

- x531** Defective Medals (7): British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**636565 Pte. W. Boomhower. 2-Can. Inf.: 420710 Pte. H. C. Chambers 43-Can. Inf.; 458288 Pte. H. Topping. 60-Can. Inf.**); Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Pte. L. L. Lloyd. 4th S.A.I.**); Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (**SD17804 J. Coe**); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (**SE-7633 J. A. R. Demers**); Naval General Service 1915-62, E.II.R. (**D/MX. 919954 N. D. Raven. Shpt. Art. 3, R.N. (Replacement)**) the medals all planchets only; edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise generally good very fine (7) £80-£100

Sold with copied service papers.

Miniature Medals

532



The mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Greenstreet, Special List, late Indian Police Service

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 2nd type badge, gold and enamel, with integral top brooch bar; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type badge, silver-gilt; India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-9; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)
£300-£400

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1899.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 18 November 1918:

'For distinguished service in connection with military operations in Italy.'

For the recipient's full-sized awards, see Lot 139.

533



The mounted group of five miniature dress medals attributed to Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Police, Shanghai, late Lancashire Fusiliers

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with top silver-gilt brooch bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Rel. of Ladysmith, Transvaal; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; Shanghai Municipal Police Long Service Medal, silver; War Medal 1939-45, the first four mounted as worn, the War Medal loose, *generally very fine and better* (5)
£300-£400

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

'For meritorious services connected with the War.'

For the recipient's full-sized awards, see Lot 140.

534

The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Squadron Leader B. P. Legge, Royal Air Force

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star, 1 clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France & Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (7)
£300-£400

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 2 February 1945:

'This officer has completed much operational flying and throughout has displayed efficiency and zeal of a high standard. One evening in September, 1944, he piloted an aircraft on a mission involving the dropping of supplies to our ground forces near Arnhem. When approaching the target, the aircraft came under anti-aircraft fire and was hit in several places. Nevertheless, Flight Lieutenant Legge went on to the dropping zone and released his containers with precision. Shortly afterwards the aircraft was again hit Flight Lieutenant Legge was severely wounded in the leg; his co-pilot was also wounded. Undaunted, Flight Lieutenant Legge remained at the controls. Although suffering severe pain and becoming weak through loss of blood he flew the aircraft to base where he effected a safe landing in difficult conditions. This officer displayed great courage and fortitude and was undoubtedly responsible for the safe return of the aircraft and its crew.'

Sold with the named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the recipient's (full-sized) Distinguished Flying Cross.

For the recipient's full-sized awards, see Lot 164.

