

NOONANS
MAYFAIR

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

19 APRIL 2023 AT 10 AM



FEATURED ABOVE

[LOT 79](#)

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AUCTION

AN AUCTION OF:
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

DATE
19 APRIL 2023 AT 10AM

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17 APRIL 10AM-4PM

PUBLIC VIEWING
18 APRIL 10AM-4PM

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ORDER OF SALE

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 19 APRIL 2023 AT 10AM

A FINE COLLECTION OF MEDALS RELATING TO EGYPT AND THE SUDAN - THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN	1-61
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FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

24 MAY 2023

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

21 JUNE 2023

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

26 JULY 2023

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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A Fine Collection of Medals Relating to Egypt and the Sudan 1801-1920 the Property of a Gentleman

x 1



A Battle of Omdurman D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant F. A. Titterell, Army Service Corps

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (Sergt. F. A. Titterell. A.S.C. (2nd Sept: 1898)) some minor official corrections, *good very fine*
£1,200-£1,600

D.C.M. *Army Order* 153 of September 1899, awarded for Omdurman, 2 September 1898. Also awarded L.S. & G.C. medal in April 1906 and Annuity M.S.M. as Staff Sergeant in *Army Order* 87 of 1950.

x 2

Pair: Armourer A. A. Barrett, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (A. A. Barrett. Arms. Crew, H.M.S. "Alexandra."); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (A. A. Barrett, Armr. H.M.S. Warspite.) *the first with pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* (2)
£200-£240

x 3

Three: Private T. Burns, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1855 Pte. J. Burns, 4th Dn.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, regimentally engraved in reverse centre 'Private T. Burns' and at each point of the star, 'R I D G 1855'; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1855 Pte. T. Burns. 4/Dgn. Gds.) *heavy pitting from star, therefore fine* (3)
£400-£500

x 4

Pair: Private J. Carroll, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (2325, Pte. J. Carroll, 4th); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, regimentally engraved in reverse centre 'Pri. Jno. Carroll' and at each point of the star, 'R I D G 2325', *heavy pitting from star affecting regimental details, otherwise good fine* (2)
£600-£800

x 5

Four: A soldier in the 10th Battalion, Sudanese Infantry

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Toski 1889, Gemaizah 1888 (881 - 10th [Sudanese Infantry]) edge inscribed in Arabic script; Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (881 - 10th [Sudanese Infantry]) edge inscribed in Arabic script; Khedive's Star, undated, unnamed; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 7 clasps, Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897, Abu Hamed, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899 (881 - 10th [Sudanese Infantry]) edge inscribed in Arabic script, lugs removed from second clasp with unofficial connections between second and third, *generally good very fine* (4)
£400-£500

x 6



Four: A soldier in the 9th Battalion, Sudanese Infantry

Khedive's Star, undated, unnamed; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 8 clasps, Firket, Hafir, Abu Hamed, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899, Gedid (1666 - 9th [Sudanese Infantry]) edge inscribed in Arabic script, lugs removed from second clasp with unofficial connections between second and third, with various unofficial rivets and connections between other clasps as usual; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889 (1666 - 9th [Sudanese Infantry]) edge inscribed in Arabic script; Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (1666 - 9th [Sudanese Infantry]) edge inscribed in Arabic script, mounted as worn with Khedive's medals taking precedence, some light pitting and contact marks, otherwise very fine or better (4) £400-£500

x 7



Four: Private A. Johnson, 17th Lancers, late 21st Lancers, a member of 'D' Squadron who charged at Omdurman, 2 September 1898

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (3276 Pte. A. Johnson. 21/L'crs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (5134 Pte. A. Johnson. 17/Lcrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5134 Pte. A. Johnson. 17th Lancers); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (3941 Pte. T. Long 21st Lcrs) light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better (4) £2,000-£3,000

Provenance: J. B. Hayward & Son, 1972; D.M.D. Services, May 1992.

Confirmed on all rolls as a 'charger' in Roy Dutton's *Forgotten Heroes: The Charge of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman*.

x8 *Pair: Engine Driver W. Stant, Sudan Military Railway*

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (Engine Driver W. Stant Sudan Mil: Rly:) rank and unit officially engraved in running script, name re-engraved; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (Engine . Driver W. Stant Sudan Mil Rlys) re-engraved naming, some silver infill over previous naming near suspension claw, *generally good very fine* (2) *£300-£400*

x9 *Pair: A soldier in the 13th Battalion, Sudanese Infantry*

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (1547 - 13B [Sudanese Infantry]) edge inscribed in Arabic script; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 7 clasps, Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899, Gedid (1547 - 13B [Sudanese Infantry]) edge inscribed in Arabic script, unofficial lugs added to second clasp and with various unofficial rivets and connections between other clasps as usual, *old solder repair to suspension which no longer swivels, otherwise toned, good very fine* (2) *£280-£340*

x 10



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Egypt (**John Douglas.**) *toned, light edge bruises, otherwise good very fine* *£1,400-£1,800*

Provenance: Glendining's, November 1951; Buckland Dix & Wood, October 1993.

John Douglas is confirmed aboard H.M.S. *Ulysses* at Egypt but no rate given. Only two medals to this ship.

x 11



Honourable East India Company Medal for Egypt 1801, silver, with silver loop suspension, a good original striking, *good very fine* *£1,000-£1,400*

x12 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1884 (**E. Hodgkinson. Ord: H.M.S. "Euryalus"**) *pitting from star, otherwise very fine* *£100-£140*

x 13



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, Tel-El-Kebir (**W. H. Rumph. A.B. H.M.S. "Penelope"**) *pitting from star, otherwise very fine and rare* £400-£500

William Henry Rumph was born at Bethnal Green, Middlesex, on 14 September 1862, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Fisgard* in September 1877. He served as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Penelope* from 22 June 1882 to 8 January 1884. During his service in the latter vessel he took part in the bombardment of Alexandria and was landed for service on shore with the ship's Naval Brigade where he fought at the battle of Tel-El-Kebir as a crew member of the Naval Armoured Train. Rumph purchased his discharge from the Navy as a Petty Officer 2nd Class from H.M.S. *Myrmidon* on 11 April 1888.

In addition to the Naval "Armoured Train" manned by seamen and marines from *Hecla* and *Invincible*, there were two other offensively armed devices operating in this Egyptian war zone. Often referred to as "Armed Trains", they were in reality no more than specially armed trucks, one manned by seamen and the other by marines, which saw service at Kassassin and Tel-El-Kebir. The 'tar's' four-wheeled gun-truck had steel plated sides that were "fairly bullet-proof", with sandbags hung around the car outside. An awning was fitted to this open topped truck on which was fitted a 40-pounder gun. A separate box-car similarly fitted with steel side plates and sandbags had two compartments for the 230 shells (mostly shrapnel) and charges, entrance to each magazine being only from the top.

Since no steam trains could be obtained, this armed contrivance, manned by seamen from *Penelope*, was pulled from Ismalia to Nefiche by 16 horses, four abreast, on 26 August 1882. Immediately ahead of this "Armoured Train" was another truck on which a captured 8cm Krupp gun had been mounted and worked by Royal Marine Artillery men under Captain Tucker R.M.A. On 1 September it was taken to Kassassin and participated in an action on the 9th September in defence of Kassassin Camp against an Egyptian reconnaissance party. The officer in charge of this "Armoured Train", Lieutenant C. K. Purvis, R.N., and his 2nd in command, Sub Lieut James Erskine, with a party of twenty blue-jackets had been working the train on the line a little beyond the camp, when the enemy turned their guns on it. Purvis and Erskine had dismounted from the train to take some observations and were standing close together when a shell burst near them, striking Purvis in the foot and tearing a portion of it off, necessitating immediate amputation at the ankle joint. Command of this "Armoured Train" passed to Lieutenant F. E. W. Lambart, R.N., but it was never engaged after 9 September, and on 23 September the crew from *Penelope* were re-embarked.

A total of 27 men from H.M.S. *Penelope*, including Rumph, earned the clasp for 'Tel-El-Kebir' and formed the crew of the horse-drawn "Armoured Train" - a full nominal roll can be found on the website listing of this lot.

x 14



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai (**W. Mills, Pte. R.M. H.M.S. "Temeraire"**) *light pitting, otherwise very fine and better* £400-£500

Provenance: Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.

William Mills was born in Clifton, Bristol, on 5 January 1860, and enlisted at Walmer to No 31 Company as Private Royal Marines on 5 April 1877. He subsequently served aboard *Valiant* (1879-81), *Temeraire* (7 March 1882 to 7 February 1884), *Euryalus* for R.M. Battalion (8 February 1884 to 23 April 1884), *Britannia* (1884-85), *Lion* (1887-88), and *Vivid* (1890-91). He transferred to Chatham Division on 2 December 1891, but never served aboard another ship and was discharged on completion of his engagement on 23 December 1899. Had been in cells once, and once in gaol hence no L.S. & G.C. medal. (Ref 1997 catalogue entry)

x 15



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea **(1391 Pte. T. Loder. 1/R. Suss. R.)** polished and pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine £700-£900

T. Loder was severely wounded at Abu Klea Wells on 17 February 1885.

x 16

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek **(41/1555 Pte. H. Hancock. 1/Berks. R.)** good very fine £240-£280

x 17

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea **(...M Woods, R....)** very heavy edge bruising, pitting from star and polishing, suspension slack, therefore poor £200-£240

Possibly 635 Private M. Woods, Royal Horse Guards, sold as found and not subject to return.

x 18

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan **(1674. Pte. F. Evans. 1/S. Staff: R.)** good very fine £240-£280

Clasps not confirmed. The 1st South Staffordshire Regiment was present as a whole in 1882, and also on the Nile and at Kirbekan but was not present at Tel-el-Kebir.

x 19



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea **(2129. Pte. E. Warrick. 19th Hussars.)** light pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine £500-£700

x 20

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 5 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan **(1926 Pte. J. Olding 19th Hussars.)** heavy edge bruise and light pitting from star, otherwise very fine and scarce £600-£800

Two Officers and 28 men of the 19th Hussars received 5-clasp medals with Kirbekan.

x 21

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp **(41196 Gnr: T. Garey. 2/1st S. Irish D. R.A.)** later impressed naming with official correction to last three letters of unit, nearly extremely fine £70-£90

x 22

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb_Tamaai **(1826 Pte. M. G. Lane. 10th Hussars)** obverse pitting from star, otherwise good very fine £180-£220

x 23



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**329. Boatn. T. Dolan. Ottawa Contgt.**) initial officially corrected, *obverse polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,200-£1,600

Approximately 392 Canadian boatmen received the medal for the Nile campaign, of which 169 served in the Ottawa Contingent.

x 24

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 *copy clasp*, Suakin 1885 (**1869. Pte. H. Flower. 1/Rl. Suss. Regt.**) clasp is a contemporary tailor's copy, *light pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* £100-£140

x 25

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (*contemporary copy clasp*) (**788, Pte. A. Stokes, 1/R.W. Kent. R.**) second clasp is a contemporary tailor's copy to which he is not entitled, *nearly very fine* £100-£140

x 26



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (**5416. Pte. T. Simmons, M.S. Corps.**) *pitting from star, therefore good fine* £400-£500

Confirmed on the roll of the Medical Staff Corps at Abu Klea, 58 clasps to unit.

x 27



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (**910. Driv: Ali Said**) *nearly extremely fine*

£500-£700

Shown as No. 938 on roll of the Camel Bearer Company at Abu Klea.

x 28



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 3 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889 (**9th Bn. Infry. No. 416.**)
very fine £240-£280

Gemaizah and Toski clasps unconfirmed.

x 29 Khedive's Star, dated 1882 (**2532. Pte. W. Banham. H. Troop 19th Hussars**) naming engraved on reverse points of star,
very fine £60-£80

x 30 Khedive's Star, dated 1882 (**1731 T. T. 1st Bn. The. R. S. Regt.**) impressed naming to reverse centre and points of star, *very fine*
£60-£80

x 31 Khedive's Star, dated 1882 (**1858 T L 1 Bks**) naming impressed on reverse points of star, *very fine* £60-£80

x 32 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed, *very fine* £50-£70

x 33 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed, *very fine* £50-£70

x 34 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed, *very fine with some original black finish* £50-£70

x 35 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed, *good very fine with original black finish* £60-£80

x 36 Khedive's Star, dated 1884, unnamed, *nearly very fine* £50-£70

x 37 Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6 (**Dwyer**) named in black ink in reverse centre, *good very fine* £50-£70

x 38 Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed, *very fine* £50-£70

x 39 Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed, *nearly very fine* £50-£70

x 40 Khedive's Star, undated, with Tokar clasp, unnamed, *good very fine with good original finish* £140-£180

x 41



An extremely rare framed pair of General Gordon’s Stars awarded during the Siege of Khartoum 1884-85

General Gordon’s Star for the Siege of Khartoum 1884, silver with traces of gilt, as awarded to officers of the rank Mulazem to Sagh

General Gordon’s Star for the Siege of Khartoum 1884, pewter, as awarded to non-commissioned officers and other ranks, this attached by thread to a blue cloth backing

Together with 10 Piastres Khartoum Siege Banknote, the three items, with ivorine labels, set in an old *Spink, London*, wooden, glass-fronted case, 245 x 170mm.; the back of case with a contemporary paper clipping referring to the ‘Gordon Memorial Fund’, medals very fine and very rare (3) £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: From the collection of the late Felicité Ann Araminta, Lady Aldington (née MacMichael), Dix Noonan Webb, September 2012.

From the collection of the late Felicité Ann Araminta, Lady Aldington (née MacMichael); the above probably given to her by her father, Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1882-1969) who was heavily employed as a Colonial Administrator in Sudan. His first overseas posting in 1905 was with the Sudan Political Service, successively as Inspector of the Provinces of Kordofan, Blue Nile and Khartoum, and later he was a Political and Intelligence Officer with the Expeditionary Force which reoccupied Darfur in 1916; after which he was the Sub-Governor of Darfur Province. MacMichael was awarded the D.S.O. in 1917; awarded the C.M.G. in 1926 and received a knighthood with the award of the K.C.M.G. in 1932. During 1933-37 he was employed variously as Acting Governor-General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Tanganyika Territory and during 1938-44 he was variously High Commissioner and Commissioner-in-Chief for Palestine and High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan. Awarded the G.C.M.G. in 1941.

The paper clipping reads: ‘Gordon Memorial Fund - Through the courtesy of the Egyptian Government, search was made to see if any of the notes issued by General Gordon during the siege of Khartoum had reached and been preserved in Cairo.

Some were found and the Prime Minister has presented them to the Governor-General, who intends disposing of them for the benefit of the Gordon Memorial Fund.

... Anyone who wishes to obtain possession of one or more of these notes should apply to the Secretary, Gordon Memorial Fund, at the Palace, Khartoum, or care of Sudan Government London Office ...’

x 42



General Gordon's Star for the Siege of Khartoum 1884, pewter, as awarded to non-commissioned officers and other ranks, a fine example attached by thread to a blue cloth backing and contained in an oak glass fronted frame with engraved labels above, 'The Gordon Khartoum Medal 1884, and below, 'Presented to The Gordon Boys Home in 1888 by Colonel Duncan R.A.M.P.', *very fine and scarce* *£1,000-£1,400*

x 43



General Gordon's Star for the Siege of Khartoum 1884, pewter, as awarded to non-commissioned officers and other ranks, a fine example attached by thread to a faded red cloth backing suspended from red woven ribbon and set into a leather mount in wooden frame, 'Gordon Medal Khartoum 1884' in gold block letters below, the reverse of the frame with typed label 'Bought by Major Pierson from an Arab Soldier at Metemneh 1885 or 1886', *very fine and scarce* £800-£1,000

x 44



General Gordon's Star for the Siege of Khartoum 1884, pewter, as awarded to non-commissioned officers and other ranks, a fine example suspended from red woven ribbon, accompanied by an old silver display label inscribed 'Pewter Medal struck by Genl. Gordon in Khartoum for his Soldiers, bought from one of them at Gubat Metemneh by Major C. E. Dixon, The Royal Irish in January 1885', *very fine and scarce* £600-£800

x 45



General Gordon's Star for the Siege of Khartoum 1884, pewter, as awarded to non-commissioned officers and other ranks, *somewhat corroded and with loss to some points, good fine* £400-£500

x 46

General Gordon's Star for the Siege of Khartoum 1884, pewter, as awarded to non-commissioned officers and other ranks, *somewhat corroded and lacking star and crescent suspension, good fine* £100-£140

x 47

Queen's Sudan 1896-98, silver, unnamed, *small edge bruise, otherwise toned, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

x 48

Queen's Sudan 1896-98, silver, unnamed, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £80-£100

x 49

Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, silver issue (**1209 Sepoy Uttam Singh 35th Bl. Infy.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *minor correction to name, nearly very fine* £80-£100

x 50

Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, bronze issue, unnamed, *suspension slightly slack, otherwise nearly very fine* £50-£70

x 51

Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £100-£140

x 52

Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, Firket, Hafir (1461 - 12th [Sudanese Infantry]) edge inscribed in Arabic script, *good very fine* £100-£140

x 53

Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 2nd issue, 1 clasp, S. Kordofan 1910, unnamed as issued, *small test scratch, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £140-£180

This clasp only issued on 1st issue medals.

x 54



Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 2nd issue, 2 clasps, Darfur 1916, Fasher (**14115 Pte. C. C. Bennett. R. War. R.**) officially impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine and rare* £400-£500

Medal Index Card confirms Sudan Medal and clasps. He also served in the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and the Royal Engineers and is entitled to British War and Victory Medals but ineligible for 1915-15 Star although he served in the Egyptian theatre from 20 August 1915.

Sold with copied Medal Index Cards.

x 55

Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 2nd issue, 3 clasps, Darfur 1916, Fasher, Garjak Nuer, edge impressed 'SPECIMEN' in small capitals, *good very fine* £180-£220

-
- x56** General Gordon, Memorial Medal 1885 (2), Bronze, White Metal, 45mm, *Obv.* bust almost facing, wearing a fez and uniformed, 'General C. G. Gordon. C.B., R.E. * The latest Christian Martyr' * *Rev.* within wreath 'Sent by the Gladstone Government to the Soudan with one companion, Jany. 1884. In March he asked for 200 British troops but was deliberately abandoned to his fate until too late', by W. O. Lewis, *the bronze example pierced at 12 o'clock, otherwise very fine or better* (2) £40-£50
-
- x57** **An unattributed group of four miniature dress medals**
South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, Tel-El-Kebir; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidieh, Fifth Class badge, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, mounted for wear with replacement ribands, *traces of lacquer, generally very fine* (4) £80-£100
-
- x58** **An unattributed group of five miniature dress medals**
South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, mounted as worn, *the ribands somewhat frayed and the Khedive's Star detached, good very fine* (5) £80-£100
-
- x59** Miniature Medals: Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse (6), no clasp; 1 clasp (2), Alexandria 11th July; Suakin 1884; 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek; 3 clasps, Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbegan; 4 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Suakin 1885, all of contemporary manufacture, *generally nearly very fine and better* (6) £80-£100
-
- x60** Miniature Medals: Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse (7), 1 clasp, (2), Suakin 1884; The Nile 1884-85; 2 clasps (5), El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85; Kirbegan, The Nile 1884-85; The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (2); Gemaizah, Toski 1889, all of contemporary manufacture, *generally nearly very fine or better* (7) £100-£140
-
- x61** Miniature Medals: Queen's Sudan 1896-98; Khedive's Star (3), dated 1882 (2); dated 1884; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908 (2), no clasp; 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum, all of contemporary manufacture, *generally nearly very fine or better* (6) £60-£80

A Small Collection of South Africa 1877-79 Medals for Classic Actions

62



The South Africa 1877-79 medal to Colour-Sergeant T. H. E. McAllan, 90th Foot, who was wounded in the arm at Kambula on 29 March 1879, and after the wound was dressed ran out to his company, performing his duty till shot dead

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (636. Colr. Sergt. T. H. E. McAllan. 90th Foot.) *extremely fine and a rare casualty*

£5,000-£7,000

Colour-Sergeant Thomas H. E. McAllan, 90th Light Infantry, was wounded in the arm at Kambula on 29 March 1879, and, after his wound was dressed, joined the sortie by two companies of his regiment when he was shot a second time, dead.

'Concerning the battle of Kambula, a correspondent of a Natal paper says:-During the attack of the Zulus on this column on the 29th ult., I had the opportunity of observing all that passed in the camp, and admired the cool and systematic manner in which all the orders were carried out by officers and men, and the short time it took to establish a thorough preparedness for fighting; and after every one was at his station, their countenances showed a stern determined purpose of meeting the foe with British pluck and courage; and the volleys that they delivered were something terrible, especially on the side where the 1-13th were stationed, that being the centre and main attack of the Zulu army. Colonel Wood and his staff-officers were conspicuous for their bravery in directing the defence of first the fort and then the laager, under a very heavy cross fire from the enemy; Captain Woodgate especially exposing himself to the enemy's fire, and directing the two companies of the 90th at the sortie where to go, marching as leisurely and unconcernedly as if he was pacing a piece of ground for cricket wickets. Major Hackett received a dangerous wound, the ball passing through the head, whilst gallantly leading on two companies 90th L.I.; he is in a most precarious state. Lieut. Smith, 90th L.I., assistant director of transport, was wounded, ball through left arm, while gallantly bearing a stretcher to carry a wounded man, under a heavy fire. Colour-Sergeant McAllen was wounded in the arm, and after the wound was dressed ran out to his company, performing his duty till shot dead.' (*The British, The Boers and The Zulus*, by Duncan C. F. Moodie, Adelaide, 1879, refers)

63



The South Africa 1877-79 medal to Private Joseph Weaver, 80th Foot, who was killed in action at Intombi River on 12 March 1879

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (716 Pte. J. Weaver. 80th Foot.) *toned, extremely fine and a rare casualty* £5,000-£7,000

Private Joseph Weaver was killed in action at Intombi River on 12 March 1879.

In the early morning of 12 March 1879, the 80th was surprised on the Intombi River while guarding a wagon convoy stranded on both sides of the flooded river, while crossing at Meyer's Drift. Due to the failure of Captain Moriarty, commanding the detachment, to erect adequate defences and post sufficient sentries, a Zulu impi under Chief Mbelini overran the camp and killed 61 soldiers of the 80th Foot, with the loss also of 80 rifles and 90,000 rounds of ammunition. Private Weaver is commemorated on the Staffordshire Volunteers Regimental Memorial in Lichfield Cathedral, Staffordshire.

64



The South Africa 1877-79 medal to Private W. Trowell, 1/24th Foot, who was killed in action at the battle of Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (543. Pte. W. Trowell. 1/24th Foot.) together with a 24th Foot helmet plate excavated from the battlefield at Isandhlwana, *this in excavated condition, the medal polished with some scratching in obverse field, otherwise very fine* £6,000-£8,000

William Trowell was born on 13 July 1860, and attested for the 25th Brigade as a Boy on 24 August 1874. Appointed to the 1/24th Foot he was killed in action at the battle of Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879. His effects were claimed by his brother and sister. Confirmed in *The Noble 24th* by Norman Holme but his Christian name incorrectly given as Edward.

65



The South Africa 1877-79 medal to Trooper R. Warren, 2nd Cape Mounted Yeomanry, who was killed in action in the second assault on Morosi's Stronghold, 5 June 1879

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tpr. R. Warren. 2nd Cape Yeory.) *lightly toned, nearly extremely fine and a rare casualty* £3,000-£4,000

Trooper Robert Warren, 2nd Cape Mounted Yeomanry, was killed in action in the second assault on Morosi's Stronghold, high up on Morosi's Mountain, on 5 June 1879. Like the first assault of 8 April, it too was unsuccessful and it was not until the night assault of 19/20 November that the mountain was finally taken.



The campaign pair to the Rorke's Drift defender Sergeant Alfred Saxty, 2nd Battalion, 24th Foot, who served as a Corporal in "B" Company at the defence and was one of the last few survivors of Rorke's Drift

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (849 Cpl. A. Saxty, 2-24-Foot.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (849 Sjt. A. Saxty, 2-S, W, Bord,) both early 20th century replacement medals officially impressed in small capitals, the I.G.S. struck with 'Crimea' dated obverse, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and rare (2) £15,000-£20,000



Five of the surviving members of 'B' Company, 2nd Battalion, 24th Foot, who fought at Rorke's Drift (left to right): Corporal A. Saxty, Private C. Wood, Colour-Sergeant F. Bourne, Private J. Jobbins, and Private W. Cooper, July 1934.

Replacement medals claimed by Saxty whilst an In-Pensioner at Chelsea Hospital, sometime around October 1930, and issued under Authority Chelsea Rep/68/GEN/5160.

Alfred Saxty was born at Buckland Dinham, near Frome, Somerset, and enlisted for 25 Brigade at Newport, Monmouthshire, on 11 September 1876, aged 19, being posted to the 2nd Battalion, 24th Foot at Brecon two days later. He was appointed Lance-Corporal in April 1877, promoted to Corporal in August 1877, and appointed Lance-Sergeant in February 1878 but reverted to Corporal in July 1878. He served in South Africa from 1 February 1878 to 12 January 1880, and was a Corporal in "B" Company of the 2nd Battalion who defended the hospital at Rorke's Drift on 22 and 23 January, 1877, against 3,000 Zulus and beat them off. Loopholes were made in the farm buildings, and biscuit tins and bags of corn were used as a breastwork around the main buildings. Outnumbered by thirty to one the gallant garrison fought through the night to repulse the Zulu warriors who left 400 killed before they retreated. His presence at Rorke's Drift is confirmed on the Chard roll, on Bourne's rolls, in which he is incorrectly listed as a Sergeant, and on Dunbar's list. In fact Saxty was promoted to Sergeant the day after the defence.



After 7 months service in the Mediterranean, the regiment moved to India in August 1880 and served in Burma from May 1886 to January 1887, before returning to India again. Saxty was confined on 6 May 1881, charged with being drunk on picket, and sentenced by District Court Martial to be reduced to Private and to 56 days imprisonment with hard labour and stoppage of pay, in addition being fined £1 and forfeited Good Conduct Pay. He steadily regained his steps in rank to become Sergeant again in December 1885. After his service in the Burma campaign, Saxty re-engaged for the 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment at Madras on 4 October 1887, 'for such term as shall complete 21 years service.' He transferred to the 2nd Battalion of that regiment on New Years Day 1888, and then transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on 14 July 1891. Reduced to Corporal in October 1894, he was discharged at his own request at Thayetmyo, Burma, on 28 February 1895.

Saxty had married Mary Copeland on 30 December 1885, at Ootacamund, India, and by December 1894 had issue four children, Albert, Mary, Wilfred and Leo. He was admitted to In-Pension at Chelsea Hospital on 12 June 1930, but reverted to Out-Pension in October 1933 in order to live with his sister in Newport, Monmouthshire.

In 1934 he attended the Northern Command Tattoo, held at Gateshead, County Durham, 7-14 July, when he appeared in the arena with Bourne, Cooper, Jobbins and Wood, all former comrades at Rorke's Drift. Saxty died of myocarditis and senility at Woolston House Infirmary, Newport, Monmouthshire, on 11 July 1936. He was buried with military honours at St Wollos Cemetery, Newport, on 15 July. The Royal Horse Artillery provided the gun carriage, the South Wales Borderers Depot the bearers, firing party and bugler. A large number of Officers and other ranks of the Regiment and a strong contingent of British Legion attended. Lieutenant-Colonel Bourne sent a wreath, as did five other survivors of the former Rorke's Drift garrison.

Sold with a set of original Attestation and Discharge papers, Medical History, full pension record and Chelsea Hospital Death Certificate; together with a contemporary photograph of the 'Five Defenders of Rorke's Drift' at the Northern Command Tattoo at Gateshead in 1934, fully annotated and identified in ink by Lieutenant-Colonel Bourne and accompanied by a manuscript letter from Bourne, dated 14 April 1939, at which time he and six others were the sole survivors of Rorke's Drift. Together with comprehensive copied research including news cuttings, photographs, and Chard's report on the defence of Rorke's Drift.

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

67



A Civil C.B. group of four awarded to the Hon. E. W. K. Gully, Secretary to the Speaker, House of Commons, who served as an Admiralty Despatch Bearer with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve during the Great War

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's breast badge, converted for neck wear, silver-gilt (hallmarks for London 1901), with neck riband, in *Garrard, London* case of issue; British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. the Hon. E. W. K. Gully, R.N.V.R.); Coronation 1902, silver, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, the C.B. badge in 18 carat gold, these similarly mounted and all housed in a *Spink, London*, case, extremely fine (4) £500-£700

C.B. *London Gazette* 10 July 1903.

The Hon. Edward Walford Karslake Gully was born in Liverpool on 21 October 1870, the second son of William Gully M.P., who served as Speaker of the House of Commons between 1895 and 1905, and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Selby upon his retirement. Edward Gully served as Secretary to the Speaker from his father's appointment in 1895, being appointed a C.B. for his services in 1903, and continued as Secretary to the Speaker during the subsequent Speakership of James Lowther. He latterly served as Examiner of Private Bills and Taxing Office, House of Commons, from 1911 to 1927.

Gully was commissioned temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 12 May 1915, and served during the Great War one special service as an Admiralty Despatch Bearer from this date before resigning his commission on medical grounds on 22 October 1917. The British War Medal was his sole medallie entitlement for the Great War. He died at Bournemouth, Hampshire, on 8 November 1931.

Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient as part of the Speaker's Procession.



A post-War 'Civil Division' C.B.E. group of six awarded to Lord Mowbray, Grenadier Guards, who was wounded at Normandy in 1944, and served as Gold Stick at the Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II in 1953

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with both full size and miniature width neck ribands, in *Fattorini, Birmingham*, case of issue; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, these mounted court-style as worn; together with the recipient's group of six miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *about extremely fine (6)* £300-£400

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 June 1982:
'For political service.'

Charles Edward Stourton, 26th Baron Mowbray, 27th Baron Segrave, and 23rd Baron Stourton was born on 11 March 1923, the son of William Marmaduke Stourton, 25th Baron Mowbray &c., and a direct descendant of of Geoffrey de Mowbray, an adviser to William the Conqueror, and also of William de Mowbray, one of the 25 Barons who forced King John to sign the *Magna Carta*. Educated at Ampleforth and Christ Church, Oxford, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards on 13 March 1943 and served with them during the Second World War during the Normandy campaign. He was wounded at Caen prior to September 1944, losing an eye and was invalided out the following year. His old friend, Sir Iain Moncrieffe of that ilk, recalled that, when his brother officers urgently called for a doctor to treat their badly wounded comrade, Charles Stourton demanded that a priest be summoned instead - an indication of priorities to which he remained unshakably committed throughout his life.

Stourton served as Gold Stick at the Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, and succeeded to the Baronies of Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton upon the death of his father on 7 May 1965. He served as a Conservative whip in the House of Lords, where he was instantly recognisable by his eye-patch, and as a Lord-in-waiting in both the Heath and Thatcher governments was often called upon to greet visiting heads of state at Heathrow Airport. He died on 12 December 2006, and was succeeded to the baronies by his son.

Sold with copied research.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's father, see Lot 80.



A fine Second War submariner's D.S.O. and D.S.C. group of eleven awarded to Captain Dudley Norman, Royal Navy, who won the D.S.C. when in command of H.M. Submarine *H.44* for sinking shipping off the coast of Norway in 1940, and the D.S.O. when in command of H.M. Submarine *Upright* for sinking the Italian cruiser *Armando Diaz* in February 1941; he was afterwards the first Commodore of the Malaysian Navy

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated 1941, with integral top ribbon bar; Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1941, hallmarks for London 1940; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Jubilee 1977; **Malaysia**, Pingat Khidmat Berbakti; **Denmark**, silver medal for Galathea Deep Sea Expedition 1950-1952; **Netherlands**, Red Cross Decoration, silver-gilt and enamels, and Red Cross Medal of Merit, silver, medals unmounted, together with mounted group of eight miniature dress medals and a loose Jubilee 1977, generally good very fine (12) £4,000-£5,000



H.M.S./M Graph, formerly U.570

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 23 September 1941. Seedie's Submarine roll confirms award 'For sinking the Italian Cruiser *Armando Diaz* off Kerkenah Bank in the Mediterranean on 25 February 1941, and a supply ship.'

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1941.

Edward Dudley Norman was born on 2 August 1910, and went to Dartmouth in 1924. He joined the Submarine service in 1932 and served in submarines at Devonport, Gosport and Portland before undergoing the Submarine C.O.'s Qualifying Course in 1940. His first submarine command in March 1940 was the 1920-vintage *H.44*, in which he carried out several patrols in the North Sea, sank enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast, and was awarded the D.S.C.

In December 1940, Norman went out to the Mediterranean to take command of *Upright* in the Malta-based flotilla, later dubbed 'The Fighting Tenth'. Sailing for his second patrol in February 1941, *Upright* had to encounter a new hazard: Italian acoustic mines laid in the harbour approaches. *Upright*'s sailors detonated them by firing machine gun bullets into the water about 100 yards ahead of the boat.

On 21 February, Norman took *Upright* inside the Tunisian harbour of Sfax to look for targets, but found none. "As we were then scraping along the bottom at periscope depth," he said, "it seemed prudent to reverse course and retire to the open sea." Four nights later, *Upright* was on the surface off Sfax, charging main batteries, when the officer of the watch sighted "a cruiser or a very large destroyer, escorted by two destroyers, one on each bow".

Norman estimated the target's course and speed, fired four torpedoes, and then dived. "As I got below," he said, "the periscope was going up. I got it on the right bearing in time to see the first torpedo hit, in the light of which I considered the target was probably a cruiser." He had, in fact, sunk the 5,000 ton Italian cruiser *Armando Diaz* and was awarded the D.S.O.

Invalided home from Malta with dysentery in July 1941, he took command, in October, of the German U-boat *U.570*, which had surrendered to an R.A.F. Hudson aircraft south of Iceland in August, and was renamed H.M.S. *Graph*.

U.570's cryptographic material had been ditched and many instruments smashed, but in a year's trials under Norman, *Graph* gave the Allies priceless information about the construction, performance and weaponry of the standard Type VII U-boat. After *Graph*, Norman commanded *Tuna* and *Alcide*, one of the first of the long-range A Class patrol submarines intended for the Pacific.

Norman left the Submarine Service in 1947 and had appointments in the Admiralty, with Nato, as Executive Officer of H.M.S. *Heron*, the naval air station at Yeovilton, where he learned to fly, and in command of the sloop *Nereide* on the South African Station. The Royal Malaysian Navy, which formed on independence in 1957, began modestly with the purchase of a handful of ex-Royal Navy minesweepers. But as its first Commodore, Norman laid the foundations of a small but efficient force which played a full part in the confrontation with Indonesia in the 1960s. When Norman retired in 1960, he was awarded the Malaysian decoration, the Pingat Khidmat Berbakti.

In retirement, Norman was secretary of the Royal Malta Yacht Club, and he played an influential role in establishing the first Whitbread Round the World Race. He died in 1998, aged 87.

Sold with original warrant and statutes for D.S.O., award certificates for Coronation Medal and Netherlands Red Cross Decoration (16 January 1959), various correspondence, and an original photograph album compiled by Norman with 16 large black and white photographs of the captured *U.570* on later trials as H.M.S. *Graph*, some captioned and dated 15 October 1941, showing interior images and various detailing around her, together with four larger loose photographs of the submarine.



A Great War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel P. L. Coleridge, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry and 80th Carnatic Infantry, Indian Army, who was four time 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; 1914-15 Star (Capt. P. L. Coleridge. 63 P.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals, with *unofficial* M.I.D. oak leaves emblem (Maj. P. L. Coleridge.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Major P. L. Coleridge.) *generally very fine* (5) £400-£500

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

Percy Level Coleridge was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army on 20 June 1900, and was promoted Lieutenant on 20 April 1902. He served during the Great War as a Captain in the 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry before transferring to the 80th Carnatic Infantry as a temporary Major on 21 January 1916. He served in the operations in East Africa from 16 October 1914 to 5 August 1917; in Iraq from 1 December 1917 to November 1918; and then during the Arab Rebellion 1920-21. For his services he was four times Mentioned in Despatches, on the latter occasion for Iraq (*London Gazettes* 8 February 1917; 7 March 1918; 5 June 1919; and 9 September 1921) and was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel, he subsequently served in the Devon Home Guard during the Second World War.



A Great War O.B.E. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel The Reverend A. F. Inglis, Gurkha Rifles, Kashmiri Infantry and Gilgit Scouts, late South Lancashire Regiment, who having taken Holy Orders served as Chaplain to the North West Railway Battalion, Auxiliary Forces India

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 (Major A. F. Inglis. 1 Kashmir I.S. Infy.); War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; **Indian States**, Jummoo and Kashmir, War Medal 1914-18, 42mm, silver, the obverse with the heraldic crest of Jummoo and Kashmir with supporters, the reverse inscribed '1919 A.D. Awarded for services rendered during the Great War 1914 - 1918,' unnamed as issued, *the last scarce in silver, generally very fine and better, the last scarce in silver (8)* £600-£800

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

The Reverend Alexander Francis Inglis was born at Murree, India, in 1881, the son of Colonel David William Inglis, 35th Sikhs, and was educated at Bedford School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the South Lancashire Regiment in September 1901, he proceeded to India and served attached to the 82nd Regiment. He transferred to the Indian Staff Corps the following year, and thence to the 17th Bengal Infantry, attached King George's Own Gurkha Rifles at Dharmansala, Punjab, in 1904. He was present at the Coronation in 1911 with the Indian Contingent and accompanied the Battalion at the Delhi Durbar, 1911. During the Great War he served in Chitral and Gilgit as Military Assistant and Commandant Scouts 1914-17., before proceeding to Egypt as Senior Special Service Officer, 1st Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the battalion in the line in Palestine. He participated in the final attack on Nablus with the 30th Brigade, and for his services he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 5 June 1919) and created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

Following the war Inglis took up a staff appointment as Commanding Officer at Dharmansala, in the Jullundur Brigade Area of Lahore, and retired on ill health grounds in 1922, being granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He trained for the clergy and attended the Bishop's College, Cheshunt and was ordained, becoming deacon in 1932, and priest in 1933. He was Chaplain to St. Andrew and St. Oswald, Lahore, and Military Chaplain of St. Martin, Delhi Encampments, and was Chaplain, North West Railway Battalion, A.F.I. in 1937, until 1944. He was confirmed as Honorary Chaplain to the Forces 1946.



A inter-War ‘Mesopotamia and Iraq operations’ O.B.E. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel F. Hartley, Royal Sussex Regiment, attached Labour Directorate Mesopotamia, who was three times 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; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major F. Hartley); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Lt. Col. F. Hartley) contact marks and minor edge bruising, nearly very fine (4) £360-£440

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 9 September 1921.

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 27 August 1918 and 12 January 1920 (both Mesopotamia); 9 September 1921 (Iraq).

Frank Hartley was born in 1887 at Douglas, Isle of Man, and resided at Mossley Hill, Liverpool. He attested for the Liverpool Regiment at Liverpool on 11 September 1914 and was posted to the Liverpool City Battalion. He was subsequently commissioned into the Royal Sussex Regiment as a Second Lieutenant on 16 June 1915, and was posted for service with the Stokes Gun Batteries, in Mesopotamia, landing there on 2 May 1916. Promoted Acting Captain, while commanding a Stokes Mortar Battery, in October 1916, he subsequently served as Assistant Director of Labour from September 1917 and was advanced temporary Major in June 1918. He was wounded in action with injuries to the chest and back in August 1918.; recovering, he was promoted Assistant Director of Labour and Acting Lieutenant-Colonel in April 1919. For his services in Mesopotamia and post-War Iraq he was thrice Mentioned in Despatches and was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

Hartley was invalided back to the U.K. from Basrah on the S.S. *Varela*, on account of sickness attributed to malaria in October 1921; however, the combination of having been wounded and recurrent Malaria, led to his mental instability, and as a result was held as an in-patient in the Asylum wing of Netley Hospital. He was discharged due to Chronic Delusional Insanity on 18 April 1922, and was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

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



An inter-War 'South Persia operations' O.B.E. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. White, Commanding Officer, 39th King George's Own, Central India Horse, late 4th Hussars

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1918; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. W. B. White.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (Major W. B. White.) *light contact marks, very fine and better (4)* £300-£400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 23 July 1920:

'For valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in South Persia.'

William Blomfield White was born in 1882 and was educated at Harrow. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 4th Hussars in 1901, and was promoted Lieutenant in 1904. He transferred to the Indian Army in 1908, and was promoted Captain in 1910 and appointed a Squadron Commander in the 39th King George's Own Central India Horse. He was promoted Major in 1916, and temporary Lieutenant-Colonel in 1918, and for his services during the Great War and in the subsequent operations in South Persia he was both Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 23 July 1920) and was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1927, and retired 1931.

The history of the Central India Horse refers to him as follows: 'He was essentially a *bahadur* (a brave man and one of renown), and as such was admired and respected by all the Indian ranks of the regiment.'

Sold with copied research.



A most unusual 'military division' O.B.E. group of five awarded to Wing Commander A. F. P. H. Somerset-Leeke, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, who served as personal pilot to 'Father of the Royal Air Force' Hugh Trenchard in 1916. He was M.I.D. for services in Kurdistan in 1924, and received 2 Greek Awards for service with the British Air Mission to Greece, 1930-32 - a unique combination to the R.A.F.

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type, breast badge, hallmarks for London '1927'; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. A. F. Somerset-Leeke. R.F.C.); **Greece, Kingdom**, Order of the Redeemer, 2nd issue, Knight's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Medal for Military Merit, 3rd Class, bronze, with bronze laurel wreath on riband; with M.I.D. Emblem, all mounted on card for display, generally good very fine or better (5) £1,400-£1,800

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 4 June 1928. The original recommendation states:

'This officer is in charge of the technical training at No. 1 School of Technical Training (Apprentices) and has shown unflagging energy, determination and devotion to duty at all times. He possesses a considerable knowledge of workshop practice and organisation, and it was largely due to this knowledge that the change from bulk to wing training was effected so smoothly.

Squadron Leader Somerset-Leeke is confident and cheerful, and deals with the various problems in connection with his work in a most tactful manner. He exercises a great influence over the officers under his command, and the record success of the last passing-out at the School was in a large measure due to his personal efforts.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 June 1918 and 11 June 1924 (Kurdistan).

Greece, Order of the Redeemer, 4th Class *London Gazette* 4 November 1932.

Alan Fitzroy Plantagenet Henry Somerset-Leeke was born in Gillingham, Kent in January 1891. He appears to have been commissioned into the Royal Flying Corps in April 1915 as plain 'Alan Fitzroy', dropping his third and fourth forenames (however his M.I.D. quotes all four initials). The forenames and 'Somerset' are all family names of the Dukes of Beaufort.

Somerset-Leeke advanced to Lieutenant in December 1915, and transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Temporary Captain in April 1918. He served as a pilot in the French theatre of war with 13, 21, 2 and 16 Squadrons during 1916. At the end of 1916, Somerset-Leeke was declared 'unfit for flying duties'. It would appear that as aircraft became more advanced and were capable of attaining greater height, he began to suffer from aerial vertigo. Although he later regained his flying category he had limitations placed on the height at which he was allowed to fly. It is interesting that whilst he qualified for a Mention in Despatches for Kurdistan in 1924, he never qualified for the G.S.M. with 'Kurdistan' clasp. And again, until the change of rules in 1947 he was not permitted to wear the Oak Leaf on his uniform to signify this recognition.

Somerset-Leeke advanced to Squadron Leader in January 1926, and to Acting Wing Commander in September 1932. His two Greek awards were given in recognition of his services with the British Air Mission to Greece, 23 September 1930 - 23 September 1932, when he was employed as a Technical Adviser to the Greek Air Ministry. Somerset-Leeke became an engineering specialist whilst continuing to fly and it was because of his undoubted ability that he was selected for the Greek mission.

Somerset-Leeke retired in October 1935, only to re-engage as Acting Wing Commander for service during the Second World War in 1939 (entitled to Defence and War Medals). He was discharged in May 1945, and died in October 1959.

A number of lots of documentation relating to Somerset-Leeke appeared at auction with Sotheby King & Chasemore at the Warnham War Museum in April 1980. Included amongst these were his four log books - these were purchased by R.A.F. Hendon. An entry from the one the Log Books dated, 20 May 1916, states 'transferred to 21 Squadron, St. Andre, Hesdin, as pilot for General Trenchard.' The same source gives his first flight as personal pilot for Trenchard as 22 May 1916 in BE2c 1702 (photocopies of the relevant catalogue entries included in lot).

Sold with copied research.



A Second War 'Italy operations' M.B.E. group of nine awarded to Major A. J. Hill, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, who commanded the 8th Army Recovery Company during the advance through Italy and was Mentioned in Despatches, receiving a further 'Mention' for his services in Malaya

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; 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., with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major L. A. J. Hill. M.B.E. R.E.M.E.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G. V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (Lieut. L. A. J. Hill. R.E.M.E.) *good very fine and better* (9) £400-£500

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 20 September 1945:

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

The original Recommendation states: 'Major Hill has commanded the Army Recovery Company since November 1944. During this period, and especially in the early months of 1945, exceptionally severe recovery conditions were encountered, but all difficulties were successfully overcome due to the outstanding leadership and ability of this officer.'

Eighth Army maintenance routes during the winter of 1944/5 included long stretches of precipitous winding roads through the Appennine Mountains. When these were subjected to ice and snow conditions, the problem of ensuring prompt recovery to avoid road blocks became a very difficult one. Owing to distances and interruption of communications, Major Hill was frequently left to act on his own initiative, and his readiness to turn out under appalling weather conditions in order personally to supervise the most awkward jobs, had an inspiring effect on the morale of recovery crews. The maintenance of constantly clear traffic routes under these circumstances constituted a remarkable achievement.

A further example of Major Hill's exceptional service during this period is the quick improvisation of a special workshop formed out of recovery sections for the purpose of repairing vehicles handed in by formations leaving the Eighth Army. By this means over 120 'B' vehicles were made fit for re-issue in the Army area, which would otherwise had to be evacuated to the base with all the transportation difficulties thus involved.

This officer's outstanding initiative and ability have achieved remarkable results, and his powers of leadership have inspired all those working under his command to give cheerfully of their best under very trying conditions.'

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

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 April 1951:

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

Leslie Arthur John Hill was born on 20 June 1910 and served in the ranks for over fourteen years, and as Warrant Officer for over four years, before being commissioned Second Lieutenant on 20 December 1942. He was advanced Acting Captain on 3 December 1943, and Acting Major on 21 November 1944, being confirmed in the rank of Major on 19 February 1954. He was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1948 and retired on 11 October 1960.

76 A Second War M.B.E. group of three awarded to Major J. G Willetts, Royal Army Service Corps

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; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Army Council enclosure, in card box of issued, addressed to 'Major J. G. Willetts, 8 The Rise, Kenton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, NE3'; together with the recipient's Newcastle-upon-Tyne Royal Army Service Corps Association Chairman's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on neck riband, *the Second War campaign medals both later issues, nearly extremely fine (4)* *£140-£180*

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

John Gelson Willetts was commissioned Lieutenant, Royal Army Service Corps, Regular Army Reserve of Officers, on 11 April 1923, and was advanced War substantive Captain and temporary Major on 13 November 1941. He relinquished his commission on account of disability on 29 January 1947, and was granted the honorary rank of Major.

77 Family Group:

A Second War M.B.E. group of five awarded to Warrant Officer E. H. Robbins, Royal Air Force

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; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; the M.B.E. accompanied by Buckingham Palace enclosure named to Warrant Officer Edward H. Robbins, M.B.E., R.A.F.; the campaign medals in Air Ministry card box of issue addressed to 215630 W/O Robbins, E. H. Sgt's Mess, R.A.F., Eastern Avenue, Gloucester, and accompanied by Air Ministry medal issue slip and two part 'ticker tape', *nearly extremely fine*

Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Edward William Robbins**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (6)*

£200-£240

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.

Edward Henry Robbins served with the Royal Air Force during the Second World War, and was discharged on 31 March 1949.

Edward William Robbins, lately Telephonist, London Telecommunications Region, received the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement in 1973 (*London Gazette* 13 November 1973).

78 A Second War 'Civil Division' M.B.E. pair awarded to Observer Lieutenant J. L. Waugh, Royal Observer Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, ands outer card box, with named Buckingham Palace enclosure; Defence Medal, *extremely fine (2)* *£100-£140*

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

Sold by Order of the Recipient

79

'In a tour characterised by numerous acts of courage, Corporal Miller's actions stand out as the defining example of bravery under fire. His premeditated and determined conduct showed conspicuous gallantry of a very high order.'

The final paragraph of the recipient's C.G.C. citation refers.

'To have operated in such a dedicated and tireless manner, in the face of a determined enemy, can only be described as an astonishing feat.'

Letter to the recipient from H.R.H. The Duchess of Cornwall (now H.M. the Queen Consort) refers.



A rare Iraq 'Operation Telic 10' C.G.C. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer Class II A. W. Miller, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, for his great gallantry in attempting to recover an ambushed low-loader carrying high-profile military vehicles in a militia stronghold in the centre of Basra on 21 May 2007: over the course of nearly 2 hours, much of that time under constant heavy enemy machine gun and rocket propelled grenade fire in a 360° and 3 dimensional urban battle, he worked on the recovery, 'displaying icy nerve, professional dedication, and almost suicidal courage in an impossible situation'

Conspicuous Gallantry Cross, E.I.I.R., reverse officially inscribed '25078767 Cpl A W Miller REME', and reverse lower arm officially dated '2008', on original mounting pin; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25078767 LCpl A W Miller REME); Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2022, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (Sgt A W Miller CGC REME 25078767), second, third, fourth, and sixth mounted court-style as worn, *about extremely fine* (6) *£100,000-£140,000*





Corporal A. W. Miller, C.G.C., Basra City, Iraq, 21 May 2007

The Conspicuous Gallantry Cross was instituted in 1993 following the review of the British Honours System, and is awarded 'in recognition of an act or acts of conspicuous gallantry during active operations against the enemy.' As a gallantry award it ranks second only to the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the face of the enemy.

To date a total of 60 Conspicuous Gallantry Crosses have been awarded (together with one unit award to the Royal Irish Regiment), of which 2 were for operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina; 2 were for operations in Sierra Leone; 15 were for operations in Iraq; and 41 for operations in Afghanistan. Miller's award is unique to the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, and as no member of the R.E.M.E. has been awarded either the V.C. or the G.C. he is therefore the Corps' highest-decorated soldier.

C.G.C. *London Gazette* 7 March 2008:

'For gallant and distinguished services in Iraq during the period 1 April to 30 September 2007.

The official citation states: 'On the afternoon of 21 May 2007, on the first day of 4 Rifles battle-group's tour in Basra city, R Company was tasked with a re-supply convoy to and from the Provincial Joint Co-ordination Centre - on isolated base in the heart of Basra. On the return leg the convoy came under ferocious contact on a busy junction in a militia stronghold. The ambush involving over 100 insurgents firing small arms and rocket propelled grenades (RPGs), destroyed a fuel tanker, caused two fatalities and severely damaged a civilian low loader carrying Saxon and Land Rover, which limped to a canal crossing before breaking down blocking the bridge. The loss of military vehicles in the centre of Basra would have allowed the militias to claim a significant victory - the decision was taken to fight to recover the vehicles.

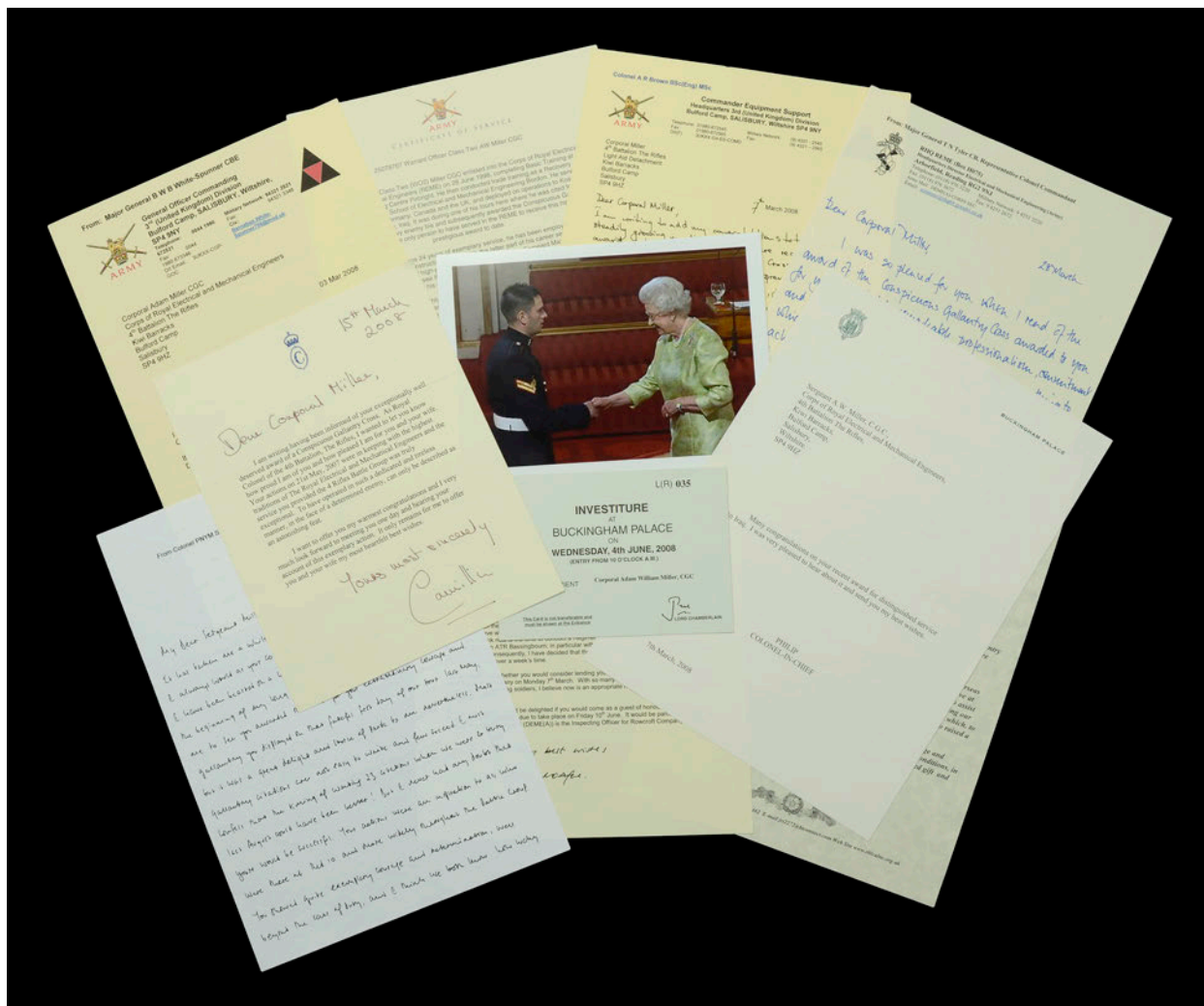
Whilst this contact was going on, Corporal Miller, a recovery mechanic, was on standby in Basra Palace. The complexity and nature of the breakdown meant that the Foden (an unprotected soft-skin wheeled recovery truck) was the only recovery asset capable of performing the task, so Corporal Miller and Lance-Corporal Burn (the Foden driver) were tasked to the scene. They were escorted 3 miles to the breakdown site by a platoon from R Company. By the time they arrived, the platoon at the bridge were engaged in an intense gun battle with about 75 militia engaging from 15-20 firing points, on roofs, alleyways, cars and from the Iraqi Police Station at ranges of 50 to 200 metres and in a 360° radius. The noise of automatic fire, metallic ringing of bullets striking vehicles and repeated explosions of RPG warheads on the Warriors and Bulldogs was continuous and deafening. Into this maelstrom drove Corporal Miller in his soft-skinned recovery vehicle. Corporal Miller carefully reversed the Foden up to the disabled low-loader and then without hesitation dismantled.