- 535 An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals**
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp, *light pitting*; Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, mounted for wear, *nearly very fine*
- An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, mounted for wear, *nearly extremely fine*
- An unattributed group of three miniature dress medals**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp; British War and Victory Medals, mounted for wear, *good very fine*
- An unattributed group of three miniature dress medals**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill; British War and Victory Medals, mounted for wear, *generally very fine (10)* £80-£100
-
- x536** Miniature Medals: The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (6), M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type badge, silver (5); M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type badge, silver, all of contemporary manufacture of varying sizes; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (3); Distinguished Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (2); Air Force Medal (2), G.V.I.R., 1st issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue, *generally very fine and better (13)* £100-£140
-
- 537** Miniature Medal: Waterloo 1815, 21.5mm, silver (**Lieut. Col. Parkinson, 33d. Regt.**) contemporarily engraved in running script, with ball and wide silver wire bar suspension, *good very fine* £400-£500
- Edward Parkinson** was gazetted ensign in the 33rd Foot in February 1796; captain, July 1805; major, March 1814. He served with the 33rd in India, and was on the staff of the expedition which captured the island of Bourbon. He served in the campaign in Holland in 1814 and was second-in-command of the 33rd at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded at Quatre Bras and made brevet lieutenant-colonel. Placed on half-pay in September 1817, he was made C.B. in July 1831, and granted a distinguished service reward in November 1849. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general and was colonel-in-chief of the 93rd Highlanders from December 1852 until his death at Pall Mall, London, on 14 January 1858.
-
- 538** Miniature Medal: Waterloo 1815, 18mm, silver, with small rings for suspension, of contemporary manufacture with indistinct initials to truncation of bust, *good very fine* £80-£100
-
- x539** Miniature Medals: Baltic 1854-55 (4), one with top silver riband buckle, all of contemporary manufacture, *very fine and better (4)* £80-£100
-
- x540** Miniature Medals: India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp (8), Persia; Umbeyla; Bhootan (2); Perak; Burma 1885-7; Burma 1887-9; Waziristan 1894-95, all of contemporary manufacture, *generally very fine and better (8)* £140-£180
-
- x541** Miniature Medals: India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps (4), Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-9 (2); Burma 1885-7, Lushai 1889-92; Burma 1887-9, Burma 1889-92, all of contemporary manufacture, *good very fine (4)* £120-£160
-
- x542** Miniature Medals: China 1857-60 (3), no clasp; 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (2), all of contemporary manufacture, *good very fine (3)* £70-£90
-
- x543** Miniature Medals: Afghanistan 1878-80 (3), no clasp; 1 clasp, Kandahar (2); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880, these four all of contemporary manufacture, *the KtoK with replacement ring suspension*; together with a 20th Century-produced Defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie 1842 and Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880, *generally good very fine (6)* £80-£100
-
- x544** Miniature Medals: Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (2); East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp (4), Benin 1897 (2); Sierra Leone 1898-99 (2), all of contemporary manufacture, *generally good very fine (6)* £100-£140
-
- x545** Miniature Medals: Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp (5), The Nile 1884-85 (2); Suakin 1885 (2); Gemaizah 1888; Khedive's Star (2), dated 1882; dated 1884, all of contemporary manufacture, *generally very fine and better (7)* £100-£140
-
- x546** Miniature Medals: North West Canada 1885, no clasp (3), two of contemporary manufacture; the third of 20th Century-manufacture, *very fine (3)* £60-£80
-
- x547** Miniature Medals: India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp (3), Defce. of Chitral 1895; Relief of Chitral 1895 (2), all of contemporary manufacture, *good very fine, the first scarce (3)* £100-£140

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- x548** Miniature Medals: Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (7), 1 clasp (5), Defence of Kimberley (3), one with top silver ribband buckle; Def. of Ladysmith; Defence of Mafeking; 5 clasps (2) Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, all of contemporary manufacture, *generally very fine* (7) *£100-£140*
-
- x549** Miniature Medals: Africa General Service 1902-56 (4), G.V.R., 1 clasp, Jubaland; E.I.I.R., 1 clasp, Kenya (3); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906; India General Service 1908-35, G.V.R., 1 clasp (2), Afghanistan N.W. Frontier 1919; North West Frontier 1935; General Service 1918-62 (8), G.V.R., 1 clasp (4), S.E. Asia 1945-6; Palestine 1945-48 (2); Malaya; E.I.I.R., 1 clasp (4), Malaya, Cyprus, Arabian Peninsula, Near East; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue (6); U.N. Korea 1950-54, the majority of modern manufacture, *generally good very fine as struck* (22) *£70-£90*
-
- x550** Miniature Medals: Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal; India Service Medal (6); New Zealand War Service Medal (7); Australia Service Medal (2); South Africa Medal for War Service (5), the majority of modern manufacture, *extremely fine as struck* (23) *£60-£80*
-
- x551** Miniature Medals: General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp (8), Borneo; Radfan; South Arabia; Malay Peninsula; South Vietnam; Northern Ireland (2); Gulf; Rhodesia 1980 (4); South Atlantic 1982, without rosette (8); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp (10), 2 Aug 1990 (6); 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (4), all of modern manufacture, *nearly extremely fine as struck* (30) *£70-£90*
-
- x552** Miniature Medals: Jubilee 1897, silver (4); Coronation 1902, silver; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (8); Coronation 1937, all of contemporary manufacture, *generally very fine and better* (14) *£60-£80*
-
- x553** Miniature Medals: Jubilee 1897, silver (4); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (8), one lightly gilded; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, all of contemporary manufacture, *suspension ring on one DD11 altered; generally good very fine* (14) *£60-£80*
-
- x554** Miniature Medals: Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (6), all of contemporary manufacture, *good very fine* (6) *£50-£70*