The soldiers, fighting for their lives from under armour, watched in fear of Corporal Miller's life, as he ran forward 50 metres across the exposed bridge, in complete view of the enemy to begin his assessment. For the next 45 minutes, with only one single Bulldog to provide a shield at the site - scant protection in a 360° and 3 dimensional urban battle - he worked on the recovery, attempting first to bleed the brakes; then to unhook the tractor unit; and then to cut the securing chains for the Saxon and Land Rover. He repeatedly ran back the company commander's Bulldog to report on his progress. Throughout this period he was under continuous and heavy fire with bullets striking the road, bridge railings and vehicle he was working on, often only inches from him. The militia then resorted to firing RPGs to attempt to destroy the low-loader and its high profile military cargo. In the course of 15 minutes, five RPGs detonated on the vehicle, no more than a few feet from Corporal Miller as he worked. It is a miracle he survived. Despite his extraordinary dedicated and resourceful efforts, the low loader ultimately proved too severely damaged to be towed and only at this point, with all options exhausted, did Corporal Miller return to the Palace.

In all, Corporal Miller was exposed, either in the soft-skinned Foden or dismantled, for nearly 2 hours, much of that time under constant and heavy enemy fire including over 20 RPGs. Despite these threats and the inherent danger of a fuel explosion, Corporal Miller displayed icy nerve, professional dedication of the very highest order and almost suicidal courage in an impossible situation. In a tour characterised by numerous acts of courage in heavy urban fighting, Corporal Miller's actions stand out as the defining example of bravery under fire. His premeditated and determined conduct showed conspicuous gallantry of a very high order.'

Adam William Miller attested for the Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers on 28 June 1998, and after completing Basic Training at the Army Training Centre Pirbright conducted trade training as a Recovery Mechanic at the School of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at Bordon. He served with the R.E.M.E. extensively in Germany, Canada and the UK, and was deployed on operations to both Kosovo and Iraq. It was during his second tour of Iraq, during Operation *Telic 10* on 21 May 2007, that he was awarded the Conspicuous Gallantry Cross for his gallantry under heavy enemy fire in Basra, on the first day of his Battle-group's tour of the city. After dodging bullets and rocket propelled grenades for two hours in trying to move the low-loader truck that was blocking a key bridge over the canal, Miller later recalled, 'At the time, I was completely unaware of the severity of the situation, my sole focus was to extract the casualty vehicle to a place of safety, it was only afterwards that I realised how dangerous the situation had actually been.'

Miller was invested with his Conspicuous Gallantry Cross by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II at Buckingham Palace on 4 June 2008, and in December of that year was further honoured by the Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers with the opening of "Miller's Bar" at 6 Close Support Battalion's Tidworth base. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in September 2013, and having been advanced Warrant Officer Class II, was discharged on 17 January 2023, after 24 years' exemplary service.



Sold with the recipient's Certificate of Service; programme for the recipient's Investiture at Buckingham Palace on 4 June 2008, with named ticket; a photographic image of the recipient receiving the C.G.C. from H.M. Queen Elizabeth II; a signed unframed print of the recipient in action during his C.G.C.-winning exploits (the original on display in the R.E.M.E. Museum at Lyneham); and various letters of congratulations on the award of the C.G.C., including those from:

- H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief, R.E.M.E.
- H.R.H. The Duchess of Cornwall, Royal Colonel, 4th Battalion, The Rifles, and signed 'Camilla'
- General Sir David Richards, Commander-in-Chief, Land Command
- Lieutenant-General Nick Parker, Colonel Commandant, The Rifles
- Major-General Tim Tyler, Colonel Commandant, R.E.M.E.
- Major-General Barney White-Spunner, General Officer Commanding, 3rd Division
- Brigadier James Bashall, Commander, 1st Mechanised Brigade
- Brigadier Brian McCall, Director Electrical and Mechanical Engineering
- Colonel Richard Bennett, Regimental Colonel, R.E.M.E.
- Colonel Andrew Brown, Commander, Equipment Support
- Lieutenant-Colonel Bob Fram, M.C., 6th Battalion, R.E.M.E. (who was awarded the Military Cross for his actions during Operation *Telic 10*).



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of four awarded to Captain Lord Mowbray, 8th Hussars, later Grenadier Guards and Premier Baron of England

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Hon. W. M. Stourton 8th. Hussars Morcourt. 27.3.18'; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. Hon. W. M. Stourton.); Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these including a Defence Medal, *generally very fine* (4) £1,200-£1,600

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 July 1918:

'When on patrol he came under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, but remained in touch with the enemy all day, displaying great coolness and initiative, and sending back most valuable information. It was due to his gallantry that a trooper whose horse had been shot was able to rejoin the patrol.'

William Marmaduke Stourton, 25th Baron Mowbray, 26th Baron Segrave, and 22nd Baron Stourton was born on 31 August 1895, the son of Charles Stourton, 24th Baron Mowbray &c., and a direct descendant of Geoffrey de Mowbray, an adviser to William the Conqueror, and also of William de Mowbray, one of the 25 Barons who forced King John to sign the *Magna Carta*. Educated at Downside School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 8th Hussars on 23 December 1914 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 January 1916, being promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1917. For his gallantry at Morcourt on 27 March 1918 during the first week of the German Spring Offensive he was awarded the Military Cross.

Stourton transferred to the Grenadier Guards on 11 August 1918, and was promoted Captain on 13 October 1923, before resigning his commission in 1928. He succeeded to the Baronies of Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton upon the death of his father on 29 July 1936, and saw further service as a Captain with the Grenadier Guards during the Second World War, before being discharged from the Reserve of Officers having reached the upper age limit on 10 November 1945. He died at Claro, Yorkshire, on 7 May 1965, and was succeeded to the baronies by his son.

Sold with copied research.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's son, see Lot 68.

A Great War 'French theatre' M.C. group of four awarded to Major S. Taylor, 'D' Battery, 236th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. S. Taylor. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major S. Taylor.) *generally very fine or better* (4) £700-£900

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 December 1918.

Stanley Taylor was commissioned in the 22nd London (Howitzer) Battery, Royal Field Artillery in May 1914, and advanced to Lieutenant in December of the same year. He served during the Great War with 'D' Battery, 236th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery in the French theatre of war from 16 March 1915. Taylor advanced to Acting Captain in January 1917, took command of the Battery, and advanced to Acting Major in August 1918.

x82

A Great War 'French theatre' M.C. pair awarded to Major J. E. McAskill, No. 9 Field Ambulance, Canadian Army Medical Corps, late 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Capt: J. E. McAskill. 2/Can: Mtd: Rif.) generally good very fine (2) £500-£700

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

James Ernest McAskill was born in Highgate, Ontario, Canada in January 1888. He was educated at Queen's University and graduated from Medical School in 1914. McAskill initially served with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, before serving with the 9th Field Ambulance, and No. 1 General Hospital, Canadian Army Medical Corps in France. He advanced to Major in March 1918, and was demobilized in March 1919.

After the war McAskill returned to Highgate where he practised medicine. He moved to Watertown, New York and was employed there as Chief of The Eye, Nose and Throat Department of Mercy Hospital. McAskill was a member of the Queen's University Board of Trustees, and was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Doctor McAskill died in Watertown in December 1976.

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

83



A Second War '1945' D.F.C. group of five attributed to Flight Lieutenant, late Warrant Officer, S. A. Anderson, 15 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer, a Halifax and Lancaster flight engineer who flew in at least 53 operational sorties, including a tour with 161 (Special Duties) Squadron

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1944', mounted on investiture pin, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Engineer's Brevet, nearly extremely fine (5) £1,200-£1,600

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 25 May 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'Warrant Office Anderson is Flight Engineer in Flight Lieutenant Rosenhain's crew and has completed 45 operational sorties totalling 272 hrs. 10 mins. On his first tour with 161 Squadron he completed 32 sorties, all on Halifax aircraft. On joining the Squadron, he crewed up with Flight Lieutenant Rosenhain and has since completed 13 sorties. A resourceful and courageous engineer whose infectious enthusiasm is largely responsible for the magnificent co-operation that exists in his crew. He has also rendered valuable assistance to his leader. He is recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Remarks of Station Commander: This Warrant Officer has set an excellent example to the other aircrew members of his Squadron.'

Sidney A. Anderson served as a Flight Engineer with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve during the Second World War. He carried out training at St. Athan and Marston Moor at the end of 1942, before being posted for operational flying to 161 (Special Duties) Squadron (Halifaxes) at Tempsford in December 1942. Anderson flew in 32 operational sorties with the Squadron between April - November 1943, including 'supplying arms, spies etc. to the European Underground Movements. These included operations over Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Germany, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Corsica.' (Recipient's Resume included in lot refers).

Having completed his first tour of operations, Anderson returned to operational flying with 15 Squadron (Lancasters) at Mildenhall in December 1944. He flew in 21 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Trier; Cologne; Koblenz; Vohwinkel (2); Krefeld (2); Saarbrücken; Enkerschwick; Wanne Eickel; Sterkrade; Munchen-Gladbach and Wiesbaden.

Anderson was awarded the D.F.C., commissioned, and left the service in 1950 having advanced to Flight Lieutenant.

Sold with named Buckingham Palace enclosure for D.F.C.; a short typed Resume compiled by and signed by the recipient; file of copied research including the relevant ORB entries and a photographic image of recipient's crew.



A Second War 1945 'instructors' A.F.C. and K.C.V.S.A. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant, late Warrant Officer, F. J. Lewis, Royal Air Force, who flew in at least 49 operational sorties - predominantly in Wellingtons with 108 Squadron over the Middle East, having already flown in Blenheims with 110 (Hyderabad) Squadron during the Battle of France in May 1940. He served with the Takoradi Ferry Flight on the Gold Coast, and subsequently joined the Test Flight based there. After the war Lewis was employed as a pilot by the British European Airways Corporation for 25 years, and added to his already large list of aircraft flown. At the point of retirement he had amassed some 17,533 flying hours over his entire military and civil aviation career

Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945' in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, generally very fine or better (6)

£1,400-£1,800

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 April 1945.

King's Commendation for Valuable Services in the Air *London Gazette* 1 January 1942.

Frank James Lewis was born in April 1916. He joined the Royal Air Force as an L.A.C. in October 1935, and carried out his initial pilot training at Reid & Sigrist Ltd, R.A.F. Civil Training College, Desford, Leicester two years later. Lewis was subsequently posted to No. 5 F.T.S., Sealand, before being posted as a pilot to 101 Squadron (Blenheims) at Bicester in December 1938. Lewis was posted to 110 (Hyderabad) Squadron (Blenheims) at Wattisham in October 1939, and he took part in at least 3 operational sorties with the Squadron during the Battle of France in May 1940 - including, 24 May 1940 'Operations Against German Mechanised Columns On Calais - St. Inglevert Road. 2- 250 & 12 40lb Bombs Dropped. Hit Twice By Light A.A. Fire' (Log Book refers).

Lewis was posted to No. 4 Ferry Pool, Cardiff in June 1940. At the end of August Lewis was posted overseas for service with the Takoradi Ferry Flight on the Gold Coast of Africa. Whilst stationed with the latter he flew a variety of aircraft, including: Blenheims, Hurricanes, Lockheeds, Tomahawks and Junkers 52s! Lewis served with the Test Flight at Takoradi, January - October 1941, and a report was rendered to H.Q.M.E. when the following occurred to a Glenn Martin aircraft he was testing, 27 April 1941, 'Initial Air Test. Port Under-Cart Collapsed After Landing.' (Log Book refers).

Lewis advanced to Warrant Officer, and was posted for operational flying with 70 Squadron (Wellingtons) at Kabrit in November 1941. He flew on one operational sortie with the Squadron to Derna, 16 November 1941, prior to being posted to No. 70 O.T.U. at Nakuru, Kenya the following month. Lewis returned to the Middle East with 223 Squadron in February 1942. Flying Marylands and Baltimores, Lewis was 'Drogue Towing. Both Engines Failed. Landed On Belly', 9 April 1942 (Ibid)

After a period with No. 2 M.E.T.S., Lewis returned to operational flying with 108 Squadron (Wellingtons) from Kabrit in June 1942. He flew in at least 44 operational sorties with the Squadron between June - November 1942, including: 12/13 July 1942 'Operations - Tobruk. Dock Installations Bombed 4 x 500lbs G.P. Moderate Flak. Attack By Ju.88'; 19/20 September 1942, 'Operations - Tobruk Again. 5 x 500lbs G.P. Dropped Near Jetties. Flak Still Hot. A/C Holed Slightly'; 9/10 October 1942, 'Operations - Fuka Drome. 12 x 250lbs G.P. & 2 S.B.C. 40lbs F. Dropped On Aircraft & A.A. Aircraft Damaged By Enemy Fighter - No Injuries'; 22/23 October 1942, 'Operations -Western Desert 13 x 250lbs G.P. 2 S.B.C. 40lbs. Dropped on Alg. 20. Rear Gunner Claims He Got A Me. 109. Says He Saw Pilot Bale Out' (Ibid)

Lewis's conduct was praised in No. 205 Group Letter, 11 November 1942: '525025 W/O Lewis F. J. of 108 Squadron, On 15th October 1942, while preparing for a bombing run over the Tobruk area, the port engine failed. The captain showed a high standard of skill and airmanship in difficulty, and successfully effected a belly landing at base. His excellent flying undoubtedly resulted in the return of aircraft and crew.'

Lewis was posted to 37 Squadron (Wellingtons) at the end of November 1942, and carried out one further operational sortie on 3/4 December 1942. He returned to the UK, and was posted as an instructor on Whitleys to No. 81 O.T.U. at Sleep in March 1943. Lewis was commissioned Pilot Officer (on probation) in April 1943, and advanced to Flying Officer (on probation) in October 1943. Subsequent postings included as Flight Lieutenant and Chief Instructor at No. 3 F.I.S., and carrying the Junior Commanders Course at R.A.F. Cranwell. He was demobilised in October 1945, and joined the British European Airways Corporation as a pilot. He retired after 25 years service with the company, 25 September 1971, having carried out 17,533 flying hours over his entire military and civil career.

Sold with the following related items and documents: King's Commendation for Valuable Services in the Air Certificate, dated 1 January 1942, this framed and glazed with R.A.F. 'Wings'; named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the D.F.C., this framed and glazed; 3 R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Books (7 December 1937 - 19 October 1945) the majority of operations additionally annotated with extra details; 4 Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation Personal Flying Log Books, Aircraft Operating Crew (13 October 1949 - 17 September 1971); small portrait photograph of recipient in B. E.A.C. uniform and a damaged charcoal sketch of recipient.

x 85



A Great War A.R.R.C. group of four awarded to Sister E. L. Earle, Territorial Force Nursing Service

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel; British War and Victory Medals (Sister E. L. Earle.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (Sister E. L. Earle. T.F.N.S.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine or better* (4) £700-£900

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 24 October 1917: Sister, 5th Southern General Hospital.

Ellen Louisa Earle was born in Hursley, Hampshire. She enrolled in the T.F.N.S. in March 1909, and was mobilised in August 1914. Earle initially served during the Great War as a nurse at the 5th Southern General Hospital (T.F.) Southsea from 1914. She advanced to Sister and served in the French theatre of war from 4 May 1917, including in No. 58 Casualty Clearing Station where she was in charge of Acute and Minor Surgery Wards. After the war she resided at Basing House, Devizes Road, Salisbury, and died in Plymouth, Devon in December 1946.

Sold with copied service papers.

86 An Order of St. John group of three awarded to Henry E. R. Taylor, British Red Cross Society

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's breast badge, silver and enamel; British War and Victory Medals (H. E. R. Taylor. B.R. C. & St. J.J.) *good very fine* (3) £100-£140

Henry Edward Russell Taylor served in Italy with the British Red Cross Society and Order of St John of Jerusalem from 17 November 1916.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and medal roll.



An Order of St. John group of three awarded to Miss Mary C. Coulcher, C.B.E., Lady District Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Association, and Vice-President, Suffolk Branch, British Red Cross Society

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Sister's) shoulder badge, silver, with heraldic beasts in angles, on lady's bow riband; Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Lady Supt. M. C. Coulcher.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, with two additional '5 Years Service' bars (Lady Supt. Miss M. C. Coulcher. Ipswich Corps. 1909) *contact marks to last, generally very fine (3)*

£300-£400



C.B.E. *London Gazette* 30 March 1920: Miss Mary Caroline Coulcher, O.B.E., Lady District Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Association, and Vice-President, Suffolk Branch, British Red Cross Society.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 January 1918: Miss Mary Caroline Coulcher, Vice-President and Lady District Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade; Commandant, Broadwater Auxiliary Hospital, Suffolk.

Miss Mary Caroline Coulcher was born in Lynn Regis, Suffolk, in 1852, the daughter of the The Reverend George Coulcher, and moved to Ipswich in 1870. She was one of the initial members of the St. John Ambulance Association movement in Ipswich, becoming Hon. Local Secretary of the Ipswich Centre, S.J.A.A., in January 1880, and was appointed to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1902. Appointed a Lady Supervisor, St. John Ambulance Brigade, in 1904, she served as a town councillor from 1909 to 1912, and during the Great War was Commandant, Voluntary Aid Detachment, Suffolk 22; Commandant of Broadwater Auxiliary Hospital, Ipswich, from 21 October 1914 to 12 February 1919, and also Commandant of Gippeswych (Isolation) Hospital, Ipswich, from 20 March to 6 September 1915. It was her enthusiasm and financial support that led to the town's first motorised ambulance. She was also a Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society for Ipswich, and a member of the East Suffolk War Relief Committee Executive. For her services during the Great War she was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1918, and was advanced a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1920. She died in Ipswich on 15 June 1925.

Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient; and also details of the publicity behind the play *Dread Zeppelin*, for which she was one of the inspirations, and in which she features.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M., M.M. group of five awarded to Company Sergeant-Major J. H. Rubery, 1/6th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (243115 A.C.S. Mjr: J. H. Rubery. 1/6 R. War: R.-T.F.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (243115 Sjt: J. H. Rubery. 1/6 R. War: R.-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (1547 L. Cpl. J. H. Rubery. R. War: R.); British War and Victory Medals (243115 W.O. Cl. 2. J. H. Rubery. R. War: R.) medals unmounted, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better* (5) £1,800-£2,200



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 November 1917; citation published 8 February 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his officers became casualties during an advance he took command of all the men in the neighbourhood and led them forward to the company's objective, which he consolidated, capturing a large number of prisoners and several machine guns. His leadership and example were of the greatest value.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 26 May 1917. Immediate Reward, announced in *Routine Orders* by General Sir H. S. Rawlinson, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Commanding Fourth Army, 27th April 1917.

John Henry Rubery was born on 2 August 1895, in Birmingham and served with the 1/6th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, in France from 22 March 1915, and was demobilized on 29 March 1919. He died in Birmingham on 14 November 1979.

Sold with three original photographs of the recipient with his wife and family, original copy of *Routine Orders* of April 1917, cutting from *Birmingham Daily Mail* announcing D.C.M. with citation, and certificate of Disembodiment on Demobilisation confirming both awards; together with copied research including gazette notices, D.C.M., M.M. and Medal Index Cards.



A Great War ‘Ypres-Menin Road’ September 1917 D.C.M. and ‘Hindenburg Line’ May 1917 M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant J. Ellis, 1st (attached 4th) Battalion, Liverpool Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9637 Sjt. J. Ellis. 1/L'pool: R.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (9637 Sjt. J. Ellis. 1/L'pool: R.); 1914 Star (9637 Pte. T. Ellis. 1/L'pool R.) note initial; British War and Victory Medals (9637 Sjt. J. Ellis. L'pool R.) mounted for display, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (5)* £2,000-£2,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 November 1917; citation published 6 February 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was largely responsible for the steadiness with which the men of his company met and repulsed a strong enemy counter-attack. His great courage, resource and initiative were an inspiring example to the men at a critical time.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Ypres-Menin Road, 27 September 1917'.

The War Diary for this date describes the attacks during operations in the Reutelbeer Sector, 25-28th September 1917.

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 July 1917. Probably an award for the 33rd Division attack on the Hindenburg Line on 20 May 1917.

John Ellis went to France with the 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment on 12 August 1914 (initial shown as 'T' on Medal Index Card). He was subsequently attached to the 4th Battalion and won both of his awards with the 4th.

Sold with copied research including gazette entries, D.C.M., M.M. and Medal Index Cards, and War Diary extracts.



A Great War 'Ravelsberg, April 1918' D.C.M. and 'Cuinchy, June 1916' M.M. group of five awarded to Bugler A. Johnstone, 9th (Glasgow Highlanders) Battalion, Highland Light Infantry

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (330103 Pte. A. Johnstone. M.M. 9/High: L.I.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (1480 Bglr: A. Johnstone. 9/H.L.I.-T.F.); 1914 Star (1480 Pte. A. Johnstone. 9/High: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (1480 Pte. A. Johnstone. H.L.I.) medals unmounted, together with British War and Victory Medals awarded to his brother (51527 Pte. J. P. Johnstone. R. Scots.)
good very fine (7) *£1,800-£2,200*

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when acting as runner. No amount of fire stopped him getting his message through, and his high spirits were an inspiration to all who saw him. He gained valuable information when taking part in two daylight patrols, and took a leading part in repelling enemy attacks. His conduct throughout was worthy of the highest praise.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Nr. Ravelsberg, 15-18 April 1918'.

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 August 1916.

The Battalion War Diary entry for 27 June 1916 describes 'Front line at Cuinchy - raid on Mad Point, and that for 7 July 1916 'the ceremony of presenting British and French medals in Grande Place this afternoon... Battalion was warmly congratulated by the GOC 1st Army (Gen Charles Munro) who said he was "proud of the men". The following NCOs of the Battn were presented with the Military Medal [ten including Bugler A. Johnstone], all in connection with recent Raid.'

Andrew Johnstone was a native of Glasgow and served with the 9th (Glasgow Highlanders) Battalion, H.L.I., in France and Flanders from 5 November 1914.

Sold with original 'Headquarters, Second Army' certificate of congratulations upon award of D.C.M., dated 25 June 1918, together with copied research including gazette notices, D.C.M., M.M. and Medal Index Cards, and War Diary entries for D.C.M. and M.M. actions.



A rare Great War April 1917 D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private H. W. Green, 10th Hussars, for the notable cavalry V.C.-action at Monchy-le-Preux on 11 April when, with the Essex Yeomanry, they suffered heavy casualties in their heroic defence of the village over several days

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (11558 Pte. H. W. Green. 10/Hrs.); 1914-15 Star (11558 Pte. H. W. Green. 10th Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (11558 Pte. H. W. Green. 10-Hrs.) medals unmounted, good very fine (4) £1,600-£2,000.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 18 June 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He formed a dressing station in a dug-out and got a large number of wounded into it, and for several days continued to render assistance to wounded men, exposing himself continuously.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Monchy, 11 April 1917.'

On 9 April 1917 the British and Canadians began an attack which would become known as the Battle of Arras. The opening day was a spectacular success with the Canadians capturing Vimy Ridge but the British cavalry was held back too far behind the lines to exploit the temporary disarray in the German defences. At dawn on the 11th of April, elements of the 15th (Scottish) and 37th Divisions were holding positions in and around the village of Monchy-le-Preux. The 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars, along with other regiments from their Brigade, were ordered to circle round the village and advance to a position between Monchy and the River Scarpe. At 8.30am, in a blizzard, the Hussars began their advance along with the Essex Yeomanry and, as they crossed the southern slope of Orange Hill to the north of Monchy, they came under shell and machine gun fire which caused a number of casualties and forced the survivors to take shelter in the streets of Monchy itself. Here they became trapped under heavy shell fire for over three days, engaged in heavy fighting with the streets being strewn with the bodies of troopers and their horses. One eyewitness recounted that: 'The main street of Monchy was indeed a terrible sight, and the horrors are not being exaggerated when it is described as being littered with dead men and horses. In one place the horses were lying so thick that it was necessary to climb over them in order to pass along the street.' The Hussars lost 27 men killed during the attack and 157 wounded, and between themselves and the Yeomanry, around 900 horses are thought to have become casualties. Lance-Corporal Harold Mugford, Machine Gun Corps, attached Essex Yeomanry, was awarded the Victoria Cross for this action.

Harold W. Green served with the 10th Hussars in France from 18 October 1915. His was one of only 10 D.C.M.'s won by the 10th Hussars during the Great War, two of which were awarded for Monchy-le-Preux.

A Great War 'Western Front' 1916 D.C.M. awarded to Acting Corporal W. Pateman, 28 Brigade, Royal Field Artillery

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (46819 A. Cpl. W. Pateman. 28/Bde: R.F.A.) nearly extremely fine £500-£700

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

'For conspicuous gallantry during operations. When all the lines were cut he acted as runner to Brigade Headquarters. On another occasion a shell burst so near him, when he was repairing a line, that he was picked up in the crater, but he refused to go back till ordered to do so, having spent twelve hours trying to maintain communications.'

William Pateman served in France with 28th Brigade R.F.A. from 19 August 1914. He transferred to the Royal Engineers on 28 May 1917.

Sold with copied D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards.



A Great War 'Western Front 1915' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal J. J. Ingram, 3rd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, who was killed in action in July 1915

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (4641 L. Cpl. J. J. Ingram. 3/C.G.); 1914 Star, with later slide clasp (4641 Pte. J. J. Ingram. C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (4641 Pte. J. J. Ingram. C. Gds.) mounted for display, together with a Coldstream cap badge, nearly extremely fine (4) £1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 23 June 1915:

'For acts of gallantry and devotion to duty while serving with the Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders.'; citation published 30 June 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry in the trenches. He has set a fine example of devotion to duty.'

John Joseph Ingram landed in France and Flanders with the 3rd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, on 21 August 1914, and was killed in action on 12 July 1915. The Battalion War Diary entries for that month are particularly light but the 3rd Battalion was occupying trenches in the vicinity of Cuinchy and Cambrin. He is buried in Cambrin Churchyard Extension.

Sold with copied research including gazette notices, War Diary extract, D.C.M. and Medal Index Card, the latter annotated 'K in A'.

A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. awarded to Company Sergeant Major J. Douglas, 16th Battalion, Royal Scots, late Scottish Rifles, who was also Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (43723 Sgt. J. Douglas. 16/R. Scots.) edge bruising and light pitting, nearly very fine £600-£800

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as platoon commander and during a counter-attack, when he rallied the scattered units of several battalions, led them forward, and reached the desired objective. At a time when the shortage of officers was being severely felt, his services were invaluable, and his example inspired the greatest confidence.'

John Douglas attested for the Scottish Rifles at Motherwell, and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 March 1915. Transferring to the 16th Battalion, Royal Scots, he was advanced Company Sergeant Major, and in addition to being awarded the D.C.M. was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 18 December 1917). He was disembodied on 19 February 1919.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Battle of the Somme' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant J. B. Hammond, 9th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, for gallantry during a very heavy bombardment and in the subsequent assault on the enemy trenches at Ovillers on 7 July 1916, on which occasion he was killed in action

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (6271 Sjt. J. B. Hammond. 9/R.Fus.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (40745. Tpr: J. Hammond. Imp: Yeo.) *contemporarily re-engraved naming (see footnote)*; 1914-15 Star (6271 L.Cpl. J. B. Hammond. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-6271 Sjt. J. B. Hammond. R. Fus.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., J. Hammond.) medals unmounted, toned, very fine or better (6) £1,000-£1,400

Note: Although Hammond is listed in Kevin Asplin's Imperial Yeomanry Q.S.A. roll as a Trooper in the 36th Battalion, he notes 'No Q.S.A. entitlement on I.Y. rolls', this Battalion having arrived in South Africa too late to qualify for the medal.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 22 September 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry to duty during a heavy bombardment of our trenches before an attack. In a subsequent assault he was among the first to arrive in the enemy trenches, and by his coolness and bravery he gave the greatest encouragement to all ranks with him.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Ovillers, 7 July 1916'.

The Battalion War Diary for 7 July 1916, 'In front of Ovillers', states:

'4.30 a.m. Our bombardment commenced & became intense at 5.30 a.m. at which time the Coys took up their positions in the front line ready for the assault. "A" on left & "D" on right were to form the 1st line & to be followed immediately by "B" & "C" Coys respectively. The enemy retaliated almost as soon as our bombardment commenced & our trenches were heavily shelled by guns of big calibre. There were no dug-outs available & our casualties were very heavy. "C" Coy suffered most heavily being reduced to about 40. It was then decided that "C" Coy should go over with "D". At 8.30 a.m., the time fixed for the assault, "A" & "D" & the remainder of "C" left our trenches.

"A" Coy was decimated by M.G. fire & the same fate met 2 platoons of "B" which followed. The remaining platoons of "B" Coy were ordered to remain in the trench as it was seen to be useless to send them across at the same place. "D" & "C" on the left were more successful & although greatly weakened managed to reach the German trenches which they carried by assault. The enemy's fire & support trenches were captured & consolidated. Two M.G.'s were put out of action & 50 prisoners were captured, continuous bombing attacks were beaten off with loss to the enemy. About 5.30 p.m. the remaining platoons of "B" Coy managed to get across & & brought with them a large supply of bombs. It was raining heavily during the day.'

Joseph Barnard Hammond was born in Birmingham and enlisted into the Royal Fusiliers at Ealing, then being a member of the Metropolitan Police at Wapping. He had previously volunteered for service with the Imperial Yeomanry in the Boer War but his Battalion arrived too late in 1902 to qualify for a medal. He went to France with the 9th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, on 1 June 1915, and was killed in action on the Somme at Ovillers on 7 July 1916. He was aged 36, the son of Joseph Patrick and Clara Hammond, of Birmingham, and is commemorated by name on the Thiepval Memorial.

Sold with copied research including gazette notices, D.C.M. card and Medal Index Card, this annotated 'K. in A. 7/7/16.'



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. awarded to Corporal T. Foley, 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, for his gallantry at Cuinchy on 25 September 1915

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9838 Cpl. T. Foley. 1/L'pool Regt.) *minor edge bruise, good very fine*

£600-£800

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

'For conspicuous gallantry. Seeing Captain Kerr, R.A.M.C., struggling in with a very severely wounded man, he went over the parapet to his assistance. There was absolutely no cover from the enemy, who were firing from a commanding position barely 70 yards away.'

For his gallantry on the same day, Captain Frank Robinson Kerr, R.A.M.C. was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (*London Gazette* 4 November 1915), his citation giving further details:

'For conspicuous gallantry and splendid devotion to duty at Cuinchy on 25 September 1915. After an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's trenches, this officer crawled over our parapet and brought in a wounded man from about a dozen yards outside, in full view of the enemy, at a range of only 70 yards. He then went out again for 30 yards, and rescued a man whose thigh had been broken, being fired at the whole time.'

Thomas Foley (*alias* Thomas McCabe) was born in 1887 and attested for the Liverpool Regiment on 16 February 1907. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914, and for his gallantry at Cuinchy on 25 September 1915 he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He was wounded by gun shot to the right arm, and was discharged on 21 March 1917, being awarded a Silver War Badge, no. 199,143. He died on 3 May 1927.



A Great War 'Advance on Jerusalem 1917' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Corporal A. Dunning, 1/8th Battalion, Scottish Rifles, for gallantry in the fighting at Burkah on 12 November 1917

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (290843 Pte.-A.L. Cpl. - A. Dunning, Sco: Rif) ; British War and Victory Medals (636 Cpl. A. Dunning, Sco. Rif.) medals unmounted, very fine (3) £1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 May 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the flank of his company became exposed during the attack on the final objective he, on his own initiative, brought his gun into action in order to cover this exposed flank, and succeeded in dispersing a hostile concentration, thus enabling a counter-attack on the flank to be anticipated. He handled his gun team with great boldness and resource.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Egypt, 12 November 1917'.

Alexander Dunning was awarded the D.C.M. while serving with the 1/8th Battalion, Scottish Rifles, for his actions at Burkah (Burqa) on 12 November 1917, during the advance on Jerusalem in Palestine.

In 1916 the 1/8th Scottish Rifles joined the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, initially engaged in the defence of the Suez Canal. They were engaged at Dueidar and then at the battle of Romani in August 1916, which cleared the Ottomans from the Sinai. By 1917 they were part of the force invading Palestine, taking part in the First, Second and Third battles of Gaza, Wadi el Hesi, Burqa, El Maghar, capture of Junction Station, the battles of Nabi Samweil, and the Battle of Jaffa. The campaign culminated in the capture of Jerusalem in December 1917.

In March 1918, together with the rest of the Division, the Battalion was transferred to the Western Front following the German Spring Offensive. On 23 June 1918 the Battalion left 52nd Division and were transferred to 103rd Brigade of the 34th Division. On the Western Front, they took part in the battles of the Soissonais and of the Ourcq (July 1918), and the capture of Baigneux Ridge during the Battle of the Marne and the final advance in Flanders, ending the war in at Halluin in France.

Sold with copied research including gazette entries, D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards, campaign medal roll, and War Diary extracts for 1/8 Scottish Rifles.



A fine Great War 'Palestine Campaign' stretcher-bearer's D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private W. Penlerick, 1/4th Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, for 'great gallantry and endurance in collecting wounded under fire consecutively for thirty-six hours' during the battle of Nebi Samwil, 21-22 November 1917

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (200998 Pte. W. Penlerick. 1/4 D.C.L.I.-T.F.); British War and Victory Medals (2857 Pte. W. Penlerick. D. of Corn. L.I.) note spelling of surname, medals unmounted, some minor edge bruises, otherwise very fine and scarce to regiment (3) £1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 11 April 1918; citation published 1 May 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He, as stretcher-bearer, showed great gallantry and endurance in collecting wounded under fire consecutively for thirty-six hours. On one occasion he volunteered to proceed from a post to the front line under an extremely intense fire over an area in which several of his comrades had been wounded, but was recalled by order of his medical officer in the interests of the unit. His courage and utter indifference to danger were beyond praise.'

The Regimental History notes:

'Under extraordinary difficulties the stretcher bearers carried out their work: at all times they deserved the highest praise. The following were conspicuous for their bravery and devotion to the wounded: Privates Ward, Kitchen, Pedlar, W. Penlerick, Warren, Holman and Rashleigh. Corporal Cattran, Aid-Post-Corporal, worked for many hours at a stretch and his faithful devotion undoubtedly saved many lives. The rocky sides of the hill upon which stand the village and mosque of Nebi Samwil made the carrying of the wounded an extremely arduous task, but in addition to the physical difficulty the hill side was swept by violent shell fire. All through this fire, the stretcher bearers worked with the greatest bravery. Private Ward and Private Kitchen were wounded, the former dying three days later. Penlerick was awarded the D.C.M.'

78 D.C.M.s and 1 Bar awarded to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry during the Great War.

William Penlerick was from Helston, Cornwall, and originally served with the 2/4th Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, with whom he went to India in 1914. He transferred to the 1/4th Battalion at Aden, then in Egypt before serving in the Palestine campaign. He was awarded the D.C.M. for gallantry during the battle of Nebi Samwil on 21/22 November 1917, during the advance of the E.E.F. on Jerusalem. His obituary was published in *The Light Bob*, October 1960:

'Penlerick. On the 26th July 1960, at St Lawrence's Hospital, Bodmin, William Penlerick D.C.M. Mr Penlerick served in the 2/4th D.C.L.I. and went to India with them in 1914. He transferred to the 1/4th D.C.L.I. and served with them in Aden and won the D.C.M. at Nablus in Palestine in 1917 where he was wounded.'

Sold with copied research including gazette notices, War Diary for 1/4 D.C.L.I. for November 1917, D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards, the latter annotated 'Correct surname "Penlerick".'



A Great War 'Beaumont Hamel, January 1917' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Corporal Frank Cox, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, late Bedfordshire Regiment, for gallantry during the attack on 'Leave Avenue' and 'Muck Trench' when he fought his machine-gun for five hours under very heavy fire despite having been wounded

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (21055 L. Cpl. F. Cox. 2/Bord: R.); 1914-15 Star (13185 Pte. F. Cox. Bedf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (13185 Cpl. F. Cox. Bedf. R.) medals unmounted, *some light verdigris, otherwise good very fine* (4)

£1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 March 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. Although wounded he constructed an emplacement in the captured enemy line, and remained in action with his machine-gun for five hours under very heavy fire.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Leave Avenue, 10 January 1917'.

In early January 1917, the 2nd Border Regiment were in billets at Maily-Mallet, near Beaumont Hamel, practising attack patrols and night patrols to reconnoitre the ground prior to a night attack on Leave Avenue and Muck Trench set for the early morning of 10 January. The Battalion War Diary takes up the story:

'Zero Hour was 2 am.

At Zero Hour, on 10th January 1917 our field guns placed a barrage on No Mans Land. The attacking troops had by this time formed up and commenced to move. At 2-30 am the attacking troops occupied enemy positions, capturing 2 Machine Guns, 1 Automatic Rifle, and 3 Officers and 142 Other Ranks prisoner. The captured positions were consolidated immediately.

The going in No Mans Land was very bad and numbers of men were stuck in the mud and had to be dug out.

Telephone lines were run out to the Strong Points immediately objectives were taken. Our Casualties were slight, and occurred chiefly owing to the fact that our troops followed up the barrage so closely, suffering casualties from our own guns, but preventing the enemy getting out of his dug-outs in time with his machine guns.

At 6 am a few of the enemy attempted to approach Point 63 but were driven back by our bombers...

The Battalion remained in the captured positions which were heavily shelled by the enemy throughout the day. The Battalion was relieved by 1st Battn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers at night and proceeded to billets at Maily-Maillet.'

Three Officers and one N.C.O. were awarded the Military Cross for this action, the D.C.M. went to Lance-Corporal Cox, and four men won the M.M.

Frank Cox was born at Watford, Hertfordshire, and attested there for the Bedfordshire Regiment, on 31 August 1914. He proceeded to France with the 1st Bedfords on 25 March 1915, and transferred to the Border Regiment on 9 November 1915. He was appointed unpaid Lance-Corporal in July 1916 and promoted to Corporal in October 1916. In June 1918 he transferred to the Royal Defence Corps and was demobilised on 19 June 1919.

Sold with copied research including service papers, gazette notices, War Diary extracts and Medal Index Card.



A Great War 'Western Front 1917' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private E. D. Chambers, 2/5th Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (202830 Pte. E. Chambers. 2/5 N. Staff: R.-T.F.); British War and Victory Medals 202830 Pte. E. Chambers. N. Staff: R.); Imperial Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Eric Donald Chambers) mounted court style for display, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (4)* *£800-£1,000*

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in lengthy operations, when, on many occasions, he volunteered to go out and cut hostile wire under heavy fire, and also to search for missing men in No Man's Land.'

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 23 October 1962: Awarded for services as a Batman at the War Office.

Eric Donald Chambers was a native of Camberley, Surrey. He was latterly employed as a Batman at the War Office and was awarded the I.S.M. upon his retirement in 1962. He died at Farnham on 28 January 1966.

Sold with copied research including a photocopied photograph of Chambers with his brother in uniform.



A Great War 'Battle of Loos 1915' D.C.M. group of eight awarded to Sergeant (later Major) Neil Morrison, 5th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, late R.S.M. West India Regiment, one of eight brothers to have been on active service

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (7058 Sjt. N. Morrison.. 5/Cam: Hdrs.); 1914-15 Star (7058 Sjt. N. Morrison, Cam'n Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (7058 W.O. Cl. 2. N. Morrison. Cam'n Highrs.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45 (Major N. Morrison. D.C.M. Cameron Highlanders.) these two privately engraved; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7428 W.O. Cl. 1. N. Morrison. D.C.M. W.I.R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 3rd issue (2921067 W.O. Cl. 1 N. Morrison. D.C.M. W.I.R.) regimental number officially corrected on this, mounted as worn, together with corresponding court-mounted group of eight miniature dress medals, *the Great War medals polished, therefore good fine, otherwise very fine or better* (9) £1,400-£1,800

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and good work in the performance of the duties of signalling officer for several months. He displayed exceptional bravery in laying wires between the trenches, under very heavy fire, and eventually was wounded.'

M.S.M. awarded under the terms of *Army Order* 98 of 1953 without annuity, one of 16 such awards to the West India Regiment in the period 1852-1953. At the time of the award he was Major (retired), Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Neil Morrison was born in Inverness in 1887 and enlisted into the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders in 1904. He served in India, South Africa, Hong Kong, and North China. He proceeded to France with the 5th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders on 10 May 1915, and won the D.C.M. at the battle of Loos later in that year. He was wounded and invalided home in 1916, and was afterwards R.S.M. in the West India Regiment, 1921-27. He was appointed Lieutenant Territorial Army Reserve of Officers in August 1939 and served in the Home Guard, becoming a Major. After the war he worked for the British Legion and lived in Park Road, Inverness. He died on 8 April 1955, aged 68.

The following announcement was published in the *Inverness Courier* on 18 January 1916:

'Sergt. Neil Morrison, 5th Cameron Highlanders, who has been awarded the D.C.M., was a Cameron reservist, and was employed as a postman at Watten, Caithness, when called up for duty on the declaration of war. He was attached to the 5th Battalion to train recruits, and he went to the front with that battalion under Lochiel. He is one of eight brothers who have been on active service. The others are - James, who is in the 2nd Camerons; Hugh, 1st Cameron Highlanders (missing since the Battle of the Aisne) [killed]; William, Glasgow Highlanders; Donald, captain in the Legion of Frontiersmen, India; Alister, dispatch rider with Indian troops in Egypt; John, in Australian Navy; and Thomas, in the Red Cross Corps in Egypt. They are sons of the late Mr Morrison, tailor, Inverness.'

Sold with copied extracts from the *Highland Times* for January and May 1916 with details and portraits of Neil Morrison and his brothers, together with copied gazette notices, D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards.



A Great War 'Western Front, November 1918' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal T. Fitzpatrick, 33rd Battalion, London Regiment, late West Yorkshire Regiment and Royal Engineers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (860522 Pte. T. Fitzpatrick. 33/Lond: R.); 1914-15 Star (1049 Pte. T. Fitzpatrick. W. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1049 Spr. T. Fitzgerald. R.E.) mounted court-style for display, *contact pitting, otherwise nearly very fine* (4) £1,000-£1,400

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. At Helchin, on night 4/5th November 1918, he was in charge of a Lewis gun team and engaged an enemy post. He shot personally two enemy at point blank range and took eleven prisoners. He established his post, and remained there the next day under the most trying conditions. On the following evening, after a heavy bombardment, he succeeded in again beating off an enemy attack.'

Thomas Fitzpatrick was born in from Batley, Yorkshire, and was a coal miner when he attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment at Leeds on 9 January 1915. Although service papers have been found for Private Fitzpatrick, their legibility is poor and there is some confusion surrounding his many changes of regiment. He was posted to the 17th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, a bantam battalion raised in Leeds, and given the regimental number 1049. He was then transferred to the Royal Engineers Tunnelling Company as a Sapper and given the number 82751 which, given his size and occupation, is not surprising. He landed in France with the R.E. on 8 March 1915, but on 18 April 1915, he requested to be returned to the 17th West Yorkshires, which he appears to have done on 4 May 1915.

On 31 January 1916 he embarked once more for France, landing on 2 February 1916, with the 17th West Yorkshires. During 1916 he was twice admitted to hospital suffering from scabies and his service papers note that he served in France until 4 January 1917, when he was returned to England, being admitted to the Military Hospital in York suffering from 'debility - general weakness, headache and dizziness'.

The next period of his service may not be entirely accurate but it appears that he was transferred to 2/6 Battalion, Durham Light Infantry on 26 April 1918, and given the regimental number 100150. This battalion served as a garrison battalion, landing at Calais on 6 May 1918 and became the 28th Battalion D.L.I. Fitzpatrick returned to France on 3 July 1918.

Appointed Lance-Corporal, he was then transferred to the 33rd Battalion, The London Regiment for the final months of the war, with the regimental number 860522. Whilst serving with 33rd Londons he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his actions in the very last days of the war. At the war's conclusion he was granted early release because of the demand for his trade as a coal miner, being discharged in December 1918 and transferred to Class Z Army Reserve in January 1919.

Sold with an original certificate of congratulation from the General Commanding 5th Army, and copied research including service papers, D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards, gazette notices and War Diary extracts for D.C.M. action.

A rare Great War 'West Africa 1914 operations' D.C.M. pair awarded to Quarter-Master Sergeant G. Prince, Royal Army Medical Corps, who distinguished himself in an action at Susa while attached to the Nigeria Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (14082 S. Sjt: G. Prince. R.A.M.C.) *edge bruise*; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (14082 Q. M. Sjt: G. Prince. R.A.M.C.) mounted for wear, *very fine* (2) £800-£1,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 1999 and September 2008.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 11 March 1916. The original recommendation states:

'Staff Sergeant G. Prince, specially mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood, Commanding No. 2 Battalion, Nigeria Regiment. During the action near Susa on 19 October 1914 two sections of 'E' Company were making a counter attack when they were surrounded and fired on from all sides. For a period of two hours Staff Sergeant Prince showed the greatest coolness and indifference to the enemy's fire, when he might well have taken cover, he continued to remain in an exposed position devoting himself to his duty.'

The above recommendation was included in an official report entitled 'West African Expeditionary Force (Secret), Government House, Duala, 22 February 1915' (National Archives WO 158/516 refers).

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 31 May 1916 (Cameroons).



The outstanding and rare Great War 1917 'Sergeant Pilot's' immediate D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant R. C. Taylor, 13 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, for his gallantry when attacked by six enemy scouts, during which he enabled his observer to down one and send another out of control. Two months later, he was posted missing in action, later confirmed as being killed in action

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (4400 Sjt: R. C. Taylor. 13/Sq: R.F.C.) *nearly extremely fine and one of approximately only 10 aerial combat DCMs awarded to N.C.O. pilots during the Great War* £5,000-£7,000

Approximately 92 Distinguished Conduct Medals awarded to members of the Royal Flying Corps during the Great War - of these awards approximately one third were awarded for aerial combat, whilst only around 10 awards were made to Sergeant Pilots.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 22 October 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When sent out with an Observer to take important photographs he saw six hostile Scouts approaching him. Realising that there would be no further chance of doing the work as clouds were coming up, he continued taking the photographs until the hostile Scouts came within fifty yards' range, although his machine was the only British one in the vicinity. He then turned on them, and by skilful manoeuvring enabled his Observer to crash one. Another was then attacked and driven down in a spin, after the remaining four retired, and he completed the photographs. He has always shown the greatest determination and gallantry.'

Robert Charles Taylor, a native of Willesden, London, was born on 5 April 1896 and joined the Royal Flying Corps on 26 March 1915. A fitter and turner by trade, he was original ranked 2/AM, before being promoted 1/AM on 15 September 1915. Promoted Corporal on 1 August 1916 and Acting Sergeant on 20 November that year, he then applied for pilot training. After training, Taylor was confirmed Sergeant and was allocated Aero Certificate No. 5430 on 26 April 1917. As such, he would have been counted as one of just 32 Sergeant Pilots at the Front in the summer of 1917.

After spending the last two years on the Home Establishment, Taylor joined 13 Squadron in July 1917, which was an artillery observation and photo-reconnaissance squadron operating on the Western Front. Equipped with RE8s, or 'Harry Tates' as they were commonly called, the crews had mixed feelings about this type, which was vastly slower and less manoeuvrable when compared to the German fighters it was up against. However, it was reasonably satisfactory for the job and pilots that flew it aggressively did gain aerial victories. The RE8 remained in service until the end of the War.

Taylor was clear a confident and skilful pilot and his Combat Report for the action that won him the D.C.M., dated 3 September 1917, with Lieutenant F. D. Steel as Observer attests to this:

'About 09.10 a.m. when on Photography, seven hostile machine attacked us while over OB16. Six of these driven on our tail in V formation. The nearest hostile machine commenced firing at a distance of about 25 yards. Observer opened fire on this machine and saw his tracer bullets hit the Pilot whose machine immediately rolled over and over, and went down out of control and was wrecked.

The Observer immediately opened fire on the next nearest machine and after five bursts of fire the hostile machine commenced to spin and was seen to fall from 5,000ft, and disappeared into clouds still spinning and was not seen again. Observer then cleared a stoppage in his gun and opened fire on the next machine with the third drum. By this time our machine had descended to the height of 2,000ft over the British Lines when the remaining hostile machine turned back. Our machine being hit through the right hand rear strut, right hand aileron strut, right hand top plane and tail plane, we returned to landing ground.'

Continuing operational flights for the next couple of months, Sergeant Taylor, flying RE8 A3640, along with 2/AM W. H. Swift as Observer were posted mission in action over Cambrai on 20 November 1917. They took off at 10:00 for an artillery patrol over XVIII Corps Front but were not heard from again. Both Taylor and Swift were not confirmed as having been killed in action until 13 August 1918, which is probably the reason that Taylor has Royal Air Force service records. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Flying Services Memorial.

Note: Taylor's family were issued with his British War and Victory Medals in 1923 and these were likely never kept with the D.C.M. which had been awarded to Taylor himself before he died.

Sold with copied research.

x 105



A Great War 1918 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 D. McKenzie, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, who died of wounds on 7 November 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (423374 C.S. Mjr. D. McKenzie, 2/Can. M.R.); British War and Victory Medals (423374 W.O. Cl. 2 D. McKenzie, 2-C.M.R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (423374 C.S. Mjr. D. McKenzie, 2/Can. Mtd. Rif.), together with the recipient's brass identity disc, inscribed 'D. McKenzie, C.S.M., 423374, 2. C.M.R. P.', mounted for wear, *cleaned, generally very fine (4)* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2012.

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

'During the attack on Le Quesnoy on 10 August 1918, he acted with great judgment, coolness and courage. When his Company Commander was wounded he carried him under cover and had his wounds dressed. He then took charge of and re-organised part of the Company and carried on with the advance. When the advance was held up by enemy machine-gun fire, he took a party round and rushed the post, killing the garrison and capturing the ground. His work throughout greatly contributed to the success of the operation.'

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918.

David McKenzie, who was born in Tain, Ross-shire, Scotland, in October 1882, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Yorkton, Saskatchewan, in February 1915. He embarked for France in February 1916, where he joined the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, he gained rapid promotion, the Meritorious Service Medal in June 1918, and his D.C.M. for the above cited deeds at La Quesnoy that August.

Warrant Officer Class 2 McKenzie died of wounds within days of the Armistice, on 7 November 1918. He is buried in Quievrain Communal Cemetery, Hainaut, Belgium.

Sold with the recipient's original unit commendation card for the Le Quesnoy action in August 1918, *part torn and worn*; together with copied service record.

x106

A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant R. Hutton, alias 'R. Black', 1st Battalion, Canadian Machine Corps, late 60th Battalion (Victoria Rifles of Canada), Canadian Infantry

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (457671 Sgt. R. Black. 1/Can: M.G.C.) *number partially officially corrected, good very fine* £500-£600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919 (Citation appearing in *London Gazette* 11 March 1920):

'For gallantry and devotion to duty near Crow's Nest and Cagnicourt on 1st and 2nd September, 1918. During this operations, while in charge of his battery transport, he used good judgement in bringing forward ammunition and rations under very heavy artillery and machine-gun fire.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 June 1917.

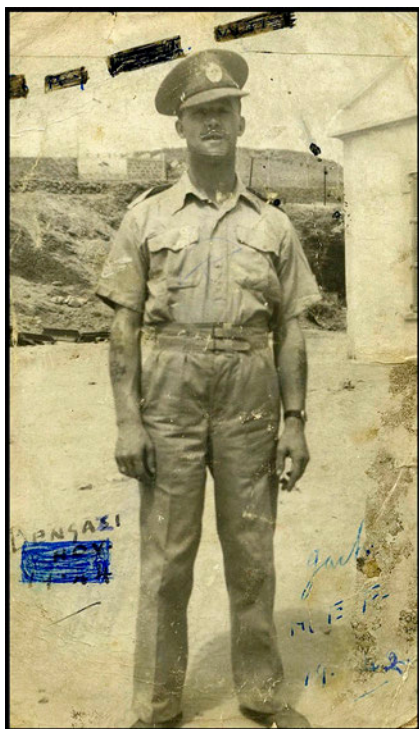
Robert Hutton alias 'Robert Black' was born in Dublin, Ireland. He enlisted under the name of Robert Black in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Montreal in June 1915. He served as Transport Sergeant with the 60th Battalion (Victoria Rifles of Canada), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front (MID). Hutton transferred to the 1st Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps in 1917. He signed a Statutory Declaration at Bramshott confirming his true identity, 9 June 1919.

Sold with copied research.



A fine Second War 'Coventry Blitz' G.M. group of six awarded to Lance-Sergeant J. H. Hinton, 68 Bomb Disposal Section, 9 Bomb Disposal Company, Royal Engineers, for removing and disposing of an unexploded bomb from the Triumph Engineering Works, 14-17 October 1941; his Officer, Second Lieutenant A. F. Campbell, was awarded the George Cross for the same incident but was tragically killed on the next day

George Medal, G.V.I.R. (No. 2021663. L/Sergt. John Henry Hinton, R.E.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, with two Additional Award Bars (2021663. Cpl. J. H. Hinton. R.E.) *edge bruising, contact marks and polished, otherwise good fine or better (6)* £4,000-£5,000



G.M. *London Gazette* 22 January 1941:

'For conspicuous gallantry in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner.'

The original recommendation states: 'Lance Sergeant Hinton was engaged with his officer Second Lieutenant A. F. Campbell, in removing a 250 kilo-gram unexploded bomb at the Triumph Engineering Co's Works, Coventry, for two days prior to the following incident. The bomb was found to be fitted with a delayed action fuse which could not be removed. It was decided that the bomb must be removed at once to a safe place for detonation and Sergeant Hinton volunteered to drive the lorry to the selected site, a mile away, knowing full well the immense risk he was running. This he did, with his officer, and the bomb was safely disposed of.'

On 14 October 1940, at Chapel Street, Coventry, Lieutenant Campbell and his team, including Lance-Sergeant Hinton, were tasked to deal with a 250kg unexploded bomb. The sappers spent almost four days uncovering the bomb which was found to contain a very damaged delayed-action fuse mechanism which could not be removed in situ. Though any electrical charge within the fuse was thought to have dissipated, Campbell still applied a discharge tool.

On 17 October 1940, Campbell, believing the bomb to be inert, ordered it to be moved. It was loaded onto a lorry and driven by Lance-Sergeant Hinton to Whitley Common where it could be detonated safely. Campbell positioned himself next to the bomb on this journey listening for any timer mechanism that might have been activated by the bomb's removal. The bomb was remotely detonated.

On 18 October 1940, Campbell and his squad, Hinton not being present on this occasion, were attempting to complete an identical procedure on another bomb. However, after arriving at Whitley Common, the bomb exploded during unloading, killing the entire bomb squad. Following a funeral service at Coventry Cathedral on 25 October 1940, the squad were buried in a collective grave in Coventry's London Road Cemetery.