World Orders and Decorations

-
- 555 Austria, Empire**, Bravery Medal 'Der Tapferkeit', Franz Joseph, 1914-16 issue, bronze; Bravery Medal 'Fortitudini', bronze; Merit Cross 1849, by *Vincent Mayer's Söhne, Vienna*, gilt and enamel, maker's name on suspension ring; Karl Troop Cross, zinc; Wound Medal, white metal, *nearly very fine and better* (5) £140-£180
-
- 556 France, Third Republic**, Order of Agricultural Merit, Chevalier's breast badge, 41mm x 35mm, silver, silver-gilt, enamel, unmarked, in *Lemonine Fils, Paris*, embossed case of issue, *good very fine* £50-£70
-
- 557 France, Third Republic**, China Medal 1900-01, 1 clasp, 1900 Chine 1901, edge stamped 'Argent', *good very fine* £70-£90
-
- 558 France, Fifth Republic**, National Order of Merit, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband, with lapel rosette, in *Monnaie de Paris* case of issue, *enamel damage to reverse top arm, otherwise very fine*
- German, Third Reich**, Cross of Honour of the German Mother, 2nd type, Second Class, silvered and enamel; together with two *poor quality copy* Spanish Crosses, *the first very fine*
- Poland, People's Republic**, Order of Polonia Restituta, Fifth Class breast badge (2), both gilt and enamel; Cross of Merit (3), First Class badge (2), both gilt and enamel; Second Class badge, silvered and enamel, all in cases of issue, *minor enamel damage to first, otherwise generally very fine and better* (9) £80-£100
- Sold with a Polish award booklet.
-
- x559 France, Republic**, a selection of various French medals, including Commemorative Medal for the Great War; Evaders Medal; Italian Campaign Medal 1943-44; Commemorative Medal for the Second World War, 1 clasp, Defense Passive; National Defence Medal; Medal of Honour for Social Security, gilt, the reverse impressed '**G. Esquivant 1966**', with gilt palm and rosette on riband; and Order of Saharan Merit, Knight's breast badge, silver, *generally good very fine and better* (11) £80-£100
-
- 560 Germany, Brunswick**, Waterloo Medal 1815, bronze (**Heinr. Bosse. Corp. Av. Garde.**) with replacement steel clip and small ring suspension, *nearly very fine* £300-£400
-
- 561 Germany, Empire**, China Campaign Medal 1900-01, combatant's issue, bronze, *very fine* £50-£70
-
- 562 A Polish Second World War 'Monte Cassino' group of eight attributed to Corporal A. Kiszka, 6th (Children of Lwów) Armoured Regiment, who was captured by the Russians in September 1939**
- Poland, Republic**, Cross of Merit, 1st issue, 3rd Class, bronze, with separate crossed swords suspension; Victory and Freedom Medal 1945, bronze; Monte Cassino Cross 1944, reverse numbered, '30595'; **Great Britain**, 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 *copy* clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *minor corrosion to first two, otherwise very fine and better* (8) £240-£280
- Andrzej Kiszka** was born on 30 November 1905 and served during the Second World War as a corporal with the 6th (Children of Lwów) Armoured Regiment. Initially serving with the 39th Infantry Regiment, he was captured by the Russians at Stanisławów on 18 September 1939, and after being released joined the Anders Army at Buzuluk on 2 September 1941. Emigrating to the United Kingdom following the end of the war, he died in Leeds on 8 September 1976.
- Sold with an enamelled riband bar (this lacing the Defence Medal); and copied research which confirms the award of the Monte Cassino Cross no. 30595.
-
- 563 Portugal, Republic**, Order of Prince Henry the Navigator, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 63mm x 56mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark to suspension loop; Star, 77mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, silver mark to retaining pin, with neck riband, miniature award, and lapel rosette, in *Costa, Lisbon*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-£140