Campbell's posthumous George Cross was announced in the same gazette as Hinton's George Medal, the recommendation stating: 'For most conspicuous gallantry in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner, to 2nd Lieutenant A. F. Campbell, R.E. (since deceased). Second Lieutenant Campbell was called upon to deal with an unexploded bomb in the Triumph Engineering Company's works in Coventry. This bomb had halted war production in two factories involving over 1,000 workers and evacuation of local residents. He found it to be fitted with a delayed action fuse which was impossible to remove. He decided to remove the bomb to a safe place. This was done by lorry with Second Lieutenant Campbell lying alongside the bomb to enable him to hear if it started ticking so he could warn the driver to escape. Having got it to a safe place he successfully disposed of it. Unfortunately, he was killed the next day whilst dealing with another unexploded bomb.'

Sold with one original and three copied photographs of Hinton whilst serving with M.E.F. in 1941-42; and copied research.



A post-War 'Malaya operations' G.M. group of three awarded to Police Lieutenant T. A. Charlton, Federation of Malaya Police, late Palestine Police, for his gallantry during a police and military raid on a well defended bandit camp containing several important bandit leaders in the Muar Circle, Johore, in 1950; he was later killed during a terrorist ambush at Penggarang, South Johore, on 5 May 1954

George Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Thomas Albert Charlton) in Royal Mint case of issue; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, second clasp loose as issued (178 B/Const. T. A. Charlton. Pal. Police.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, about extremely fine (3) £4,000-£6,000



G.M. *London Gazette* 24 April 1951: Thomas Albert Charlton, Police Lieutenant, Federation of Malaya Police Force.

'A well defended bandit camp which contained several important bandit leaders was located in the Muar Circle and an operation was launched against it with a Police jungle squad under Police Lieutenant Charlton and one military platoon.

The operation involved a difficult approach march through deep swamp and when the attack was made bandit reaction was immediate and fierce. The small military and police force was quickly surrounded by a much larger number of the enemy armed with automatic weapons. The platoon commander and leading men became casualties in the first few minutes and the remainder were pinned to the ground by enemy fire.

On realising that the platoon commander was a casualty and the remainder of the platoon was in dire need of assistance, Police Lieutenant Charlton moved in from reserve under heavy fire and brought the men into action most effectively. Showing complete disregard of his personal safety and under still heavier fire he then moved up to the platoon commander and assisted the platoon sergeant in carrying out the commander's instructions. He remained in action with the platoon for the next three hours during which time he displayed the highest qualities of personal courage, determination and leadership.

The conduct of Police Lieutenant Charlton was an inspiration to all ranks of the military and police force.'



Charlton (seated, centre), with his Special Squad in Johore, January 1950.

Thomas Albert Charlton joined the Federation of Malay Police as a European sergeant on 2 September 1948, having previously served as a British Constable with the Palestine Police, and was appointed a Police Lieutenant on 1 August 1950. He was awarded the George Medal for his gallantry when assisting the 1st Battalion, Cameronians, in cleaning out a bandit camp near Muar in 1950 - when the British officer and some men were surrounded by a strong force of bandits, Charlton brought a Bren gun group to their assistance through heavy fire from Communists in the jungle and snipers in tree tops.

Charlton served as part of the Federation of Malay Police's Coronation Contingent at the Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II in 1953. Returning to Malaya, he was killed during a terrorist ambush at Penggrang, South Johore, on 5 May 1954. The following report from the High Commissioner stated: 'At about 1:10 p.m., on 5th May, 1954, in the Penggerang District of Johore a Police "Landrover" in which Police Lieutenant T. A. Charlton, G.M., and six special constables were travelling was ambushed by some fifteen to twenty communist terrorists.

The police party had been attached to a Special Operational Volunteer Force Platoon and had finished an operational patrol during the previous evening. They were proceeding to Penggerang from Sungei Bantu for the purpose of re-kitting and resting.

The first burst of fire from the communist terrorists wounded the driver of the Police "Landrover" upon which Police Lieutenant Charlton and the Special Constables alighted from the vehicle to take cover. Two hand-grenades were then thrown by the communist terrorists, one of which exploded and killed Police Lieutenant Charlton instantaneously. The other hand-grenade did not explode.

During the engagement three special constables were killed and three others were wounded.'

Charlton is buried in Kranji War Cemetery, Singapore.

Sold with the following related items:

- i) The recipient's Federation of Malaya Police Swagger Stick used at the Coronation in 1953, with silver top roundall and silver label inscribed 'Lieut. T. A. Charlton, G.M., Coronation 1953'
- ii) A Souvenir booklet of the Commonwealth and Empire Contingents at the Coronation, containing a nominal roll in which the recipient is listed
- iii) A copy of the book 'Operation Sharp End, Smashing Terrorism in Malaya 1948-58', edited by Brian Stewart, C.M.G., in which the recipient's George Cross citation is published
- iv) A metal plaque inscribed 'George Medal awarded to Police Lieut. T. A. Charlton, April 1951 (Malay Police Force). Killed in ambush by Terrorists, 5th May 1954'
- v) Various photographs and photographic images of the recipient and his grave; and copied research.



A rare K.P.M. awarded to Inspector R. Lewis, Lancashire Constabulary, who was involved in thwarting one of the earliest I.R.A. plans to bring armed conflict to the U.K. mainland - the attack on Rimmer's Farm at Roby, Merseyside, 9 March 1921

King's Police Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Richard Lewis. Insp. Lancs. Constab) in *Royal Mint* leather case of issue, mounted on investiture pin, *toned, nearly extremely fine* £1,800-£2,200

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 30 December 1921. The original recommendation states:

'On 9th March 1921, an attempt was made to set fire to a farm stack yard, and the farmer wounded one of the firebugs with a shotgun. Inspector Lewis was called, and arrived on the scene, to find that the wounded man had a six-chambered revolver, fully loaded in his possession, and was keeping the occupants of the farm at a distance. Inspector Lewis, by flashing his torch in the man's eyes, was able to distract him enough to close with him, and arrest him without further shots being fired.'

In the Home Office reports for recommendations of the award of the KPM for 1921, the following recommendation appeared for Lewis:

'On March 9th 1921, an attempt by Sinn Feiners was made to fire a stack yard at Roby Farm where one of their number Patrick Lowe was wounded by a gun shot inflicted by the occupier of the farm. Inspector Lewis was quickly on the scene and though Lowe was holding a six-chamber revolver fully loaded and keeping the occupants at a (respectful) distance the Inspector by means of flashing his lamp in the eyes of the man effected arrest without a further shot on either side being fired. Lowe when searched was found to have another fully loaded revolver in his pocket.'

Richard Lewis was involved in thwarting one of the earliest IRA plans to bring armed conflict to the UK mainland. The attack on Rimmer's Farm in Roby, Merseyside was carried out by two IRA Volunteers - Paddy Lowe and Jim McNance. The two IRA men entered Rimmer's Farm at 7.45pm, 9 March 1921. The owner of the farm, together with one of his labourers, spotted the terrorists running across his field, which was situated on the main Roby to Liverpool Road and his dwelling house. Rimmer challenged the two men, catching them by surprise, ordering them to put up their arms or he would fire. Lowe and McNance ignored the demand, so Rimmer true to his word raised his shot gun and fired. He hit Lowe in the left leg, and McNance promptly fled the scene. Rimmer fired at McNance but missed his fleeing target.

Rimmer then telephoned Huyton Police Station, and Inspector Lewis promptly arrived at the scene in his motorcar. Lewis's commanding officer, Chief Constable H. P. P. Lane, gives the following:

'The man at Roby refused to surrender. He was armed, and when one of my officers arrived the man defied him and threatened him with his revolver. In the end the officer told him if he did not surrender he would shoot him, where upon the man gave in.'

Lewis apprehended Lowe, found two loaded revolvers on him, and took him to The Whiston Institution to have his wounds attended to.

Sold with a photographic image of recipient in uniform.

110 A Great War 1916 'Mesopotamian theatre' I.D.S.M. awarded to Havildar Sahib Singh, 21st Field Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (3120 Naik Sahib Singh. 21st. Field Co. 3rd S. & M.) *suspension loose, nearly very fine* £300-£400

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 1385 of 1916 (Mesopotamia).

A Great War 'Battle of Jerusalem 1917' I.D.S.M. and M.S.M. pair awarded to Havildar Man Sing Mall, 2/3 Gurkha Rifles, for gallantry in the attack on El Jib and Nebala in November 1917

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (2582 Havr. Man Sing Mal, 2-3 Grks.); Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (2582 Havr. Man Sing Mal, 2/3/Gurkha Rifls.) mounted for wearing, *light contact marks, very fine (2) £400-£500*

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 1178 of 1918.

Awarded for the attack on El Jib by the 1/5th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry and the 2/3rd Gurkhas on 23 November 1917, during the battle of Jerusalem, as described in the regimental history of Third Gurkhas:

'The 23rd November was again fine and clear. There was no sound of firing. At dawn the C.O. and adjutant climbed a small hill to the left to receive final orders for the attack and to have the objectives pointed out. Here it was learnt that the Wilts would take no part in the attack, which was to be carried out by the Somersets, whose objective was El Jib, followed by the 2/3rd whose mission was Bir Nebala.

From the hill from which the reconnaissance was made, a wide plain stretched eastwards for some 2,500 yards. At the far end the ground rose, first gently then steeply, to a ridge some 300 feet high, on which were situated the villages of El Jib on the left and Bir Nebala about half a mile to its right. The plain was bounded on the left by the slopes leading down from Beit Izza, then held by the 52nd Division. At about half-way these slopes ceased and the plain was more open to the left. Some low hills to the left of El Jib were said to be held by hostile machine guns. These were fairly distant from the line of advance. On the right the plain was bounded by the ridge which led up to and beyond Nebi Samwil, and was held by our troops. The enemy were said to be holding El Jib and Nebala in no great force.

The Somersets were ordered to lead and they began their advance at 7.30. The 2/3rd followed, moving slightly to the right of the Somersets' line of direction. When the attackers were clear of the hills the enemy opened fire with shrapnel and H.E. Then came a regular barrage from both field guns and howitzers. The pressing forward of the battalion under this trying shell fire was magnificent, the men moving as steadily as if on parade.

Very shortly many began to drop and as soon as the leading wave got beyond Nebi Samwil, a fury of machine-gun fire broke out from the western slope of the ridge, which was supposed to be in our possession. At the same time the fire from the left redoubled in volume. The two battalions were thus enfiladed from both flanks. In addition, the Turks, lining the terraced fields of El Jib, opened a heavy frontal fire.

The first wave simply withered away, a few survivors finding what cover they could behind rocks, of which there were fortunately a goodly number scattered about. As each succeeding wave reached this bullet-swept area, the same thing happened, and thus the attack died away within 700 yards of its objective.

One of the first of our casualties was Capt. Lemarchand, who was commanding the leading company. He was hit in the stomach and very badly wounded. The adjutant, Lieut. Turner, was hit in the thigh, just as battalion headquarters reached the fatal zone. Jemadar Chame Thapa was killed, and Jemadar Tilbir Thapa severely wounded. The "other ranks" also suffered heavy losses.

The Somersets fared no better. A few of their men were reported to have reached the lower slopes of El Jib, but they never came back.

The survivors of both battalions remained pinned to the ground all day. The 2/3rd Lewis gunners made gallant efforts to reply to the enemy's fire, but all attempts were immediately met by concentrated fire in return, from numerous guns which could not be located. The Lewis gunners, indeed, soon headed the list of casualties. Any movement at once drew a storm of bullets, nor did the guns cease to shell the attackers the whole day. Without artillery support the latter were helpless.

The havildar major, Man Sing Mal, who had gallantly bandaged Lieut. Turner and other wounded men, was himself hit, leaving the C.O., with some runners and signallers, as sole representatives of the headquarters section. Search was made for the field telephone, which the Somersets had been laying during the advance, but not until the evening was it discovered, far behind. A situation report was therefore sent to the brigade by runner.

This gallant runner, Rifleman Aniram Chattri, returned safely with a message from 233rd Brigade headquarters, saying that, as the 1/5th Somersets could not advance on El Jib owing to the precipitous slopes, the 1/5th Devons were being pushed up to attack El Jib direct. One company 1/4th Wilts was being sent to support the 2/3rd in its attack on Nebala after El Jib had fallen.

The message added that the attack by the 1/5th Devons would clear up the situation, and after the fall of El Jib the G.O.C. would like to speak to the C.O. on the telephone. From this it was most apparent that the brigade had not in the least grasped the seriousness of the situation.

The attention of all was now drawn to the advance of the 1/5th Devons in their attack on El Jib. As all watched them advancing towards the forward position held, their men were so steady and their lines so straight that it seemed almost as if they might possibly gain their objective.

Then they came under the artillery barrage, followed by that terrible enfilade machine-gun fire. Every Lewis gunner did his best to keep down the enemy's fire, but it was still impossible to locate those guns. They roared a hail of bullets on the Devons and made them swing to the left and seek cover. Human effort could do no more, still it was a most gallant attempt.

There was nothing for it but to sit tight and wait for darkness. The hours dragged on and the day seemed unending. At last, at 4 p.m., the 233rd Brigade appeared to have realised the situation, for a message for the 2/3rd came, saying: "You, 1/5th Somersets and 1/5th Devons on the West of El Jib, are held up by enfilade M.G.s on Nebi Samwil. Fire of mountain battery has been directed on these, and division has been told that battalions cannot move backwards or forwards until these M.G.s are driven out by an attack down Nebi Samwil slopes. Please take such cover in your present position as you can, and remain there."

No attack was made, however, down the slopes of Nebi Samwil, nor did the mountain battery open fire.

At dusk the brigade sent orders for a retirement, "covered by the Gurkhas". This was a great relief. The Wilts Company was deployed to secure the left flank and the Somersets and Devons then withdrew. By 10.30 p.m. the last of the wounded that could be found had been sent back, and the battalion returned to the same bivouac as on the previous night.

In this action before El Jib the fighting strength of the battalion was not more than 350 of all ranks. Of these the losses were, Jemadar Chame Thapa and ten Gurkha ranks killed, while Capt. Lemarchand, Lieut. Turner, Jemadar Tilbir Thapa and sixty-three Gurkha ranks were wounded.'



A Third Afghan War I.D.S.M. awarded to Jemadar Singh Bartwal, 4/39 Garhwal Rifles

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Jemdr. Bahadur Singh Bartwal, 4/39 Garhwal Rfls.) *official correction to unit, otherwise better than very fine and rare to unit* £700-£900

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 1999.

I.D.S.M. A.D. Notification, No. 1, 1 January 1920.

Singh Bartwal served in the operations in Flanders 1914-15; Egypt 1916; Iraq 1917-18; Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 and Waziristan 1919-21. He is listed in the Indian Army List for January 1924, as serving as Subadar, 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles, and in addition to being awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal for the Third Afghan War was also Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 3 August 1920).



A fine Second War 'service ashore' D.S.M. group of four awarded to Stoker 1st Class Harold Simpson, Harbour Defence Motor Launch 1158, Royal Navy, who went ashore at Krioneri, Greece, in December 1944, under mortar fire and assisted in casting off a caique containing wounded Army personnel thereby being instrumental in saving their lives

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Sto. 1Cl. H. Simpson. D/KX. 138065); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £1,400-£1,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 August 1945: 'For distinguished service, energy and zeal while serving in... Light Coastal Forces, in the clearance of the Aegean and the relief of Greece during the period 1944-1945.'

The original recommendation for this award (ADM 116/5172) states:

'Stoker First Class Harold Simpson, D/KX. 138065, H.D.M.L. 1158 (Rochdale, Lancashire).

At KRIONERI (Greece) on Dec. 15th during the evacuation under fire of British Empire troops Stoker Harold Simpson of H.D.M.L. 1158 went ashore under Mortar fire and assisted in casting off a caique containing wounded Army personnel thereby being instrumental in saving their lives.'

114 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Acting 2nd Corporal W. J. Greig, 79th Field Company, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (44410 L. Cpl. W. J. Greig. 79 F/Coy R.E.); 1914-15 Star (44410 Spr: W. J. Greig. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (44410 A.2. Cpl. W. J. Greig. R.E.) *very fine and better (4)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 May 1917.

William J. Greig attested for the Royal Engineers and served with the 79th Field Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 July 1915.

x115 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sapper J. Bennett, 79th Field Company, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (16459 Sapr. J. Bennett. 79/F. Coy. R.E.); 1914 Star, with clasp 16459 Sapr: J. Bennett. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (16549 Spr. J., Bennett. R.E.) together with Silver War Badge (No. B134602) *good very fine (5)* £160-£200

M.M. *London Gazette* 4 February 1918.

John Bennett was a native of Colyton, Devon, and served in France from 22 August 1914.

Sold with gazette notice and copied Medal Index Card.

116 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Pioneer T. Holding, Railway Operating Division, Royal Engineers, late Army Cyclist Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (198620 Pnr. T. Holding. R.E.); 1914-15 Star (552 Pte. T. Holding. A. Cyc. Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (552 Pte. T. Holding. A. Cyc. Corps.) *good very fine (4)* £260-£300

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

Thomas Holding attested for the Army Cyclist Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 December 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Engineers and was awarded the Military Medal whilst serving with the Railway Operating Division.

Sold with copied research.

117 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. pair awarded to Lance-Corporal H. Symonds, Coldstream Guards, who was wounded by gun shot on the Western Front in September 1915, was Mentioned in Despatches, and was killed in action on 27 September 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (10511 Pte. H. Symonds. 5/C. Gds.); British War Medal 1914-20 (10511 Pte. H. Symonds. C. Gds.) *good very fine (2)* £300-£400

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

Henry Symonds was born in Scunthorpe, Yorkshire, and attested there for he Coldstream Guards. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 August 1914, and was wounded by gun shot on the Western Front on 30 September 1915, whilst attached to the Battalion's Machine Gun Company. Evacuated on H.M. Hospital Ship *Asturius*, he subsequently returned to the Front, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 15 June 1916), and awarded the Military Medal whilst serving with the 5th Battalion. Reverting to the 2nd Battalion, he was killed in action on 27 September 1918, and is buried in Sanders Keep Military Cemetery, Graincourt-les-Havrincourt, France.

Sold with copied research.

x118 A Great War 1917 'Boesinghe' M.M. awarded to Company Sergeant Major F. McCusker, 1st Battalion, Irish Guards

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1910 Sjt: F. McCusker. 1/Ir:Gds:) *suspension claw re-pinned, now slack, nearly very fine* £280-£320

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 September 1917.

Frank McCusker enlisted in the Irish Guards in November 1903. He served during the Great War with the Irish Guards in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914 (entitled to Silver War Badge). Rudyard Kipling's *History of the Irish Guards in the Great War* gives:

'On 27th August [1917] medal ribbons were presented by the General of the 1st Brigade to those who had won honour in the Boesinghe battle, either by their cool-headedness in dealing with "surprise situations" or sheer valour in the face of death or self-devotion to a comrade; for there was every form of bravery to choose from. Lieutenant E. Budd received the bar to his Military Cross, and Sergeant (A/C.S.M.) P. Donohoe (No. 3056), No. 1910 Sergeant (A/C.S.M.) F. McCusker.... Military Medal....'

Sergeant McCusker was discharged in February 1919.

119 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private W. L. James, 10th Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (G-25710 Pte. W. L. James. 10/The Queen's R.) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £200-£240

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1918.

120 A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Corporal A. T. Long, Royal Fusiliers, who was previously wounded

Military Medal, G.V.R. (104 Pte. A. T. Long. 3/R. Fus.) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £200-£240

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 July 1918.

Alfred T. Long attested for the Royal Fusiliers and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 June 1915. Wounded, he transferred to the 3rd battalion, and was awarded the Military Medal in 1918, most likely for gallantry during the German Spring Offensive.

Sold with copied research.

121 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private J. Williams, 25th (Montgomery and Welsh Horse Yeomanry) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, late Welsh Horse

Military Medal, G.V.R. (355943 Pte. J. Williams. 25/R. W Fus.) *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

John Williams originally attested for the Welsh Horse before being dismounted and transferred to the 25th (Montgomery and Welsh Horse Yeomanry) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The battalion deployed to France on 7 June 1918, and Williams was awarded the Military Medal for his gallantry in the final months of the War. His name appears in the weekly Casualty List on 29 October 1918; it is probably therefore that he was wounded in his M.M.-gaining exploits. He was discharged on 6 March 1919.

122 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private G. Garratt, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was wounded on the Western Front in 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (44826 Pte. G. Garratt. 5/R. Berks: R.) *cleaned, good very fine* £240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1919

George Garratt attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, being wounded in late 1918 (War Office Daily List No. 5720 of 12 November 1918 refers).

Sold with copied research.

123 A Great War M.M. awarded to Private H. R. Dresser, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 2 May 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (22159 Pte .H. R. Dresser. 2/Midd'x R.) *good very fine* £240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 July 1918.

Harry Richard Dresser was born in Watford, Hertfordshire, and attested for the Middlesex Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 2 May 1918. He is buried in Fouquescourt British Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Palestine operations' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant H. Thomas, Royal Munster Fusiliers, late Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (20084 Cpl. -L.Sjt.- H. Thomas. 6/R.M. Fus.); 1914-15 Star (17059 Pte. H. Thomas. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (17059 Sjt. H. Thomas. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *suspension ring bent on VM, good very fine (4)* £600-£800

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1918.

Howard Thomas attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry at Swansea, and served initially with them during the Great War in the Balkan theatre of War from 16 October 1915. Posted on attachment to the 6th Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, he was awarded his Military Medal for his gallantry with the 6th Battalion in Palestine on 27 December 1917. The Regimental History states: 'On 27 December [1917] ... useful information as to the ground was obtained, with Sergeants Hyde and Thomas, and Private O'Connor showing particular gallantry.'

In addition, *Chindwin to Criccieth: the life of Colonel Godfrey Drage*, gives the following account:

'Meanwhile the main Turkish army was still close to Jerusalem on the north-east and with plenty of fight left in them. At midnight on 26-27 December they attacked down the Nablus Road and gave the 60th Division a pretty good battle which soon involved the 53rd Division as well. At daylight the 74th Division attacked. By noon they were threatening the enemy's flank and by the evening we were all set for a victory.

The 10th Division were covering them to the north and at first we hadn't much to do, but in the late afternoon we came up to a position known (for obvious reasons) as "Machine-Gun-Hill" and it looked like being a tough nut to crack. Our two Dublin battalions ahead of us were pinned to the ground by the heaviest fire I'd ever met. It was clear that a full dress attack would have to be mounted on the morrow and so I sent Captain Keevil forward with Lieutenant O'Keefe and two platoons of "D" Company to reconnoitre the ground as far as possible before dark. We managed to keep down the Turkish fire directly in front of us while Keevil was crossing the open and then they vanished amongst the rocks and hillocks. Almost at once there was a volley of shots. I could distinguish two Lewis-guns firing hard and hear some shouts. "Poor devils", I thought, "that's the end of that. I've lost a lot of good men just when I'll be needing them."

Then back trailed an amazing procession-at least it amazed me because the first four figures wore fur coats and because Keevil's command seemed to have nearly doubled its strength. They reached our line safely and told their tale. Just as we lost sight of them, they'd bumped up against a strong-point well out in front of the main Turkish position and promptly rushed it. Accounts of hand-to-hand fighting are bound to be a bit confused, but Sergeants Hyde and Thomas had done extra good work, while Private O'Connor had charged the nearest machine-gun and bayonnetted the two Turks behind it. They'd come back with 4 Turkish officers and 19 other ranks, Private O'Connor's machine-gun and both our own casualties - one wounded and one dead.'

Thomas was presented with his Military Medal by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on 20 March 1918. Subsequently transferring to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, he was discharged Class Z at the end of the War.

125 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private H. L. Johnson, Army Cyclist Corps, who was wounded in October 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (13225 Pte. H. L. Johnson. A.C.C.) *scratch to obverse field, minor edge bruise, nearly very fine* £240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

Harry Lewis Johnson attested for the Army Cyclist Corps on 22 July 1915 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 January 1916. He was wounded by gun shot to the left thigh on 10 October 1918, and was discharged on account of his wounds on 24 May 1919.

Sold with copied research.

126 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Lance-Corporal J. Smith, Labour Corps, late North Staffordshire RegimentMilitary Medal, G.V.R. (632378 Pte. -L.Cpl.- J. Smith. Lab: C.) *nearly extremely fine*

£200-£240

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

John Smith attested for the North Staffordshire Regiment at Longton on 2 January 1915 and served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 July 1915. He was compulsory transferred to 234 Divisional Employment Company, Labour Corps, on 1 April 1918, and for his gallantry during the latter stages of the Great War was awarded the Military Medal. He was demobilised on 26 January 1919.

127 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant A. J. Malby, 12th Division Hospital Train, Army Service CorpsMilitary Medal, G.V.R. (T2-017117 Sjt: A. J. Malby. 12/Div: T. A.S.C.) *nearly extremely fine:*

£180-£220

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

Alfred James Malby was born in 1885; a carman by trade, he attested for the Army Service Corps and served with the 12th Division Hospital Train during the Great War, later attached to the 38th Division Field Ambulance. Advanced Sergeant, he was discharged to the Army Reserve in June 1919.

Sold with the recipient's original 'Certificate of Employment During the War'; original 'Protection Certificate and Certificate of Identity' and original 'Certificate of Transfer to Reserve on Demobilization' documents, *these all somewhat worn.*

128 A Great War '3rd Battle of Ypres' M.M. awarded to Sergeant E. A. Craddock, Royal Army Medical Corps, for his gallantry in dressing and bringing in the wounded at Pilchem Ridge, 31 July to 2 August 1917Military Medal, G.V.R. (72277 Pte. A. E. Craddock. 134/F.A. R.A.M.C.) *edge bruise, light contact marks, nearly extremely fine*

£240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1917.

Edward Arthur Craddock attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps at Chatham, Kent, on 21 October 1915, having previously served for four and a half years in the R.A.M.C. (Militia), and served with the 134th Field Ambulance during the Great War on the Western Front. Having been awarded the Military Medal 'for gallantry in dressing and bringing in wounded at Pilchem Ridge, during the 3rd Battle of Ypres, 31 July to 2 August 1917', he was injured on 16 September 1917 when, 'leading transport along a rough road just before dawn, he tripped over a discarded cleaning rod of a machine gun, which stuck through his boot and into his foot'. Recovering, he was advanced Sergeant on 13 February 1919, and was discharged on 13 March 1920.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

x 129

**A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant A. Beecroft, 1st Canadian Automobile Machine Gun Brigade**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (45505 Pte. - A. Sjt: - A. Beecroft. Can. M.M.G. M.T. Coy.) *minor official correction to unit; 1914-15 Star (45505 Pte A. Beecroft. Can: M.M.G. Bde.); British War and Victory Medals (45505 Pte. A. Beecroft. C. M.G. Bde.)* housed in a home-made hinged wooden box, with engraved brass plaque on lid '45505 Sjt. A. Beecroft M.M. Canadian M.M.G. Bde. M.T. Coy.', with portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, named enclosure for M.M. and other ephemera, *generally very fine (4)*

£400-£500

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919.

Arthur Beecroft was born in Stonham, Aspal, Suffolk in August 1888. He emigrated to Canada, was employed as a chauffeur and mechanic, and resided at 86 Seaton Street, Toronto, Ontario. Beecroft served during the Great War with the 1st Canadian Automobile Machine Gun Brigade on the Western Front (entitled to Silver War Badge).