564 Rhodesia, Badge of Honour, bronze, silvered, and enamel, the reverse officially named '**J. K. Samhungu**', good very fine £70-£90

Sold with two photographs of the recipient.

565 Three: Constable Makore, British South Africa Police

Rhodesia, General Service Medal (12689 Const. Makore); Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with Second Award Bar (12689 Const. Makore); Service Medal of the Order of St. John, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3)
£120-£160

566 Pair: P. A. Low, Rhodesian and Zimbabwean Forces, who was later killed during a toll booth heist, whilst working as a security guard

Rhodesia, General Service Medal (730298 Pte. P. A. Low); **Zimbabwe**, Independence Medal 1980 (14930) mounted as worn, the Zimbabwe medal mounted first, *good very fine* (2)
£50-£70

P. A. Low served in the Rhodesian, and afterwards, Zimbabwean forces. Later in civilian life, whilst working as security guard, he was killed during a heist at a toll booth, outside Moor River, Natal, South Africa.

567 Thailand, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, 3rd issue (3), Commander's neck badge, 85mm including crown suspension x 53mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, the reverse of crown stamped '24', with neck riband, in *damaged* fitted case of issue; Officer's breast badge (2), both 57mm including crown suspension x 33mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, the reverse of crown stamped '34' on one; the other unmarked, both with rosettes on riband; Order of the White Elephant, 3rd issue, Officer's breast badge, 63mm including crown suspension x 38mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, unmarked, with rosette on riband; Medal for 15 Years' Loyal Service, silver, *generally good very fine* (5)
£100-£140

568 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Order of the Red Star, 2nd type breast badge (4), all silver and enamel, reverses officially numbered '529963; 915732; 2616238; 2869041', all with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screw-back suspension, *generally very fine and better* (4)
£100-£140

569 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Order of the Patriotic War, Second Class badge (4), 1st type, silver, gold, and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '17654', with riband suspension; 2nd type, silver, gold, and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '591352', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screw-back suspension; 3rd 1985 type (2), silver, gold, and enamel, the reverses officially numbered '2782570' and '4533207', both with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screw-back suspension, *the first cleaned, generally very fine and better* (4)
£200-£240

Order of the Patriotic War Second Class Badge no. 17654 awarded to Mikhail Petrovich Maryigin.

The original citation, dated 6 August 1943, states: 'Maryigin, Mikhail Petrovich, Junior Lieutenant, Pilot, 673rd Assault Airforces Regiment, 266th Assault Airforces Division, born 1920, has been participating in the Great Patriotic war since 20 February 1943 in the 266th Assault Airforces Division on the North-Western and Voronezhsky fronts. During this period accomplished 20 successful combat flights to destroy enemy troops and hardware. 30 vehicles with troops and cargo, 11 tanks, 2 artillery batteries on combat positions, over 250 German soldiers and officers were destroyed, 6 anti-aircraft artillery positions were suppressed.'

Sold with copied research.

570 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Order of Glory, Third Class, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '366081'; Order of Alexander Nevsky, 2nd type, silver, gilt, and red enamel, the reverse officially numbered '12147', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screw-back suspension, *this a good-quality copy*; Order of the Red Banner, 2nd type, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '47137', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and screw-back suspension; Order of the Badge of Honour, 4th type, the reverse officially numbered '901601', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark; Order of the Red Banner of Labour, 6th type, the reverse officially numbered '733486', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark; Order of the October Revolution, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '41143', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark; Order of Friendship, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '28542', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark; Order of Labour Glory, Third Class (2), silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, the reverses officially numbered '137097' and '341382'; together with various Soviet Union medals and badges and an Award Booklet, *generally very fine and better* (lot)
£300-£400

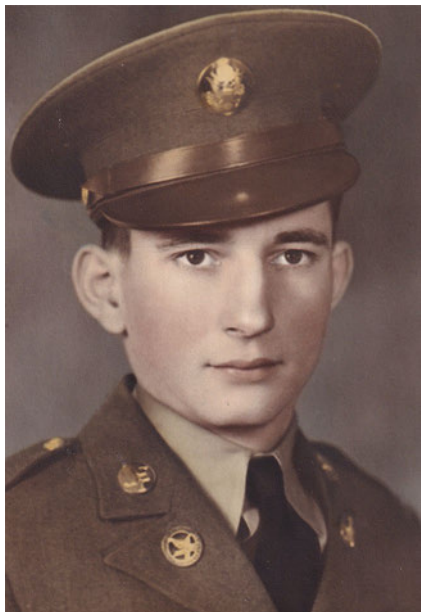
Order of Glory Third Class Badge no. 366081 awarded to Grigorii Semenovich Bashin.

The original Citation, dated 6 May 1945, states: 'Bashin, Grigorii Semenovich, Guards Corporal, Gunner, 76-mm Gun Battery, 99th Guards Infantry Regiment, the 31st Guards Infantry Division, born 1902, in the Red Army since 25 August 1941, during the Patriotic War was severely wounded on 16 December 1942 and was lightly wounded on 5 February 1942; 6 March 1943; and 12 November 1943.

On the night of 6-7 April 1945, during the combat for the Koenigsberg brewery, under enemy fire destroyed two enemy machine-gun emplacements and killed 13 enemy troops, contributed to the taking of the brewery.'

Sold with copied research.

571



A United States of America Second World War Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal group of five awarded to Captain J. A. Paduana, 445th Bombing Squadron, United States Air Force

United States of America, Distinguished Flying Cross, unnamed as issued, in case of issue; Air Medal, with one silver and four bronze oak leaf clusters on riband, unnamed as issued, in case of issue; American Campaign Medal, in card box of issue; European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, in card box of issue; Victory Medal 1941-45, *good very fine and better* (5) £200-£240

D.F.C. Awarded 14 December 1944.

The official citation states: 'For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight as navigator of a B-25 type aircraft. On 10 March 1944, Captain Paduana flew as flight navigator in a formation attacking the Littorio marshalling yards near Rome, Italy. Upon the approach to the target a heavy overcast enveloped the bombers and Captain Paduana's flight became separated from the formation and the fighter escort. Displaying superior professional skill and determination when his pilot elected to continue the mission unescorted, Captain Paduana guided him directly to the initial point. Then, aiding his bombardier in setting course for a perfect run over the objective, Captain Paduana enabled his bombers to release their bombs with devastating effect upon this vital enemy communications center. On more than fifty combat missions, his outstanding proficiency and steadfast devotion to duty have reflected great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the United States.'

Joseph Anthony Paduana was born in Utica, New York, and enlisted in the United States Air Force on 20 January 1942. He served with 445th Bombing Squadron, and completed 50 missions at medium altitude with the 12th Air Force in Italy and Corsica. As Squadron Navigator, he led the Group on 20 occasions, and the Squadron on the rest of the missions.

Sold with the recipient's Pilot's Navigation Kit and Classification Folder; silver identity bracelet; official metal identity tag; cap badge; a portrait photograph of the recipient; and various other ephemera.

572

A United States of America Second World War group of six attributed to Major Irene A. Sheehy, Women's Army Air Corps

United States of America, American Campaign Medal; European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal; Victory Medal 1941-45; Army of Occupation Medal, 1 clasp, Japan; National Defense Service Medal; Armed Forces Reserve Medal, all in card boxes of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £80-£100

Sold together with the recipient's riband bar, that also included the riband for the Air Force Longevity Service Award, with four bronze oak leaf clusters; a letter confirming the awards and entitlement from U.S.A.F. University Hospital, Maxwell Air Force Base; and various rank and unit insignia.