A fine Great War ‘escapers’ M.M. group of three awarded to Private J. Land, 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry, who was wounded in action at Messines, 20 March 1916, and taken prisoner of war during the attack on Regina Trench, 8 October 1916. A persistent escaper, who was recaptured on multiple occasions, only to finally get away 15 June 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (460593 Pte J. Land. 13/Cann Inf [sic]); British War and Victory Medals (460593 Pte. J. Land. 13-Can. Inf) mounted for display, *edge bruising overall, therefore nearly very fine (3)* £800-£1,200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2007.

M.M. *London Gazette* 30 January 1920:

‘... in recognition of gallant conduct and determination displayed in escaping or attempting to escape from captivity...’

John Land was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada in December 1890. He served during the Great War with the 13th Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Land was wounded at Messines 20 March 1916, and taken prisoner of war during the attack on Regina Trench, 8 October 1916. Land escaped 15 June 1918, and returned to England 25 July 1918.

Land’s escapers debrief report, the original of which is held at the National Archives, gives the following details:

‘Place and Date of Capture: Courcellette 8th October 1916. About 5 a.m. on 8th October 1916 my battalion was sent up to attack the Regina Trench. We were surrounded and at 9 a.m. I was taken prisoner with six other men of my unit. Shortly after we were taken they marched us to Cambrai, where we arrived about midnight. At Cambrai, where we remained for 10 days only, one meal a day was given to the prisoners. There were about 100 British. The meal consisted of a bowl of very poor soup, and no ration of bread was served. We were lodged in an old French barrack. I have no complaint to make as to our treatment.

On 19th October, I was sent from Cambrai to Dulmen with about 100 British prisoners, and I remained there for about two and a half months before they sent me to work on commando. I have nothing particular to say about my treatment at Dulmen, except that the food was very short indeed, as I received no parcels until I was working on commando.

On 31st December, a party of 30 British prisoners, of whom I was one, was sent from Dulmen to Recklinghausen, where there are large railway works. Here the prisoners – about 100 British, 15 French, and 14 Russians – were lodged in a house adjoining the railway yard. The accommodation was not bad. There were a great number of small rooms, and each room was occupied by three prisoners. The food allowed us was quite uneatable, but we lived on our parcels and had sufficient to eat. There were six guards who looked after the prisoners and we were never allowed to go outside the works.

The prisoners worked with the civilians, and the hours of work were 6.15 a.m. to 6.15 p.m., and they were under the control of the civilian foremen. There was not much ill-treatment so long as the prisoners were willing to work, but if they refused to work or showed slackness, the foremen used considerable violence and knocked us about. In June 1917, on one occasion when I declined to work, pretending I was ill, the foreman, whose name I did not know, attacked me with a pitchfork and wounded me in the hand. I still have the scar.

I escaped from Recklinghausen three times during the fourteen months I was there on commando, but I was always recaptured. The first time that I escaped in December 1917 I was recaptured six days later on the frontier, sentenced to 17 days’ imprisonment, and then set back to Recklinghausen. In January 1918 I escaped again, and it was four days before I was caught. On this occasion they gave me 28 days as I had a flashlight, and then sent me back to the same commando; and on 4th May 1918 I escaped once again, but after five days I was recaptured and given 35 days’ imprisonment because I had two maps. At the expiration of the last sentence I was not sent back to Recklinghausen, but they transferred me to Dortmund.

At Recklinghausen things might have been worse, and from what I heard of other commandos I think that it can be looked upon as a good camp. So long as the prisoners did a reasonable amount of work they were treated properly. The worst case of violence I remember was that of a British prisoner named Smith. I do not know his regiment, but this man was always cursing and abusing the guards, who marked him out one day as we were passing out of the works, set upon him, and beat him very brutally.

There were no visits from the Dutch Legation while I was at Recklinghausen. We were paid 90pfg. a day, but we had no chance of spending money (sic) except that occasionally at rare intervals we could buy a few cigarettes. It was on 10th June that I was sent to Dortmund with six other British prisoners. I was there only five days, so there was little opportunity for me to obtain information about this commando. The prisoners worked in a large zinc factory. There were about 200 Russians and Frenchmen, and only seven British. We were lodged in an old storehouse, and we all slept together on wooden stretcherbeds. The accommodation was very bad, and the general conditions also; the place was extremely dirty.

I do not know the name of the firm to whom the zinc works belonged. Our hours of work were much longer than at Recklinghausen. The jobs given prisoners were mostly unhealthy, as the fumes from the furnaces were sometimes almost overpowering. For the first two days that I was on this commando I declined to work, and nothing was done to me beyond being abused by the foreman. The prisoners were employed principally in drawing furnaces and carrying coal, working in shifts. The storehouse in which we were lodged was situated in the centre of the works, and we were never far away from the fumes emitted by the furnaces. I should say that this commando was a bad one, but the shortness of my stay there afforded me no opportunity to give detailed information. On 15th June, at 2 a.m. I managed to escape in company with a French prisoner.’

x131 A Great War 'French theatre' M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal E. Beaulieu, 22nd Battalion (French Canadian), Canadian Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (4040227 Pte. E. Beaulieu. 22/Quebec R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (4040227 A. Cpl. E. Beaulieu. 22-Can. Inf.); Victory Medal 1914-19, *last erased, mounted for display, lacquered, very fine* (3) £240-£280

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

Eugene Beaulieu was born in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada in August 1891. He was a dentist by occupation, and initially served during the Great War with the 22nd Battalion (French Canadian), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Beaulieu was wounded in action on 16 August 1918 (entitled to Silver War Badge). He transferred to the Canadian Army Dental Corps in September 1918, and returned to Canada in May 1919.

Sold with copied service papers.

x132 A Great War M.M. pair awarded to Private J. J. Andrews, 42nd Battalion, Quebec Regiment, who died of wounds in October 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2075466 Pte. J. J. Andrews. 42/Quebec R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (2075466 A.L. Cpl. J. J. Andrews . 42-Can. Inf.) together with Memorial Cross (2075466 Pte. J. J. Andrews M.M.) *dark toned, extremely fine* (3) £180-£220

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

John James Andrews died of wounds on 11 October 1918. He is buried in Brookwood Military Cemetery.

x133 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant F. H. Stanton, who was a Methodist Clergyman prior to the Great War, and served with the Canadian Army Medical Corps before transferring to the 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (525257 Sjt F. H. Stanton. 47/W. Ont: R.); British War and Victory Medals (525257 Sjt. F. H. Stanton. 47-Can. Inf.) mounted for wear, ribands *frayed, toned, very fine* (3) £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

Frank Herbert Stanton was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada in April 1888. He was a Methodist Clergyman prior to the Great War, and he initially served with No. 1 Field Ambulance, Canadian Army Medical Corps. Stanton advanced to Sergeant, and transferred to the 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry (entitled to Silver War Badge). He died in October 1971.

x134 A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Company Sergeant Major J. Wilson, 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry, attached 10th Field Company, Canadian Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (628472 L. Sjt. J. Wilson. 47/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (628472 A.C.S. Mjr. J. Wilson. 47-Can. Inf.) mounted for wear, *reverse of suspension claw missing on BWM, suspension loose, otherwise generally good very fine* (3) £260-£300

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

John Colville Wilson was born in Fife, Scotland in September 1882. Prior to the Great War he served for over 3 years with the Black Watch; and then 5 years with the 30th British Columbia Horse. Wilson served during the Great War with the 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front, and was attached to the 10th Field Company, Canadian Engineers for the award of his M.M.

x135 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Lance Corporal E. Robinson, 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (845190 Pte (A.L.Cpl) E. Robinson. 47/W. Ont: R.); British War and Victory Medals (845190 L. Cpl. E. Robinson. 47-Can. Inf.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine* (3) £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 3 July 1919.

Edgar Robinson was born in Ramlachie, Lambton County, Ontario Canada in December 1888.

x136 A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private H. C. Johnston, 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (654879 Pte H. C. Johnston. 47/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (654879 Pte. H. C. Johnston. 47-Can. Inf.) *suspension claw a little loose on BWM, otherwise good very fine* (3) £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 3 November 1918.

Henry Cresswell Johnston was born in Nowanaship County, Huron, Ontario, Canada in May 1897. He served during the Great War with the 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front.

x137 A Great War M.M. awarded to Private R. Van Luven, 58th Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (249068 Pte. R. Van Luven. 58/Bn: C. Ont: R.) *toned, extremely fine* £180-£220

M.M. *London Gazette* 3 July 1919.



A fine Australian Great War 'Battle of Hamel' 1918 M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal G. Trubi, 13th Field Company, Australian Engineers, Australian Imperial Force, who along with 8 others, was detached from his company and accompanied the infantry 'over the top' on the first day of the battle of Hamel on 4 July 1918, leading an engineer reconnaissance which resulted in him capturing two machine gunners and their gun

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2355 L.Cpl. - T.2. Cpl. - G. Trubi. 13/Fd: Coy. Aust. E.); 1914-15 Star (2355 Spr G. Trubi. 3/F.C. Eng. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (2355 2-Cpl. G. Trubi. 3 F.C.E. A.I.F.) *very fine (4)* £800-£1,000

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1918.

The original Recommendation states: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 4 July 1918, north of Hamel. This N.C.O. made an Engineer reconnaissance of deep dugouts and machine gun emplacements in territory just captured in our advance. His dauntless bearing and coolness in face of heavy shelling and machine gun fire set a fine example to his party - leading them from one dugout to another capturing two machine gunners and their gun. The information supplied as a result of his reconnaissance was of immediate value to the Division.'

George Trubi a 24 year old Prospector, attested for the 3rd Field Company Engineers, Australian Imperial Force, on 9 August 1915 and embarked on H.M.A.T. *Beltana* at Sydney on 9 November 1915. He served with the 3rd, 13th, and 15th Field Companies during the Great War on the Western Front, being awarded the Military Medal for his gallantry with the 13th Field Company on 4 July 1918. On this date, Lieutenant McKay, 2 N.C.O.'s and 6 Sappers were detached from the Company and accompanied the Infantry "over the top" on the first day of the battle of Hamel, a combined Australian, American and tank attack on Le Hamel.

According to Lieut McKay's report, his command proceeded to reconnoitre the ground captured by 11th Brigade; 42nd, 43rd and 44th Battalions, A.I.F. who had been tasked of taking the strong points around Hamel. Whilst the battle was still underway, McKay and his men made reconnaissances of enemy trenches and dugouts and R.E. dumps, coming under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. McKay's report notes that one machine gun and 3 prisoners were captured, the former and two of the latter being captured by Lance Corporal Trubi.

Trubi returned to Australia on 28 February 1919.

Sold with copied service papers and the July 1918 War diary for 13th Field Company (on CD). A group photo of 13th Company, including Trubi, is held in the Australian War Memorial collection.

x139 A Great War '1917' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant D. McM. Fullarton, New Zealand Engineers, New Zealand Expeditionary Force

Military Medal, G.V.R. (4-1782 L. Cpl. D. McM. Fullarton. 1/F. Coy N.Z.E.); British War and Victory Medals (4/1782 Sjt. D. McM. Fullarton. N.Z.E.F.) *generally very fine or better (3)* £240-£550

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1918.

David McMaster Fullarton embarked from Wellington, New Zealand for Egypt in February 1916. He served during the Great War with the 1st Field Company, New Zealand Engineers, New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

x140 A Great War '1917' M.M. awarded to Sergeant J. D. Kelly, South African Heavy Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (W.676. Sgt. J. D. Kelly. S.A.H.A.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Sgt. J. D. Kelly. S.A.H.A.) *all officially renamed, generally very fine or better (3)* £240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette*:

'On the night of 24th November, 1917, during an attack by a large party of the enemy in which they forced their way into his trench severely wounded the Officer in charge, Sergeant Kelly immediately carried this Officer back to safety. He returned at the head of his men and drove the enemy out inflicting severe losses on them. The success of this counter-attack was due principally to his conspicuous courage, devotion to duty and leadership with which he inspired his men after his Senior Officer had been wounded.'

John Dudley Kelly enlisted in the South African Heavy Artillery in February 1916, and returned to South Africa in March 1919.



The outstanding Second War Honorary 'Intelligence' M.B.E. and rare Great War Belgian Pilot's D.F.M. group of twenty awarded to Capitaine-Commandant C. J. G. J. Delloye, Compagnie des Aviateurs and Aviation Militaire, who served as a Pilot with 2e Escadrille, and racked up in excess of 100 hours of reconnaissance missions over enemy lines during 1918, 'distinguishing himself by his skill and his dash'

Continuing in service, Delloye was captured in 1940 but escaped to Britain where he was attached to the Royal Air Force as Acting Squadron Leader and served as head of the escape and evasion department of Belgium State Security in London - here he organised the routes and contacts for getting escaped and downed aircrew back to the UK as well working closely with his counterparts in MI9, including Airey Neave, organising the recruitment and cover stories for agents getting in and out of Belgium

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.R. (No 243 Flt Warrant Officer Charles Delloye, Aviation Belge.) on 1st type horizontal striped riband; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold II, Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, bilingual motto, with neck riband; Order of Leopold, Military Division, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, French motto, with rosette on riband; Order of the Crown, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, with rosette and crossed swords emblem on riband; Military Cross, First Class, L. III.R., gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, with bronze palm emblem on riband; Yser Medal 1914, bronze and enamel; Commemorative Medal for the Great War 1914-18, bronze; Allied Victory Medal 1914-19, bronze; Combat Volunteers Medal 1914-18, bronze; Frontline Fire Service Cross 1914-18, bronze; Evaders Cross, bronze; Volunteer's Medal 1940-45, bronze; Armed Resistance Medal 1940-45, bronze; Political Prisoner's Cross 1940-45, silvered and enamel, with riband bar with three stars; Prisoner of War Medal 1940-45, bronze, with five bronze riband bars; Commemorative Medal for the Second World War 1940-45, bronze, with small crown emblem on riband; Medal for Military Fighters of the Second World War 1940-45, bronze; Volunteer's Medal, bronze, *generally good very fine and better* (20) £4,600-£5,500



Provenance: The Reverend E. Hawkes Field Collection, Glendinings, November 1950 (listed as D.F.M. only, and with an estimate of £15/10/0); J. B. Hayward, 1973.

One of just 4 D.F.M.s awarded to Allied airmen during the Great War (3 to Belgians and 1 to a Frenchman).

Appointed Honorary M.B.E. 11 November 1946. This for his work as head of the escape and evasion department at the Belge Surete de L'etat, London. These Awards were not *Gazetted* but are confirmed (WO 373/153/549).

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 19 July 1919 (originally recommended for a M.M.):

'A pilot who has distinguished himself by his skill and his dash, and who was always to be found ready to start on difficult enterprises. During the Flanders offensive of 1918, his work was largely responsible for successful counter battery work.'

Belgium Croix de Guerre, awarded 4 February 1919:

'A remarkable pilot for his skill. His courage and his dash. Carried out many very fruitful reconnaissance missions over enemy lines during more than 100 hours of observation flights.'

Emblem for Belgium Croix de Guerre awarded 12 June 1919:

'Showed much courage and devotion to duty during the Flanders Offensive in 1918.'

Charles Jules Ghislain Joseph Delloye was born in Thorembais les Béguines, Belgium in July 1894. He joined the Belgian military in June 1914 and was on active service with the Compagnie des Aviateurs from 14 August 1914. Delloye was an early member of the Belgian Air Force, being one of just 175 Officers and men being called to service at the start of the War. Initially based at Antwerp, Delloye was one of the defenders of that place in the early days of the War. A huge number of Belgium troops became prisoner when that town fell, the remnants being driven back to the river Yser, where they desperately and successfully attempted to hold the line during October 1914. The defenders of the Yser were later awarded the distinctive Yser medal (Delloye's confirmed). On 30 October 1914, Delloye was transferred to Service Arriere de L'Aviation at Calais and appears to have stayed there for the next couple of years, the Compagnie des Aviateurs being renamed Aviation Militaire in March 1915. Posted for training as a pilot to the Aviation School at Etampes on 1 January 1917, he was promoted Corporal on 21 April and was posted for operational service as a pilot to 2e Escadrille on 22 July, remaining with this squadron throughout the rest of the War.

Great War

2e Escadrille was a Squadron tasked with Artillery and photography work on the Western Front, under the orders of Division d'Armee. The squadron had a nominal strength of 15 aircraft; 11 2-seaters; Spad and Breguets and 4 single seaters; Nieuports and Sopwith Camels. Unlike British, French or German Squadrons, Belgium reconnaissance Squadrons had 4 fighter aircraft as part of 15 aircraft compliment, this for their own protection during missions. This was probably due to the size of the Belgium Air Force during the War, which was a fraction of the size of the other main combatant nations. By the end of the War, Belgium had just 11 Squadrons, of these one was non operational (on paper only), 7 were reconnaissance or bomber Squadrons and 3 were fighter squadrons. A report in September 1918, noted the Belgium squadrons strength at 134 aircraft. Putting this into context, at this time the British had 200 operational Squadrons and nearly 23,000 aircraft.

Delloye was advanced to Sergeant on 29 July, to Premier Sergeant on 22 September and Premier Sergeant-Major on 22 November 1917. Promoted Adjutant (senior Warrant Officer) on 22 January 1918, he would fly missions throughout, being mentioned in Orders twice for his gallantry and was one of just 4 Allied airmen to be awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal by the British (others receiving the MM, DCM, MC etc). In the main, it seems Delloye was a 2-seater pilot, his citations suggest this, as do a number of copy photographs of him in and around 2e Escadrille's Breguets and Spads. However, there are also several taken in the cockpit of different Nieuports fighters; one in a series of postcards of Belgium aviators during the War (like German Sanke cards). So it seems he flew both fighters and 2-seaters. Delloye's entry in '*The Belgian Air Service in the First World War*', notes at least 102 missions during the War.

Delloye was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Auxiliary Engineers on 6 January 1919, and transferred to the Infantry in July of the same year. He advanced to Lieutenant, 26 December 1921, and transferred back to the Belgian Air Force as Aircrew in January 1924. Delloye advanced to Capitaine Aviateur on 26 December 1935.



Second World War, Escape, Head of Bureau des Evasions and MI9

Still with the Belgian Air Force at the outbreak of the Second War, on 12 May 1940 Delloye moved with his unit to Bordeaux but when France fell, he was taken prisoner. On 16 August 1940, Delloye was returned to occupied Belgium as a prisoner of war and after release was employed in the Ministry of Finance from November 1940. At the end of July 1941 he escaped from occupied Belgium with the intention of joining Belgian forces in the UK but was captured at Leon on 29 December 1941. He was subsequently interned in Valladolid, Spain, 6 January 1942 and Miranda Internment camp from 23 February. Delloye was released with the rights of a Political Prisoner on 9 September 1942, and arrived in the UK via Gibraltar on 12 October 1942. Joining the Belgian Forces in the UK, he was attached to Surete de L'etat, London (Belgian State Security, London) and was additionally enlisted into the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 3 December 1942.

Captaine Delloye's role with Surete de L'etat was the command of the Bureau des Evasions; basically the evasion section of department for getting Allied aircrew evaders back to the UK via contacts and resistance agents in Belgium. Delloye was also tasked getting secret agents in and out of Belgium, the lines of escape, cover stories etc. In this role it seems he worked closely with his British counterparts at MI9; various documents survive relating to correspondence between Captain Airey Neave of MI9 and Delloye 1943-4, these relating to agents and missions.

On 12 November 1943, Delloye was transferred to HQ L'Aeronautique Militaire but remained attached to Surete de L'etat, performing his previous role. Appointed Capitaine-Commandant D'Aviation on 26 March 1944, he left the Surete de L'etat at the end of October that year and was Commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force (Belgian section), serving in Belgium. It seems after Belgium's liberation, Delloye's role was no longer needed at Surete de L'etat, so his skills were to be used elsewhere and he was sent to Belgium where he served with the Belgium Recruiting Mission; exact details of his role are as yet unknown. Advanced to Flying Officer on 1 February 1945 and to Acting Squadron Leader on 7 June 1945, he remained with the Belgium Recruiting Mission until 30 September 1946. Delloye was discharged from the Royal Air Force on 1 October 1946 but remained on active service until he retired as a Major Aviateur on 1 January 1947. For his service with the British during the War, Delloye was appointed Honorary M.B.E. on 11 November 1946.

No Citation has yet been found for Delloye's M.B.E., however the citation for a similar M.B.E. awarded to another Belgian Air Force Officer working with Surete de L'etat, on similar duties has been found (copy with research), dated 6 August 1946:

'Major Aviateur Joseph Marie Victor Vuylsteke, D.F.M., (21388), (Belgian Air Force Reserve). This Officer rendered distinguished service with the clandestine organisations during the enemy occupation of Belgium. After the liberation of the Country, he directed the Belgium Army Information service in close liaison with Allied Authorities, thus contributing largely to the safeguarding and security of the armies and their lines of communication.'

By coincidence, Vuylsteke was one of the other two Belgium Pilots recommended for the award of the M.M. in 1919 (along with Delloye), Vuylsteke's award also being switched to the D.F.M.

Note: Delloye's service papers additionally note entitlement to the following British medals: 1939-45 Star, France and Germany Star, Defence Medal. These are not with the group but should be, the 2nd will be for his service in Belgium (and probably elsewhere), between November 1944 and the end of the War.

When originally catalogued in Glendinings sale in 1950, it was listed as a D.F.M. only. Old pictures of the group, presumably by Hayward, show it as a group of 4 Great awards. Collectors notes with the group show the other awards were added to the group for display purposes (current combined value around £600), the collector taking time to confirm each and every award. He did not get around to adding the 3 British Second War awards to which Delloye was entitled.

Sold with extensive and impressive quantity of copied research, including: Documents relating to Delloye's awards (all in listing confirmed), detailed service records from Belgium, citations for D.F.M and Croix de Guerre/emblem, photo copies of 11 Great War photographs of Delloye in and around aircraft, R.A.F. service papers, copies of documents relating to the Belgian Air Force and British awards, citations for some of the same and many others too numerous to mention. Relating to above, there are a large number of copied letters and documents relating to Delloye from the Belgium archives, British Embassy in Belgium, fellow collectors, National Archives and many other sources. These collected between 1970 and the early 1990s in what is an extremely impressive long term research project by the previous owner of the group.

142 A post-War 'Royal Yacht' service R.V.M. group of seven awarded to Chief Petty Officer (Cook) C. H. Bickley, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Victorian Medal, E.II.R., silver; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Clasp (LX.21082 C. H. Bickley O.C.1 H.M.S. Emerald) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) £300-£400

R.V.M. (Silver 13 June 1959: 'Charles Henry Bickley, C.P.O., H.M.Y. *Britannia*.'

Charles Henry Bickley was born on 14 October 1911, at Exeter, Devon. A domestic gardener by trade, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as Officer's Cook 4th Class on 25 November 1929, serving for over 30 years and rising to the rank of Chief Petty Officer, serving the last 7 years on the Royal Yacht *Britannia* as Chief Cook.

He served on a variety of H.M. Ships and shore bases including the *Campbell*, *Dolphin*, *Nelson*, *Victory 2*, *Boscawen*, *Glasgow*, *Pembroke 2*, *Scout* and *Dunedin*.

During WW2 he served on *Ark Royal* (aircraft carrier) from July 1939 to March 1940; *Acheron* (destroyer) from March to October 1940; *Argus* (aircraft carrier) October 1940 to December 1942; *Victory* December 1942 to March 1943; *Emerald* (light cruiser) March 1943 to October 1944, receiving his L.S. & G.C. medal in this ship in September 1944; *Glenroy* (Troop and landing ship) from February to August 1945. Post war he continued to serve on the *Vanguard*, *Anson*, *Howe*, *Excellent*, *Vengeance*, *Adamant*, *Bellerophon*, *Mauritius* and the Royal Yacht *Britannia* from January 1954 to November 1961 and shore pension. He received his Clasp to L.S. & G.C. medal on 13 March 1960. Chief Petty Officer Bickley died in January 1985.

Sold with copied research and a group photograph of the crew with the Royal family aboard *Britannia*.

143**A post-War B.E.M. group of eight awarded to Sergeant C. E. Wilks, Royal Air Force**

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (4031776 Sgt. Charles E. Wilks. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (4031776 Cpl. C. E. Wilks. R.A.F.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (4031776 Sgt. C. E. Wilks R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (4031776 Sgt. C. E. Wilks. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *generally good very fine and better* (8) £400-£500

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

Sold with original named Buckingham Palace enclosure slip for the B.E.M., in envelope; and a photographic image of the recipient.

144 A post-War Military Division B.E.M. awarded to Corporal A. R. D. Pritchett, Royal Air Force

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (E1941444 Cpl. Anthony R. D. Pritchett, R.A.F.) edge prepared prior to impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

B.E.M. (Military) *London Gazette* 1 January 1973.

Sold with copied news cuttings relating to subsequent road traffic convictions in 1980 and 1993.

Single Orders and Decorations

145



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, *minor blue enamel damage to motto on Star, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* £1,400-£1,800

x 146



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge in 22 carat gold and enamels by A. J. Strachan, hallmarked London 1828, fitted with original gold wide swivel suspension for 55mm ribbon, and complete with correct five-pronged gold buckle and gold top suspension brooch, *some loss to green enamel wreaths on both sides and some very minor chips to white enamel arms but overall good very fine and very scarce thus* £1,800-£2,200

This example is one of the less expensive or so-called 'economy' variety of badge first ordered by William IV as Duke of Clarence in 1827. At his suggestion several jewellers were asked for quotations and by this manoeuvre the cost was reduced to fifteen guineas each, but with a sacrifice to the overall quality. With the sanction of the Duke of Wellington and the Lords of the Treasury, some of the Collars of deceased Grand Crosses which had been returned to stock were melted down and the gold used to manufacture the new insignia. Thus the shortage of insignia for Companions was, for the time being, overcome and although a great saving had been made on the public purse, this saving was illusory because within a decade there was a serious shortage of Collars. Further insignia was ordered in 1842 to meet the demand for newly created Companions of the wars in China and Afghanistan but a return was made to insignia of a better quality. (Ref *The History of the Order of the Bath*, J.C. Risk).

147 The C.M.G. attributed to Captain J. G. C. Allen, a Nigerian Colonial Administrator who served in the Colonial Forces Section of the Intelligence Corps in the Second World War and was Chief of Military Intelligence in Nigeria and Liaison Officer with the Free French Forces in West Africa

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with both full and miniature width neck ribands, in *Spink, London*, case of issue, *minor white enamel damage to St. George's horse on reverse central medallion, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 2 January 1956.

James Godfrey Colquhoun Allen was born at St. Peter Port, Guernsey, in 1904, the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. D. C. Allen, and was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and at the University of Munich. He commenced service as a Colonial Administrator in the Nigerian Administrative Service in 1926, becoming Assistant District Officer and later District Officer, 1929-45. He was appointed Resident in 1947, and Senior Resident in 1953. He served as the Anglo-French Cameroons Boundary Commissioner 1937-39; as Nigerian Representative with the Free French Douala, 1940; as Chief Censor and Chief of Military Intelligence, Nigeria 1940-41; and as West African Liaison Officer with Free French Forces in Equatorial Africa, 1942-43. He served as Deputy Commissioner of the Colony at Lagos 1946-52; and was Director of Administration for the Nigerian Broadcasting Company, 1957-61. During the Second World War he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Nigeria Regiment with seniority, 3 September 1939, and subsequently transferred to the Intelligence Corps, African Colonial Forces Section, being promoted War Substantive Captain on 26 July 1942. He received the 1953 Coronation Medal, and was appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1956. He died in Bath in 1982.

His personal papers and memoirs are held by the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Sold with several original letters and telegrams regarding the award of the C.M.G. and letters congratulating James Godfrey Colquhoun Allen on the award; together with a newspaper cutting containing a photograph of the recipient's investiture by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II.