573

A United States of America Vietnam War Bronze Star group of seven awarded to W. H. McGondel, United States Army

United States of America, Bronze Star, with bronze oak leaf cluster on riband, unnamed as issued; Air Medal, with bronze 'V' and two bronze oak leaf clusters on riband, the reverse officially named 'William H. McGondel'; Army Commendation Medal, with bronze oak leaf cluster on riband, the reverse officially named 'William H. McGondel'; National Defense Service Medal, with bronze oak leaf cluster on riband; Vietnam Service Medal, with four bronze stars on riband; Armed Forces Reserve Medal, with silvered 'X' on riband; Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal, 1 clasp, 1960-, *generally good very fine* (7) £100-£140

Sold together with the recipient's riband bar for the above awards.

574

United States of America, Distinguished Service Medal (2), gilt and enamel, both unnamed as issued, and both with riband bars, in cases of issue; Purple Heart (**John P. McHenry**) officially engraved naming, *good very fine and better*

Vatican, Holy See, Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice Cross, silver, *good very fine* (4) £70-£90

575

United States of America, China Relief Expedition Medal 1900, Navy issue, bronze, with replacement ring suspension, *good very fine* £70-£90

576



Zimbabwe, Republic, Bronze Cross of Zimbabwe, bronze and enamel, with Air Force 'winged eagle' suspension bar, the reverse officially named '**772583 Col Tavengerweyi B.**', *good very fine, scarce, especially to rank* £500-£700

577 International, Sovereign Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Rhodes & Malta, Knight of Grace's neck badge, 85mm including crown but lacking bow suspension x 47mm, silver-gilt and enamel, fly de lys in angles between arms, unmarked, with related miniature award and lapel rosette, in *Cravanzola, Rome*, case of issue, *lacking bow suspension, otherwise good very fine* £60-£80

Sold with the original Bestowal Document with attached seal named to **Claude Faribault**.

578 A miscellaneous selection of World Orders, Decorations, and Medals, including a Greek War Medal 1940-41; various post-Independence Indian Medals; a Korean Enthronement Medal; various Japanese Census Medals; a German Democratic Republic Order of the Red Banner, in box of issue, with award booklet and associated arm band; and various miscellaneous coins, cap badges, and other insignia, including a piece of 'treasure recovered for the Dutch East Indiaman 't *Vliegende Hart*', all housed in a decorative wooden box, the lid carved with a representation of an Imperial Mosque, *generally very fine (lot)* £80-£100

Militaria

579



2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) Other Ranks 1871 Pattern Helmet.
A fine quality example, the all brass skull with frontal plate white metal star overlaid with a brass garter belt with white metal '2' to the centre, complete with leather lined chin chain and black horse hair plume and brass rose finial, some minor service wear, good condition £400-£500

580



An 1897 Pattern Infantry Officer's Sword.

The straight section blade by *Wilkinson Sword Co. Ltd. London*, numbered 83846 and etched with crowned E.II.R. cypher, royal arms and foliate scrolls, &c., with regulation steel guard with crowned E.II.R. cypher, and fish-skin covered grip bound with silver wire, complete with its brown leather Sam Browne field service scabbard with frog and straps, very good condition £180-£220

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

581



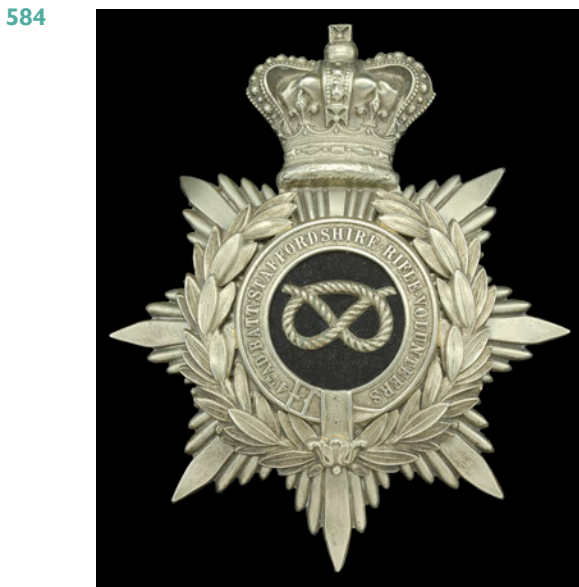
An 1897 Pattern Infantry Officer's Sword.

The straight section blade numbered 00435 and etched with crowned E.II.R. cypher, royal arms and foliate scrolls, &c., and dated 1984, with regulation steel guard with crowned E.II.R. cypher, and fish-skin covered grip bound with silver wire, complete with steel scabbard and housed in black chamois lined case, near parade condition £140-£180

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

- 582** A Household Cavalry Pouch and Belt.
An other ranks Pouch and Belt post-1953, black patent leather pouch with gilt Royal Arms mounted, gilt slide and mount on embroidered belt with red leather backing, *very good condition* £180-£220

- 583** A North Staffordshire Regiment Pagri Helmet.
A very scarce Pagri Helmet c.1942, khaki standard pattern with regimental silk device to the side, leather sweat band embossed with 'WD 1942', retailed by 'Hailsworth Hats', *cap band slightly loose, overall good condition* £180-£220



- A Staffordshire Volunteer Corps Officer's Helmet Plate c.1880.
A scarce 4th Administration Battalion Officer's silvered Helmet Plate, crowned star back plate with laurel wreath and title, to the centre a Staffordshire Knot, 3 loops to the rear, *good condition* £300-£400

- 585** A North Staffordshire Regiment 1st Volunteer Battalion Other Ranks Helmet Plate 1878-1902.
An other ranks Helmet Plate, crowned star back plate with Prince of Wales's Plumes to the centre and title scroll, 2 loops fixings to the rear, *good condition* £80-£100

- 586** A South Staffordshire Regiment 2nd Volunteer Battalion Helmet Plate 1878-1902.
A scarce N.C.O. Helmet Plate in bronze, crowned star back plate with Staffordshire Knot to the centre and title belt, with 2 loops fixings to the rear, *good condition* £120-£160

- 587** A North Staffordshire Regiment 2nd Volunteer Battalion Other Ranks Helmet Plate 1878-1902.
An other ranks Helmet Plate, crowned star back plate with Prince of Wales's Plumes to the centre and title belt, this pattern with mounted HPC, one loop missing, *good condition* £80-£100

- 588** A South Staffordshire Regiment Officer's Glengarry Badge 1881-99.
The gilt crowned garter strap with silvered Sphinx to the centre on black velvet ground, loops removed and wire fixings to the rear; together with another example to the North Staffordshire Regiment with Prince of Wales's Plumes to the centre on blue velvet ground, gilt tarnished centre fixings absent, 2 loops to the rear, *generally good condition (2)* £80-£160



- A South Staffordshire Regiment 3rd Volunteer Battalion Other Ranks Glengarry Badge c.1902-08.
A scarce example, crowned title belt with Staffordshire Knot to the centre, the crown regimentally replaced, *good condition* £80-£100