148 The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400**149 The C.V.O. insignia attributed to Commodore Hugh Tyrwhitt, Royal Navy, Captain of H.M.S. *Renown* during the Royal Visit to India in 1905-06**

The Royal Victorian Order, C.V.O., Commander's, neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, the reverse officially numbered 'C 236', in its *Collingwood, London* fitted case of issue, *good very fine* £400-£500

Hugh Tyrwhitt was born on 14 July 1856, at Ashwell Thorpe, Norfolk, the 2nd son of Sir Henry Thomas Tyrwhitt, 3rd Baronet and Harriet Wilson, 12th Baroness Berners. He was commissioned a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy in June 1876 and promoted to Lieutenant in February 1881. He served as Flag Lieutenant to the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, served with the Naval Brigade in Sudan and took part in the Nile Expedition to relieve General Charles Gordon in 1884. He was promoted to Commander in June 1893, and to Captain in January 1889. On 19 March 1900 he was appointed Flag Captain of the battleship H.M.S. *Renown*, flag ship to Admiral Sir John Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. Fisher resigned from this position in June 1902 to become Second Sea Lord. Following Fisher's recommendation, Tyrwhitt was appointed Private Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty in October 1902. In 1905 he was appointed Commodore 2nd Class of the battleship H.M.S. *Renown* to escort the Prince and Princess of Wales to India. He was made Naval aide-de-camp to the King in 1906, and he died of kidney failure on 26 October 1907, and fittingly was buried at sea.

Sold with copied research and original Central Chancery letter confirming that 'C.V.O. Badge No. 235 was awarded to Captain The Honourable Hugh Tyrwhitt R.N. on the 11th March 1903 on the occasion of the Prince of Wales visit to India.'

x150 Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., the reverse hallmarked London 1917, unnamed as issued, in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue, *extremely fine* £500-£600**x151 Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in its *John Pinches, London* case of issue, *very fine* £1,200-£1,400****152 Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, the suspension neatly *altered with the addition of a pin brooch fitting to the reverse of the suspension bar, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £600-£800****153 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (4), Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, with case; Serving Brother's breast badge, 1st type (1892-1939) (2), circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles raised above the background, *one lacking ring suspension*; Serving Sister's shoulder badge, 4th type (1974-84), silver and enamel, circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles flush with the background; Service Medal of the Order of St John (**4480. Ldy. Dst. Offr. A. A. Bohm Coulcher. Dist. Staff No. 10 Dst. S.J.A.B. 1925**) *generally very fine and better* (5) £100-£140**

Sold with three '1 S.J.A.B.' shoulder titles; and two 'National Hospital Service Reserve' lapel badges.

154 The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel, heraldic beasts in angles flush with background; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Ethel Louise Blanchard.**) in case of issue; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze star emblem on riband, *good very fine* (4) £60-£80**

Campaign Groups and Pairs

155



Pair: Private Benjamin Emsley, 32nd Foot

Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Vimiera, Corunna, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelles (Benjn. Emsley, 32nd Foot.); Waterloo 1815 (Benjamin Emsley, 32nd Regiment Foot) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *the second with edge bruising and polished, otherwise nearly very fine, the first very fine* (2) £2,800-£3,400

Provenance: Payne Collection 1911, Glendining's July 1918.

Benjamin Emsley/Elmsley was born in the Parish of St John's, York, and enlisted into the Durham Fencibles on 1 November 1799, before transferring to the 32nd Foot on 15 March 1801, aged 21. He served 19 years 41 days, including 2 years for Waterloo, where he served in Captain Ross Lewin's Company. He was discharged at Fort George Barracks, Guernsey, on 11 December 1816, 'worn out and rendered unfit for further service.' His commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, stated 'This man served at the Capitulation of Copenhagen, the Retreat to Corunna, in the Walcheren Expedition, Peninsula War under the Duke of Wellington, and the Battles of the 16th, 17th & 18th June 1815 - I now recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Board.' Emsley was consequently granted an Out-pension of 9d per diem on 27 January 1817, raised to 1/- in 1827, and resided at Sheffield where he died on 10 November 1856, aged 75.

Sold with copied discharge and pension papers.

156



Pair: Corporal Edward Cope, 2nd Battalion, 95th Foot, who was wounded in the right thigh during the expedition to South America in 1806-07, and severely wounded in the head at Vera heights in October 1813

Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Corunna, Busaco, Barrosa, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse (E. Cope, 95th Foot, Rifles.); Waterloo 1815 (Corp. Edward Cope, 2nd Batt. 95th Reg. Foot.) fitted with contemporary replacement silver clip and rectangular bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (2) £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: G. Dalrymple-White Collection, Glendining's, July 1946.

Edward Cope was born in the Parish of Shendham, near Derby, and enlisted into the 2nd Battalion, 95th Foot, at Newcastle on 24 April 1805, aged 23, for unlimited service. He served a total of 15 years 271 days, including 2 years allowance for Waterloo, and was discharged at Hastings in the rank of Sergeant on 19 January 1819, in consequence of 'being over the establishment of the corps, and having been severely wounded in the head at Vera Heights, 7 October 1813, and also in the right thigh in South America.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.

157



Pair: Private William Crawford, 3rd Foot Guards

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Vittoria, St. Sebastian (W. Crawford, 3rd Foot Guards); Waterloo 1815 (William Crawford, 2nd Batt. 3rd Reg. Guards.) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, some scratching in fields of both, otherwise nearly very fine (2) £2,800-£3,400

Provenance: Glendining's, October 1913.

The 2nd Battalion 3rd Foot Guards had been in action in Holland at Bergen-op-Zoom and following this operation was stationed near Brussels. Therefore, when Napoleon began his last campaign in June 1815, the battalion was thrown straight into the action, fighting at Quatre Bras on June 16th and at Waterloo two days later. During the battle the 2nd Battalion was positioned on the right of the line with its light company helping to defend the chateau of Hougoumont along with the light companies of the 1st Foot Guards and Coldstream Guards. Throughout the day the defenders of Hougoumont frustrated the attacks of over 30,000 Frenchmen who failed to take the position moving one historian to write, 'probably the gallantry of the defenders of this post has never been surpassed on any battlefield.' It was the crowning glory of their service under Wellington. The battalion returned to London in January 1816.

William Crawford served in Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon's Company at Waterloo. Gordon himself was an A.D.C. to Wellington at Waterloo and was killed on 18 June. Crawford's Company was engaged in the defence of Hougoumont.

158



Four: Captain's Coxswain Edward Spearing, Royal Navy

China 1842 (Edward Spearing, H.M.S. North Star); New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1845 to 1846 (Edward, Spearing Ordy HMS North Star; Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Sebastopol, Azoff, unnamed as issued; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with small rings for suspension, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better and a scarce group (4) £2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, October 1996.

Edward Spearing was born in Gosport, Hampshire, on 4 December 1825. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class aboard *Victory* on 5 July 1841, and moved to *North Star* on 16 September 1841, advancing to Boy 1st Class in December 1841, and to Ordinary Seaman in January 1846. Whilst in *North Star* he saw service in China and New Zealand receiving medals for both campaigns. He left *North Star* on 6 September 1846, and joined *Vengeance* on 19 October 1846, serving as Able Seaman and Sailmaker's Mate until 10 July 1850. He joined *Dauntless* on 17 August 1850, and was advanced to Captain of the Foretop in January 1853. He served as a Seaman Rigger at Portsmouth Dockyard from May 1853 to February 1854. He next joined *Swallow* on 23 August 1854, and served as Captain's Coxswain and Captain of the Forecastle during the operations before Sebastopol and afterwards in the Sea of Azoff, his medals for these services being delivered on board *Swallow*, which ship he left on 1 June 1858. Edward Spearing was finally invalided out of the service from H.M.S. *Liffey* on 11 July 1859.

Sold with full record of service and other copied research, including extracts from *Swallow's* log of the Azoff operations.

159 Three: Private Richard Godfrey, 1st Dragoon Guards

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (R. T. Godfrey. 1st Dragoon Gds.) officially impressed naming; China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Richd. Godfrey, 1st Dragn. Gds.) officially impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (No. 1683 R. T. Godfrey 1st Drgn. Gds.) engraved naming, fitted with scroll suspension, *toned, nearly very fine* (3) £700-£900

Richard T. Godfrey was born at Basingstoke, Hampshire, and attested for the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards at Westminster, London, on 24 February 1854, aged 17 years, a fishmonger by trade. He served abroad in the Crimea and Turkey, 1 year 6 months; India, 8 years 2 months; and in China, 10 months [only 2 Squadrons of the Regiment served in China]. He was discharged at Dublin on 28 October 1872, being then in possession of '1 Good Conduct Badge, Medal for Crimea with clasp for Sebastopol, Turkish Medal; China Medal with clasp for Taku Forts & Pekin. His name appears 10 times in the Regimental Defaulters Book; he has once been tried by Court Martial.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.

160 Pair: P. Dagnall, Royal Sappers and Miners

Crimea 1854-56, no clasp (P. Dagnell. Rl. Sapr. & Mnrs.) officially impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (P Dagnall. R.E.) crudely engraved naming, fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £300-£400

161 Three: Colour-Sergeant J. H. Rivett, 90th Light Infantry

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (2670 J. H. Rivett, 90th Lt. Infy.) regimentally impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (Cr. Serjt. J. H. Rivett, 90th Lt. Infy.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, pierced with small ring for suspension, *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* (3) £700-£900

Joseph Henry Rivett was born in London and enlisted into the 90th Light Infantry on 8 December 1848. He served in the Crimea as a Sergeant, and in Oude between 19 September 1857 and 15 October 1858, including the defence and capture of Lucknow. He was discharged 'time expired' at Calcutta on 19 January 1860. He died at Ambala, India, on 15 January 1918, aged 87, his death certificate describing him as a 'Carriage Builder, Crimean & Mutiny Veteran.'

Sold with copied research.

162**Three: Lieutenant-Colonel J. Boulderson, 91st Highlanders, late 71st Highland Light Infantry**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Ensign J. Boulderson, 71st Highd. L.I.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (Lieut. J. Boulderson, H.Ms. 71st Regt.); South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Capt. J. Boulderson. 91st Foot.) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* (3) £1,600-£2,000

John Boulderson was born at Madras on 8 April 1838, and was educated at Cheltenham College before purchasing a commission as an ensign in the 71st (Highland) Regiment on 1 February 1856. He was promoted to Lieutenant, 11 March 1859; transferred to 91st Highlanders in 1875; Captain, 1 April 1879; Major, 1 July 1881; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel (retired), 18 March 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boulderson served with the 71st Highlanders in the Indian campaign of 1858, and was present at the battle of Kotakeserai, recapture of Gwalior, and operations against Burgore and Dowlut Sing (Medal with Clasp). Served also throughout the campaign against the hill tribes on the N.W. Frontier of India in 1863 (Medal with Umbeyla Clasp). Served with the 91st Highlanders in the Zulu war of 1879, and was present at the action of Gingindhlovu and relief of Ekowe (Medal with Clasp). Boulderson retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in March 1882. He died in 1925 aged 87 and was buried in Highland Road Cemetery, Southsea, Hampshire.

Sold with comprehensive copied research and photographs, together with O.M.R.S. Journal for March 2021 which carries a lengthy article on Lieutenant-Colonel Boulderson by the late Tony Conroy, particularly the part played by him and his regiment in the Umbeyla campaign.

For the recipient's related miniature dress medals, see Lot 627.

163 Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel H. Y. Hext, Royal Marine Light Infantry

Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (Lt H. Y. Hext, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. Active 1873-4); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lt. Col. H. Y. Hext, R.M.L.I.) *minor edge bruising to first, otherwise good very fine (2)* £400-£500

Henry Yeatman Hext joined the Royal Marines as Lieutenant on 6 December 1867. He served in H.M.S. *Adriane* from December 1871 until August 1873 before returning to Plymouth, and then on 15 December 1873 he embarked on the Transport *Thames* with the Marine Battalion for service in then Ashantee Campaign. During the Campaign, the Royal Marine 'African' Battalion were borne on the books of H.M.S. *Active*. Hext's papers note service aboard, most likely in H.M.S. *Himalaya*, *Nebraska*, and *Victor Emmanuel* during the campaign. He was landed with the 'African' Battalion, but as the battalion did not cross the River Prah during the campaign, they did not receive the clasp to the medal.

Returning home at the conclusion of the campaign, Hext next served in H.M.S. *Resistance* and H.M.S. *Achilles*, then back to Plymouth H.Q. He was promoted Captain on 1 July 1881, and from that date, until being promoted Major on 20 November 1889, he served in H.M.S. *Hibernia*, as Musketry Instructor for the Mediterranean Fleet, Plymouth H.Q., and at the Royal Naval College, being made Brevet Major on 6 December 1888. He saw further service in H.M.S. *Trafalgar* in 1890 and was appointed Musketry Instructor at Portsmouth on 29 January 1891. He was placed on the Retired List at his own request on 6 October 1893. His records claim he served with the Imperial Yeomanry during the Boer War but does not seem to be listed on the medal roll (Army or Navy).

On 13 October 1914 Hext was appointed Recruiting Officer for the Exeter District, and was promoted Lieutenant Colonel on 25 July 1916, finally relinquished his appointment as Recruiting Staff Officer on 1 February 1919. For his Great War service, he was awarded the British War Medal only.

164 Pair: Private P. Grant, 9th Lancers

Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (2119 Pte. P. Grant. 9th Lancers); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (2119 Private P. Grant 9th Lancers) *very fine (2)* £500-£700

Peter Grant landed in India with a draft of 92nd Highlanders from England on 24 February 1876. He transferred to the 9th Lancers on 1 June 1880, was promoted to Corporal in 1886 and discharged 'time expired' on 17 February 1886, the regiment then being at Shroncliffe camp, Kent.

Sold with copied research including medal roll extract which shows Grant with the 9th Lancers in the Afghan campaign, Umballa and at Rawalpindi.

165**Three: Captain H. G. Pelly, Royal Artillery**

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Lieut. H. G. Pelly. H/1st Bde. R.A.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, reverse dated 1882, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (Lieut. H. G. Pelly. H/1st Bde. R.A.); Khedives Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks and light pitting, generally very fine (3)* £400-£500

Henry Gerald Pelly was born on 24 April 1857 and was commissioned Lieutenant on 14 August 1876. He served in India and Afghanistan from December 1877 to August 1882, being present with 'H' Battery, 1st Brigade during the latter part of the 1st campaign and throughout the 2nd campaign in Afghanistan 1878-80. He saw further service in Egypt from August to October 1882, before returning to India in October 1882.

Pelly was promoted Captain on 10 April 1885, and saw further service in Gibraltar in both 1885 and 1887. He was placed on Half-pay in October 1891 and transferred to the Retired List on 16 June 1897.



Pair: Colonel C. H. V. Garbett, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, late 5th Royal Irish Lancers, who was Mentioned in Despatches and later served as Commanding Officer of the 2nd Bengal Lancers

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (Lt. C. H. V. Garbett. 3. Bl. C.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (Lieut. C. H. V. Garbett 3rd. Bengal Cavy.) *pitting from Star, generally very fine (2)* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2009.

Charles Henry Vincent Garbett was born on 19 March 1849 and was gazetted a Cornet in the 5th Royal Irish Lancers in 1869, joining the regiment in India. Promoted to Lieutenant in October 1871, he was appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps in October 1873, serving firstly with the 3rd Bengal Cavalry and later with the 2nd Bengal Cavalry. With the former he served in the Afghan Campaign and was Mentioned in Despatches on 1 January 1880, for his gallantry during the expedition against the Shinwari villages of Banda, Kuddi, and Roghani, where tribesmen involved in an earlier attack on British positions were known to be held up.

Garbett was advanced to Captain in November 1881 and Major in November 1889. Appointed second-in-command of the 2nd Bengal Lancers in 1892, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in November 1895 and appointed Commandant of the 2nd Bengal Lancers in July 1897. He vacated that command in March 1901 and in July was promoted to Colonel. During 1902-03 he commanded the Lahore District and was placed on the Unemployed List in 1906.

Sold with copied research.

167 Pair: Private W. Larkin, Royal Irish Regiment

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (898. Pte. W. Larkin, 2/R: Ir. R.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *edge bruise and pitting from Star, nearly very fine (2)* £160-£200

168 Pair: Private W. Harrower, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85 (1499. Pte. H. Harrower. 1/Gord: Highrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, *some very light pitting from star, otherwise good very fine (2)* £400-£500

William Harrower was born at Inverkeithing, Fife, and enlisted for the Gordon Highlanders at Edinburgh on 30 April 1879, aged 18 years 2 months, a ship carpenter by trade. He served in Egypt from 2 August 1882, in the Eastern Soudan in February and March 1884, and with the Nile Expeditionary Force in Upper Egypt from November 1884 to June 1885. He returned Home from Egypt in September 1885, was transferred to the Army Reserve in April 1891, and was discharged at Aberdeen on 29 April 1895.

169 Pair: Private G. Rayburn, Scots Guards

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (6354. Pte. G. Rayburn. 2/Scots. Gds.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising to first, otherwise very fine (2)* £140-£180



Five: Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Nurse, Indian Army, late Royal Irish Fusiliers. A man of many languages and a well respected entomologist, whilst serving in the Army and beyond, he discovered various species, giving much of his collection to the Natural History Museum, where it still resides

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb-Tamaai (Lieut. C. G. Nurse. 2/R. Ir: Fusrs.); 1914-15 Star, naming erased; British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. C. G. Nurse); Khedive's Star, dated 1884, unnamed as issued, contact marks, nearly very fine and better (5) £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2011.

Charles George Nurse was born in Barnham, Suffolk, c.1862. He was commissioned into the Royal Irish Fusiliers as a Second Lieutenant on 22 January 1881 and was advanced to Lieutenant in July the same year. Serving with the Regiment in India, he was variously listed in the Army Lists as an Interpreter or Station Staff Officer, Kolapore. He served with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers in the Sudan Expedition of 1884, seeing action at the battles of El-Teb and Tamaai. In December 1884 Lieutenant Nurse was seconded to the Indian Staff Corps, and in March 1885 he was appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps, serving with the Zaila Field Force during 1890, combating the activities of the 'Mad Mullah' in Somaliland. He was promoted Captain in the Indian Staff Corps in January 1892, and Major in January 1901. Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 113th Infantry in January 1907, he retired from the Indian Army on 23 January 1909.

Nurse returned to action with the onset of the Great War, being reappointed Lieutenant-Colonel from retirement. Attached to the 3rd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, he served on the Western Front from 12 May 1915. Latterly living at 'Redcote', Rusthall Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, he died on 5 November 1933.

Nurse was a well known and respected entomologist who wrote many articles on the subject, discovering a number of unknown species. His Obituary in *The Entomologist's* monthly magazine, Volume 70 1934, states:

'C. G. Nurse, elected a Special Life Fellow in 1932, became a Fellow in 1895. He was a keen entomologist who began to collect butterflies and moths when a boy at school. Indian Lepidoptera in 1892 and Indian Hymenoptera in 1897 contributing many papers on the latter Order to the Bombay Natural History Society.'

Nurse donated and later left to the Natural History Museum a large collection of insects he had collected, where they still reside today:

'By the will of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Nurse, the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History) have received a bequest of 3,000 Indian insects mostly obtained at Quetta, Deesa and Jubbulpore, where Colonel Nurse served with the Indian Army. Colonel Nurse was one of the small band of naturalists among military officers who devoted their leisure to the study of entomology, and was an enthusiastic collector of Hymenoptera, forming a large and valuable collection which he presented to the Museum a few years ago. The present bequest comprises the remainder of his Indian insects and includes about 1,450 Diptera (two winged flies), 1,300 butterflies, 130 dragon-flies and some others; of these the most valuable are the Diptera. The collection is especially rich in species of the family Bombyliidae, most of which are parasitic in the larval state on bees or wasps. Colonel Nurse discovered and described fourteen species of this family which were new to science, and types of these are in the collection, as well as specimens of a number of other flies which were not previously represented in the Museum. Some interesting butterflies and other insects from Aden are included.'

Sold with copied research.



Eight: Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Bell, 27th Punjabis, late King's Own Scottish Borderers, who died on service during the Great War

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (2nd Lieut: G. H. Bell. 2/K.O. Sco: Bord.); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (Captain G. H. Bell 27th Punjabis); Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (Capt: G. H. Bell. 27/Punjabis); 1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. G. H. Bell. 27/Punjabis.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. G. H. Bell.); Khedive's Star, undated; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, *the first with light pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (8) £1,400-£1,800

George Henry Bell was born on 11 April 1869, the son of George Coates Bell, a Surgeon Major in the Bombay Medical Department. He was educated at Dulwich College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Upon passing out in August 1888 he took up a commission in the King's Own Scottish Borderers with whom he saw service during the next two years in the Sudan, being present at the action of Gemaizah (Medal with Clasp and bronze star) and also took part in the operations on the Nile in 1889. In 1890 his unit went to India, and a year later he joined the Indian Army as a Lieutenant, first with the 19th Punjabis before, in 1893, switching to the 38th Dogras. During this period he spent much of his service on the North West Frontier, becoming familiar with the small forts that were common there, as well as with the Punjab in general. Fort Sandeman, Mir Ali Khel, and Jamrud made him familiar with the Zhob, Baluchistan, and the Khyber, and, in 1896, he was permanently appointed to the 27th Punjabis, of which regiment he became Adjutant and was later made Captain in 1899. He went with them to Kila Drosh (Chitral), Peshawur, Bannu, and to Kajuri Kach, Jandola, Zam, Tank, and Dera Ghazi Khan. He saw active service in 1901-2 in the Waziristan Campaign (Medal with Clasp), and again in the following two years, as his regiment was sent to the Somaliland, including the action at Jidballi, in which for a time he served as Field Intelligence Officer (Medal with two Clasps). In 1906 the 27th Punjabis returned to the North West Frontier again as Major on the Staff of the 1st Division, Peshawur, at Cherat and Malakand. Rejoining his regiment at at Multan he was once more on the Waziristan borderland in 1908, at Dera Ismail Khan and Shukh Budin; and after an absence of four years the 27th Punjabis returned there in 1912.

When war broke out he was commanding a detachment at Fort Jandola. In October 1914 he and his regiment were transferred to Europe, albeit along the way they were also involved in repelling an attack on the Suez Canal. Upon reaching France in August 1915 he was second in command of the regiment during the battle of Loos and was subsequently given command of the 69th Punjabis, who had suffered heavy losses in that action. He subsequently took his new regiment east, serving with them as they fought from the Suez across the Arabian Peninsula in outposts of the Aden Hinterland. In February 1916 he was ordered to Mesopotamia to take command of the 9th Bhopals. Almost immediately after reaching the front line trenches his fine constitution broke down and he was invalided to India and died while on sick leave at Srinagar, Kashmir, on 3 September 1916, his wife, Eva, having joined him from England a week earlier.

Sold with pre-Great War ribbon bar and some copied research and photographs.

For the recipient's pre-war group of miniature medals, see Lot 628.

x172 Pair: Bandmaster H. Chant, Royal Munster Fusiliers

India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7, *clasps remounted in this order, as usual* (2041 Private H. Chant 2nd. Bn. R. Muns. Fus.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (334. S; Drumr: H. Chant. R: Muns: Fus.) engraved naming, *contact marks and edge bruising, the IGS somewhat worn, otherwise generally nearly very fine* (2) £400-£500

Henry Chant was born at Salisbury, Wiltshire, in 1861 and attested for the 70th Brigade at Belfast on 6 May 1878. Posted to the Royal Munster Fusiliers, he served with the 2nd Battalion India and Burma from 3 March 1884 to 4 December 1892, and was promoted Corporal on 22 December 1889, and Sergeant on 24 March 1892. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 173 of 1896, and was finally discharged on 5 September 1907, after 29 years and 123 days' service, his discharge papers noting '... is a highly trained musician and since 1893 has been Bandmaster to the 4th Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.'

Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.

173 Three: Colour-Sergeant R. Burns, King's Royal Rifle Corps

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Lushai 1889-92 (3996 Lce. Corpl. R. Burns 4th Bn. K. Rl. Rif. Corps); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Transvaal, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3996 Clr.-Serjt: R. Burn. K.R.R.C.) note spelling of surname, clasps mounted in order as listed with some unofficial rivets; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3995 C. Sjt. R. Burns. K.R.R.C.) note regimental number, mounted for display, *good very fine* (3) £360-£440

Robert Burns was born at Whitechapel, London, and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 3 January 1887, aged 19 years 3 months, a drummer by trade. He transferred to the 4th Battalion in December 1888 for service in India. He served in Burma from October 1889 to December 1892, including the Lushai operations of 1889-92 (Medal with Clasp). Promoted to Corporal in January 1893, and to Sergeant in September 1896, he was promoted to Colour-Sergeant in August 1900 and served with the 4th Battalion in South Africa from February 1901 to March 1903, being posted to the 3rd Battalion at Home in April 1903. He was discharged at Barnet on 28 October 1905 and received his L.S. & G.C. medal per *Army Order* 189 of 1905.

Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

x174 Five: Sergeant D. E. Robinson, Canadian Army Medical Corps, late Bedfordshire Regiment

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3375 Pte D. E. Robinson 1st Bn Bedford Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (3375 Pte D. [sic] Robinson, Bedford Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3375 Pte D. E. Robinson. Bedford Regt); British War and Victory Medals (524779 Sjt. D. E. Robinson. C.A.M.C.) *minor edge nicks, therefore generally good very fine or better* (5) £240-£280

David Eaton Robinson was born in Lambeth, London in June 1873. He served with the Bedfordshire Regiment in India and South Africa, prior to emigrating to Canada and residing at 556 Alpha Street, Victoria, British Columbia. Robinson served as a Sergeant with No. 1 Canadian Field Ambulance, Canadian Army Medical Corps during the Great War. He died in January 1957.

175 Three: Private F. Wheatley, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, who was severely wounded at the Malakand Pass in April 1895

India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, *second and third clasps unofficially affixed as usual* (3783 Pte. F. Wheatley 1st Bn. Gord. Highrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Belfast (3783 Pte. F. Wheatley. Gordon Highrs.) *suspension bar somewhat bent and resoldered at each end*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3783 Pte. F. Wheatley. Gordon Highrs.) *contact marks and edge bruising, suspensions slack, generally good fine* (3) £400-£500

Frederick Wheatley attested for the Gordon Highlanders at Aberdeen on 18 March 1891, age 18, having previously served with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry. He served in the Chitral Relief Expedition of 1895, and the subsequent operations on the Punjab Frontier and with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, and received a severe gunshot wound to the leg at the Malakand Pass on 3 April 1895 (*London Gazette* 15 November 1895, refers.) He was transferred to the Army Reserve in December 1898, but was recalled for service in the South African War, on 9 October 1899, and was again discharged to the Army Reserve in March 1903.

176 Pair: Private J. Edwards, 7th Hussars

British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (4103 Pte. J. Edwards, 7th Huss.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4103 Pte. J. Edwards. 7th Hussars.) *the first good very fine, the second extremely fine* (2) £400-£500

John Edwards was born at East Butterwick, Lincolnshire, and enlisted for the 7th Hussars at Grimsby on 8 December 1893, aged 20, a fisherman by trade. He served abroad in India from September 1894 to 12 October 1895, then in Natal until November 1898; and in South Africa from 20 November 1901 to 11 July 1902. He otherwise served at Home including the Army Reserve from September 1902 until December 1905.

Sold with copied service papers which confirm both medals and clasps.