-
- 590** A Staffordshire Volunteer Rifle Corps Shako Badge.
An early small shako badge of the 39th Burton-on-Trent Volunteer c.1860, blackened crowned light infantry bugle with '39' to the centre; together with a Senior NCOs white metal Pouch Belt Plate, c.1870, with crowned laurel wreath with Staffordshire Knot on stippled ground; and another NCOs bronze example, all fixings in place, *good condition* (3) £140-£180
-
- 591** Regimental Band Helmet Plates.
A selection of post-1953 Regimental Band Helmet Plates including North Staffordshire HPC mounted on backing E.II.R. backing plate, *generally good condition* (4) £80-£100
-
- 592** A Staffordshire Volunteer Rifle Corps Officers Full Dress Pouch.
A green velvet pouch mounted with silver embroidery, to the centre crowned laurel wreath with Staffordshire Knot; together with another NCOs brown leather pouch with Staffordshire Knot to the centre, with signs of another badge having previously been mounted, *green velvet on first in poor condition, therefore overall fair condition* (2) £80-£100s
-
- 593** A North Staffordshire Regiment's Officers Waist Belt Clasp 1881-1902.
A fine example, of the standard pattern, to the centre a silvered Prince of Wales's Plumes with title scroll 'North Staffordshire Regiment'; together with a Waist Belt Plate centre gilt pattern card to the Staffordshire Volunteers; and another example with a silvered centre, *good condition* (3) £140-£180
-
- 594** Waist Belt Clasps.
A selection of general service Waist Belt Clasps including, Volunteer QVC; another regulars example; and sundry other examples, *overall good condition* (5) £40-£50
-
- 595** A 38th Regiment of Foot (1st Staffordshire) Officer's Coatee Skirt Ornament c.1800.
A scarce gilt bullion embroidered star on plush red backing with Staffordshire Knot to the centre, *good condition* £160-£200
-
- 596** A North Staffordshire Regiment Drum Major's Sash.
A scarce Drum Major's sash c.1902-11, silvered embroidered E.VII.R. Cypher with Regimental title, silver and red silk borders, *all fitting absent material torn, therefore fair condition* £80-£100
-
- 597** Miscellaneous Military Badges.
A selection of Military Badges including 4th/7th Dragoon Guards; 3rd Hussars; 17th/21st Lancers; Grenadier Guards; Northumberland Fusiliers; Royal Fusiliers; Norfolk Regiment; Royal Highlanders; London Scottish; St. Pancras Rifles &c.; together with various sundry collars badges and shoulder titles, *some copies, some fixings missing, generally good condition* (lot) £120-£160
-
- 598** Miscellaneous Military Badges.
A selection of Military Badges including 7th Hussars; 13th Hussars; 15th/19th Hussars; Shropshire Yeomanry; Grenadier Guards; Coldstream Guards; Scots Guards; Royal Scots Fusiliers; Royal Sussex; Royal Highlanders &c.; together with various sundry collars badges and shoulder titles, *some copies, some fixings missing, generally good condition* (lot) £120-£160
-
- 599** Miscellaneous Military Badges.
A selection of Military Badges including Officers cap badges post 1953 for 3rd Hussars; 15th/19th Hussars; and Seaford Highlanders; Warrant Officers badges for Grenadiers Guards; Coldstream Guards; and Scots Guards; a Women's Land Army arm band with lapel badge; a scarce Buffs Palestinian shoulder title; and sundry other items, *generally good condition* (lot) £120-£160
-
- 600** **The No. 4 Dress Uniform, Riband Bar, and Insignia Worn by Field Marshal Lord Carver**
A No. 4 Dress uniform compete with the recipient's medal ribands and rank insignia, with the ribands for the G.C.B., C.B.E. (Mil); D.S.O. and Bar; M.C., 1939-45 Star; Africa Star (8th Army); Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Africa General Service 1902-56, with M.I.D. oak leaf; and U.N. Medal for Cyprus; together with a separate riband bar; and a large selection of General Officer and Field Marshal insignia including buttons and E.II.R. cyphers, *some moth damage, otherwise generally good condition* (lot) £200-£240
For the recipient's G.C.B. Stall Banner, see Lot 188.

End of Sale



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA
15 MARCH 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.

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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.

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NOONANS
16 BOLTON STREET
MAYFAIR
LONDON W1J 8BQ
T. 020 7016 1700
WWW.NOONANS.CO.UK

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WWW.NOONANS.CO.UK