Eight: Regimental Sergeant Major R. M. Newsham, Durban Light Infantry, late British South Africa Police and Natal Rangers

British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Troop'r R. M. Newsham. B.S.A. Police.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (484 Serjt. R. M. Newsham. Durban L.I.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Rgt. Sgt. Maj. R. M. Newsham, Natal Rangers.); 1914-15 Star (Clr. Sjt. R. M. Newsham 1st Infantry); British War Medal 1914-20 (2nd C/W.O. R. M. Newsham. B.D.C.); Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (2nd C/W.O. R. M. Newsham. 1st Infantry.); Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (No F.2347. Col. Sgt. R. M. Newsham. 1st Infy. (D.L.I.)) *contact marks and edge bruising, especially to the first three, overall very fine and better (8)* £800-£1,000

Reginald Medland Newsham was born circa. 1872 near Wisbech, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire. A coachbuilder by trade, he emigrated to South Africa where he served as Trooper No. 138 in the British South Africa Police in Rhodesia in 1896 and in 1897. On 1 November 1897 he enlisted in the Colonial Auxiliary Forces, to the Durban Light Infantry. He was promoted Corporal in 1898, Sergeant in 1899, and Colour Sergeant in 1904. During the 1906 Natal Rebellion he served in the Natal Rangers, attaining the rank of Regimental Sergeant Major.

At the outbreak of the Great War Newsham was employed by the South African Railways as a coachbuilder and aged 44 attested for service with his old regiment the Durban Light Infantry, until he was discharged and recalled to his civilian duties in the Carriage Department of the South African Railways, in July 1918, having served as Provost Sergeant and Company Sergeant Major. He was awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal in March 1918.

His discharge papers confirm service with the Base Depot Company, prior to his discharge, being the unit named on his British War Medal.

With copied research, including medal roll pages, Great War copy attestation and discharge papers, recommendation and approval letters for the Long Service Medal.

178 Pair: Private R. Stagpole, Cameron Highlanders

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3428 Pte. R. Stagpole, 1/Cam. Hdrs.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, The Atbara (3428 Pte. Stagpole, 1 Cam. Highrs.) engraved in the usual Regimental style, *good very fine (2)* £500-£700

Provenance: Kuriheka Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2006.

R. 'George' Stagpole, the son of Dudley Stagpole V.C., D.C.M., (who won both the Victoria Cross and Distinguished Conduct Medal whilst serving with the 57th Foot during the Maori Wars in 1863), attested for the Cameron Highlanders and served with G Company, 1st Battalion, during the Nile Expedition of 1898. He died, most probably from enteric fever, at Darmali. The medal rolls give his initial as "G" and note that his awards were sent to his father.

Sold with copy medal roll extracts and copy regimental gazette entry of 1 September 1898 which states 'G Company Notes. It was with the deepest regret that the old "Redan Troop", fell in on Sunday morning, the 1st May 1898, to convey the remains of another brave Atbara hero to his last resting place. Private George Stagpole, was a son of Mr. D. Stagpole, V.C., Woolwich, Kent, and was very popular and esteemed by all.'

179 *Seven:* **Acting Corporal J. Dalrymple, Rifle Brigade, later 4th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was wounded at Ypres on 23 April 1915**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (2961. Pte. J. Dalrymple. 2/R. Bde.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (2961 Pte. J. Dalrymple, Rifle Brigade); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2961 Pte. J. Dalrymple. Rifle Brigade.); 1914-15 Star (10645 L. Cpl. J. Dalrymple. 4/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (10645 A. Cpl. J. Dalrymple. 4-Can. Inf.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, generally good very fine* (7) £500-£700

John Dalrymple, a shoemaker by trade, was born in 1875 and attested for the Rifle Brigade at Macclesfield, Cheshire on 22 August 1893. He served with his unit in Hong Kong from 22 October 1895, he then went on to Singapore and Malta, before proceeding in 1898 for service with the Nile Expedition during the Sudanese operations.

Dalrymple served in South Africa during the Boer War from 2 October 1899, and was present at the actions at the Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek and Belfast. He was sentenced by Field General Courts Martial to 1 year hard labour for sleeping at his post while sentinel; the sentence was commuted to 84 days Field Imprisonment which he served from September to November 1901. He was granted permission to reside in Canada from 17 October 1906 and was discharged at the termination of his engagement on 21 August 1909.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Dalrymple attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 22 September 1914, and served with the 4th Canadian Infantry on the Western Front from 9 February 1915. He was wounded by a bullet to the right elbow at Ypres on 23 April 1915, and returned to England for demobilisation and discharge.

Sold with copied medal rolls extracts, British Army Service records, Canadian Service records, and other research.

180 *Five:* **Ship's Corporal First Class W. T. Hodder, Royal Navy**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (W. T. Hodder, A.B., H.M.S. Gibraltar.); 1914-15 Star (200054. W. T. Hodder. Sh. Cpl. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (200054 W. T. Hodder. Sh. Cpl. 1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (200054. W. T. Hodder. Sh. Corpl. 1 Cl. H.M.S. Princess Royal) *light contact marks, generally very fine* (5) £300-£400

William Thomas Hodder was born at Lyme Regis, Dorset, on 2 February 1882 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 28 July 1898. He served in H.M.S. *Gibraltar* from 5 March 1901, and was advanced Able Seaman on 19 September 1901. Advanced Ship's Corporal First Class on 4 January 1914, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 February 1915, and was shore invalided on 21 September 1916.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

181 *Pair:* **Corporal H. Parrish, 9th Lancers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (3928. Corpl. H. Parrish. 9/Lcrs.) note spelling of surname, with unofficial copper rivets to 3 of the clasps; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3928 Corpl. H. Parrish. 9th Lancers) *good very fine* (2) £400-£500

Sold with copy of medal roll confirming all seven clasps, the Relief of Kimberly clasp is noted as 'added', suggesting that this was sent later, which probably explains the unofficial rivets. The K.S.A. roll states, 'sent home, invalide'.

182 *Four:* **Lieutenant G. W. B. Gough, Leinster Regiment, late Imperial Yeomanry, who was killed in action at Gallipoli on 10 August 1915**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (37717 Pte. G. Gough. 27th. Bn: Imp: Yeo.); 1914-15 Star (Lieut. G. W. B. Gough. Leins. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. W. B. Gough.) *good very fine* (4) £300-£400

George William Blanthorne Gough was born in Shrewsbury on 20 December 1884 and served with the 27th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the latter stages of the Boer War. Commissioned temporary Lieutenant in the Leinster Regiment on 12 September 1914, he served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War at Gallipoli, and was killed in action at Gallipoli on 10 August 1915. The Battalion War Diary reveals that he was killed in the trenches at Rhododendron Spur, Anzac Cove by shrapnel shell while strengthening the trench subsequent to an earlier Turkish attack. He is buried at Embarkation Pier Cemetery, Turkey.

Sold with various copied research including the recipient's Birth Certificate, Medal Index Card and medal roll extracts; application form for appointment to a temporary commission, and Battalion War Diary extracts.



Pair: Lieutenant O. Mowatt, Imperial Yeomanry, later 10th Hussars, who was twice wounded during the Boer War, and died of wounds during the Great War after a cavalry action at Monchy-le-Preux on 22 April 1917

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. O. Mowatt. 50/Co. Imp: Yeo;) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. O. Mowatt. I.Y.) engraved naming, mounted as worn and housed in *Spink, London* red leather case bearing the initials, 'O.M', *minor edge bruise to the QSA, otherwise extremely fine (2)* £500-£700

Osmond Mowatt was born in Notting Hill Square, Kensington on 24 May 1880, and served with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War, firstly as a Lieutenant with the 50th (Hampshire) Company, 17th Battalion, and was wounded at Plessisdam on 26 June 1901. He joined the 53rd (Royal East Kent) Company, 11th Battalion on 11 October 1901, and was wounded for a second time at Tweefontein on 25 December 1901, on which date 1,000 Boers surprised and practically annihilated the 400-strong 11th Battalion as the men slept, inflicting casualties of 289 killed, wounded and captured, for the loss of 14 killed and 30 wounded.

Subsequently an undergraduate at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Mowatt later became an underwriting member of Lloyd's. He served as a Second Lieutenant with the 10th Hussars during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 November 1914, and having been promoted Lieutenant on 18 May 1915, he died of wounds on 22 April 1917 following a cavalry action at Manchy le Preux-Arras on 11 April. During this action the 10th Hussars lost 27 men killed and 157 wounded). Aged 36 years, he is buried in Duisans British Cemetery, Etrun, France.

The following detailed biography is from the Lloyd's listing of soldiers from the Lloyd's community who lost their lives during the Great War: '10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars. Died of on the 22nd of April 1917, aged 36. Osmond Mowatt was born at 5 Notting Hill Square, Kensington on the 24th of May 1880, the younger son of James Mowatt, a barrister at law, and Fanny Louisa (née Akroyd) Mowatt. He was educated by private tutor and matriculated for Gonville and Caius College Cambridge in 1899, being admitted on the 2nd of October. He served in the South African War as a Lieutenant with the 50th Company, 17th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry and was wounded at Plessisdam on the 26th of June 1901. He transferred to the 53rd Company, 11th Battalion with the rank of Lieutenant on the 11th of October 1901 and was wounded again on the 25th of December 1901 at Tweefontein. Osmond was awarded the Queen's Medal with three clasps and the King's Medal with two clasps and retired to the Reserve of Officers with the rank of Honorary Lieutenant on the 29th of September 1902.

After that war ended, he returned to Cambridge where he was a Sergeant in the Cambridge University Cavalry Squadron and represented the university at Bisley. Upon completing university, Osmond became an Underwriting Member of Lloyd's and lived at 40 St James's Place, London. On the 3rd of June 1903 he became a Freeman of the City of London and a member of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors. Following the outbreak of World War I, he was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant on the 25th of September 1914, embarking for France on the 3rd of November 1914 and landing there the following day. He was attached to the 2nd Life Guards and joined them in the field on the 27th of November where he saw action at Ypres. He served with them for a short time before transferring to the 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars and served with them until he returned to their base in France on the 23rd of March 1915. On his departure his commanding officer wrote a letter of commendation: "Has been attached to the regiment under my command for the last four months. Prior to that he served with the 2nd Life Guards throughout the fighting around Ypres in November. I consider him an efficient cavalry officer, very keen and conscientious and I have requested that in the event of casualties he may be sent out to me. I have been most satisfied with his work in the regiment."

On the 9th of April 1917 the British and Canadians began an attack which would become known as the Battle of Arras. The opening day was a spectacular success with the Canadians capturing Vimy Ridge but the British cavalry was held back too far behind the lines to exploit the temporary disarray in the German defences. At dawn on the 11th of April, elements of the 15th (Scottish) and 37th Divisions were holding positions in and around the village of Monchy-le-Preux. The 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars, along with other regiments from their Brigade, were ordered to circle round the village and advance to a position between Monchy and the River Scarpe. At 8.30am, the Hussars began their advance along with the Essex Yeomanry and, as they crossed the southern slope of Orange Hill to the north of Monchy, they came under shell and machine gun fire which caused a number of casualties and forced the survivors to take shelter in the streets of Monchy itself. Here they became engaged in heavy fighting with the streets being strewn with the bodies of troopers and their horses. One eyewitness recounted that: "The main street of Monchy was indeed a terrible sight, and the horrors are not being exaggerated when it is described as being littered with dead men and horses. In one place the horses were lying so thick that it was necessary to climb over them in order to pass along the street."

The Hussars lost 27 men killed during the attack. Osmond Mowatt was badly wounded and was evacuated to 8 Casualty Clearing Station. His father received the following telegram dated the 14th of April 1917:

"Regret to inform you report dated April thirteenth states that Lt O. Mowatt 10 Hussars has been wounded. Details sent when received."

On the 22nd of April 1917 he received a further telegram:

"Regret to inform you Lt O. Mowatt 10th Hussars in No. 8 Casualty Clearing Station dangerously wounded condition grave. Regret permission to travel cannot be permitted. Further reports when received."

Oswald Mowatt died in the early morning of the 22nd of April 1917. His father received a final telegram dated the 23rd of April 1917:

"Deeply regret to inform you Lt O. Mowatt 10th Hussars died of wounds April 22nd. The Army Council express their sympathy".

Sold with copied research.

184 *Four:* **Captain L. W. Armstrong, Imperial Yeomanry, later Army Service Corps, who was wounded during the V.C. action at Tafel Kop on 20 December 1901, where according to Kitchener his unit sacrificed themselves almost to a man to save Damant's guns**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (Lieut: L. W. Armstrong, Imp: Yeo:) engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (Capt. L. W. Armstrong, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. L. W. Armstrong.) *good very fine and better* (4) £500-£700

Lionel Wellesley Armstrong was born on 8 June 1880. He served two years in the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers and then over two years in the Imperial Yeomanry during the Boer War. Serving with the 91st Company (Sharpshooters), he acted as Transport Officer to Colonel Damant's Column for the greater part of his time in South Africa. He was wounded at Tafel Kop on 20 December 1901, during an action in which a large Boer force, disguised as British infantry, infiltrated a smaller British force. The latter composed of 2 guns 55 men under Colonel Damant, protected by 40 men of 91 Company Imperial Yeomanry. In the action that followed, the artillery horses and limbers were saved but at a cost - out of the 95 men of the column, Damant's Horse and 39th Battery RHA lost 43 killed and wounded including Lieutenant-Colonel Damant himself who was wounded in four places. In this truly heroic action, 91st Company Imperial Yeomanry had 32 hit out of 40, and, in the words of Lord Kitchener, 'sacrificed itself almost to a man to save Damant's guns.'

For his gallantry that day Shoeing-Smith Ind was awarded the Victoria Cross. The following particulars of this gallant fight were obtained from the men engaged in it by the correspondent of the *Central News*:

'The columns under Colonel Damant and Colonel Rimington left Frankfort on the 19th inst. and proceeded in the direction of Vrede. The force trekked all night through a most severe thunderstorm, during which three of our men were struck by lightning and killed. On reaching the neighbourhood of Tafelkop, Damant rushed a Boer piquet, killing one man and capturing Commandant Gyter. At daybreak the transport waggons were laagered, and were left behind in charge of a small escort, while Damant with two guns of the 39th Battery, and one pom-pom and ninety-five men all told, rushed forward. The little force deviated on the left flank, where a number of Boers had been located. On reaching a ridge Colonel Damant observed a party of seventy men dressed in British uniform busily engaged driving cattle in his direction. The strangers were at first taken to be a part of Rimington's column which had gone out on the right flank. The mistake was soon discovered, however, and almost immediately another body of the enemy was located further to the left of the British laager. Our guns were speedily unlimbered, and quickly came into action. We had only been able to fire two shots when the Boers in charge of the cattle abandoned them and galloped boldly forward towards the British position. The enemy opened a galling fire on the gunners at a range of two hundred yards, and simultaneously another party of 150 Boers who had remained carefully concealed in ambush in the long grass at the foot of the ridge enfiladed the position. A large number of the gallant defenders fell at the first few volleys, but the survivors fought tenaciously, and the enemy were only able to rush and capture the position after all the men on the ridge had been either killed or wounded except three. Previous to this, however, some of the gallant gunners and the escort had succeeded in getting away the limbers of the guns, notwithstanding the heavy fire. The only gunner who had escaped the bullets then effectually destroyed the breech-blocks of the guns and rendered them utterly useless to the enemy. Out of a total force of 95 in action we had 75 killed and wounded, the 91st Yeomanry losing one officer and 14 men were killed and one officer and 16 men wounded. The Boers, who were under Commandants Wessels, Ross, and M. Botha - the latter the son of the Commandant-General - also lost heavily. They had Commandant Vandermerwe and 30 men killed. Three of the Boer dead were buried by our men, and the remainder were carried away.

Later in the day a Boer came in under a flag of truce and asked for an armistice in order to allow the enemy to attend to their wounded and bury their dead. The survivors on our side state that the Boers behaved badly to our wounded on the ridge after the position had been rushed. Every one who made a movement while lying on the ground was fired at. An officer of the Yeomanry (Armstrong??) asked permission from a Boer dressed in khaki to get water for our wounded. For reply the Boer discharged his Mauser point blank at the officer's head, but fortunately missed him. Several more of the enemy robbed and stripped our wounded and dead, and were only restrained from perpetrating further outrages by their commandants. The Boers were terribly angry when they discovered they were unable to move or use the guns which they had captured. Meanwhile Captain Scott had got together a small force and came up to the assistance of Damant's men. Scott prepared to charge the position, when the enemy, mistaking his men for Rimington's column, hastily retreated. The fleeing Boers, however, fell right into the arms of Rimington's force, which was coming up to Damant's support. Rimington opened fire, and the enemy lost a few killed, while five were captured. Rimington, with the remainder of Damant's force, chased the flying enemy across the Wilge River. There appears to have been lately a large concentration of the enemy under De Wet at Tafelkop. Large parties of determined fighters under the immediate command of M. Botha, Meintjes, Tallvaard, Steenkamp, and Bucknill are now laying in ambush about the district, waiting to attack small columns.'

During the Great War Armstrong served as an officer in the Royal Army Service Corps from 20 September 1914 until August 1916 when he relinquished his commission due to ill-health. Though never fully fit thereafter, he was re-gazetted to the A.S.C. in April 1917 and served until demobilized in March 1919.

Sold with research and an original group photograph.

x185 *Four:* **Private F. Reilly, 67th Battalion (Western Scots), Canadian Infantry, late Highland Light Infantry**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Modder River, Wittebergen (6532 Pte F. Reilly, 1st Highland Lt Infy); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6532 Pte F. Reilly, Highland L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (102680 Pte. F. Reilly, 67-Can. Inf.) *generally very fine or better* (4) £120-£160

Frank Reilly was born in Dundee, Scotland in January 1880. He served for 8 years with the Highland Light Infantry prior to emigrating to Canada. Reilly served during the Great War with the 67th Battalion (Western Scots), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front, and died in Vancouver in November 1955.



Three: Captain H. C. Macdonald, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who, after an adventurous time in West Africa, was recruited by the British Military Intelligence Department at the War Office for a secret mission to Rio de Janeiro and later to St Petersburg in 1909 where he supposedly died of heart failure

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Capt. H. C. Macdonald. A. & S. Highrs); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 Cpt. H. C. Macdonald. A. & S. Hgrs.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, S. Nigeria 1904, S. Nigeria 1904-05 (Captain H. C. Macdonald. S.N. Rgt.) medals mounted as worn and contained in a glass fronted display stand together with corresponding mounted group of miniature dress medals, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Matthew E. Taylor Collection, Christie's, November 1990.

Henry Craige Macdonald was born at 32 Belsize Park, Hampstead, London, on 13 April 1868. The son of Chessborough Claudius Macdonald (late 22nd Foot), Macdonald was educated at Harrow School and Jesus College, Cambridge, and then passed into Sandhurst in 1888. After graduating from the Royal Military College he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 93rd Highlanders on 31 May 1890. From there, Macdonald was promoted Lieutenant on 7 November, 1894, and then Captain on 12 December 1899.

In 1899 Macdonald was serving with the 91st Highlanders but did not sail with that battalion when it departed on 27 October 1899 for South Africa. Instead, on 15 December 1899 he took charge of 185 reservists from the Gordon Highlanders who were temporarily stationed in Edinburgh Castle, destined for South Africa.

Although he missed most of the earlier battles, Macdonald was present at a number of the military operations: the advance to Kimberley, Orange Free State (February to May 1900), operations in the Transvaal east of Pretoria (July to November 1900), Orange River Colony (May to November 1900) and was present at a number of engagements during those periods. It is recorded that, with his company, Captain Macdonald charged and occupied a pass at Olifantsnek. Macdonald was invalided home early in 1901 but on 13 November 1901 he returned to South Africa, on board the *Orotava*, in command of a draft of 52 non-commissioned officers and men.

He was seconded to the West African Frontier Force on 26 September 1903, and soon saw further action. In December the Colonial Office decided to organise a military expedition under the command of Colonel A. F. Montanaro, the objectives being to punish various tribes which were closing trade routes, to bring under control the part of the Ibibio country lying between the Cross and Imo rivers, and to establish a new military station.

Due to an inspection of the Southern Nigeria Regiment by the inspector general of the West African Frontier Force, the expedition was delayed. However, a camp was prepared at Mbiakpan on 1 January 1904, ready to receive the troops. On the 7th, Colonel Montanaro and his headquarters staff arrived in camp, though it took until 12 January before the entire force was fully concentrated at Mbiakpan. The force assembled was made as strong as possible and consisted of: 15 officers, five British non-commissioned officers, two 2-95 guns and 428 rank and file. Prior to the arrival of Colonel Montanaro, a reconnaissance force commanded by Macdonald scouted as far as the Ikono town of Okpom-ltu. Macdonald reported Okpom-ltu as being unfriendly as he had seen large numbers of armed natives in the vicinity of the town. Based on this report, Montanaro decided to strike first into the Ikono district. The troops marched out on 13 January, taking the usual military precautions. However, the troops met no opposition as they passed through the first couple of towns. They even found a few guns had been laid down on the path. Unopposed, the column moved deeper into the district. It finally stopped on 15 January at a place called Ikot-Ntuen, where a standing camp was established. From this base camp a number of smaller columns went out daily in all directions. They demanded guns to be delivered to them by the local chiefs, and those who refused to comply were severely punished.

Although natives in the area resisted a great number of these columns, three of the columns are recorded as having met the strongest resistance. The first example was when a column under the command of Macdonald, consisting of three sections of 'G' Company, were attacked on all sides by several hundred bushmen on 16 January at Mbiabon. The attack was repelled with considerable loss of life to the enemy. During this action, although severely wounded, 2197 Private Ojo Olan pursued the bushmen who had shot both him and Private Akandi Ibadan. Pte Olan, who was later awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, managed to kill one of them and bring back Pte Ibadan, who had been mortally wounded.

On the same day, another column lead by Lieutenant Fox was also heavily attacked and, as in the previous action, the attackers were beaten off. The third attack occurred on 22 January when a column under Captain Hosley was attacked at 0700hrs by numerous armed bushmen. The bushmen were driven off and pursued through the towns of Okpom-Ungwana and Okpom-ltu. The pursuit was finally ended late that afternoon. By 4 February most of the neighbouring Ikono towns had been dealt with and the locals had made their submissions.

On 5 February the entire force marched towards Ikot-Ekpen in the Anang district of the Ibibio country with the objective of establishing a new camp. While on the march, the advance guard under Macdonald was attacked by the enemy at the town of Ikot-Ukpm. After an hour of intense fighting the enemy were forced to retire, suffering many casualties. At the same time a column near Ikot-Ntuen, under the personal command of Montanaro, was attacked and had to 'form square'. The enemy was initially repelled but returned a short time later and attacked the column again from all sides. The fighting lasted for about three hours before the attackers were beaten off. Similarly, when a column under the command of Captain Hosley was opposed at the town of Ukana his column was attacked three times, with the enemy only deciding to retire once charged with the bayonets.

The locals of the Anang district showed a more determined nature than those of the Ikono district. One notable example took place on 10 February when a column entering the town of Ikot-Ukpong suffered a fierce attack by the natives. Throughout the following day various columns visiting a collection of towns met with similar resistance. On 24 February the force moved camp to Erriam and yet again refusal to offer up arms was met with punishment. However, the tactics seem to have worked because, over a period of time, several towns in the district sued for peace.

On 6 March Colonel Montanaro received instructions to divide his force and return to Calabar. Montanaro placed No 1 column under the command of Macdonald, which consisted of: 27 men 'A' Company, 87 men 'G' Company, 28 men 'H' Company, one British officer (Lieutenant Williams) and two British NCOs. His instructions were to complete the disarming of the Erriam district started by the previous patrol. He was further instructed to return to Ikot-Ekpene with orders to construct a permanent station. The No 2 column, which was a much larger force, was placed under the command of Major Trenchard, who had orders to proceed to the Imo River.

Two days prior to this Private Ogunbi Ondo was reported as missing. To begin with it was believed that he had absconded from camp in order to loot some of the nearby villages. On 7 March, however, Macdonald received a report stating that Ogunbi Ondo had been a victim of cannibalism at the hands of the Nde-Okoro locals. To seek out the perpetrators, Macdonald sent out a column of 80 men under the command of Lieutenant Williams. The column initially met with considerable opposition from some of the surrounding villages but this ceased after the enemy suffered over forty casualties. Williams then burnt down the offending villages.

On 10 March intelligence was received that the villagers of Imo were building defensive trenches to resist the troops. Lieutenant Williams was ordered to go out with a small column to Imo, which lay about three hours from camp. After facing some initial defiance, Williams entered the well-built town to find the cooked and partially eaten body of Private Ogunbi Ondo. Retribution was sharp and swift - the village was destroyed and all walls levelled to the ground.

Trouble was brewing elsewhere in the colony and, as a result of unrest within German territory, the British station at Obukum was attacked. This was to have an impact on Macdonald as he was notified on 17 March to stand by at Ikot-Ekpene and be prepared to send reinforcements along the Cross River. On 4 April his command was reduced when two sections from Ikot-Ekpene were sent via the SS *Hertha* to strengthen other British garrisons. Notwithstanding the loss of these troops, No 1 column continued with its task. During the construction period, Macdonald began to receive a number of insulting and taunting messages from surrounding towns that had not yet been visited. As a result of this he sent a column to the closest of these towns, named Ikpe, on 20 March. As it neared the town the column came under attacking gunfire. However, the locals were quickly suppressed as the troops triumphantly entered the town.

Similar skirmishes were to take place on 22 and 30 March as other towns opposed the troops' presence. Although many of the natives fought bravely against Macdonald's men, they were ill-equipped and disordered, leading to their suffering numerous casualties and ultimately being defeated by a disciplined force.

On 15 April chiefs from the towns of Erriam and Ikpe surrendered which resulted in all military operations ceasing. The No 1 column under Macdonald had suffered only one casualty during the recent operations. The enemy, on the other hand, endured the loss of 74 men, nine rifles and 669 muskets having to be surrendered. The column was then broken up with only one company remaining in Ikot-Ekpeme. Mr Morrisey, political officer, was placed in charge of the now smaller manned station and Macdonald remained in command of the troops.

Progress at the station proved to be so slow over the next few months that the high commissioner, Mr Egerton, voiced his disappointment at the passive way in which the natives in the vicinity of Ikot-Ekpeme were being consolidated. Captain Macdonald then sent an informal letter to his commanding officer reporting his concerns about Mr Morrisey's increasingly uncontrollable drinking. Unbeknown to Macdonald, his letter was passed on to the Colonial Office, who then launched an inquiry into Morrisey's conduct at the station. The high commissioner was well aware that Morrisey had a history of problems with alcohol but thought him reformed. Morrisey indicated to Mr Egerton, through written correspondence, that this had been the case but a division in the camp between himself and Macdonald had led to his drinking problems flaring up once again. The high commissioner refused to accept this as an adequate defence.

The result of the inquiry was that Morrisey was sent home for neglect of duty and both Macdonald and the station doctor, Dr Stewart, were reprimanded for not reporting Morrisey's increasing drink problems sooner. Dr Stewart was censured for his lack of action in the matter and Macdonald was removed from the station and sent on leave. While away on this leave, Macdonald handed in his resignation. He later learned that, after the new political officer took charge of Ekot-Ekpene, it was discovered that the station interpreter and a number of soldiers had conspired to extort money and goods from the local townspeople. The interpreter was then arrested and tried. Dr Stewart was to suffer an even harsher fate, however, as he was killed and partially eaten by a number of locals in 1906.

Macdonald spent a few years in India after joining the 93rd Argylls. Nevertheless, in January 1907 he returned to Scotland in order to take up the post of Superintendent of Military Prison and Detention Barracks in Stirling. Around this time Macdonald was secretly approached by the British Military Intelligence Department. They recruited Macdonald and before long he was setting off aboard the *Amazon* on 8 March 1907, destined for Rio de Janeiro.

The War Office had sent ahead instructions to the Foreign Office on Macdonald's behalf. They were informed that:

'Captain H.C. Macdonald, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders is about to proceed on leave of absence to Brazil. During his tour in that country he will endeavour to obtain definite information on various points connected with the Brazilian Army.

Major-General Ewart will be grateful if, subject to Sir E. Grey's approval, His Majesty's Minister at Rio be informed of Captain Macdonald's visit and request to afford him any assistance in his power.'

Arriving at his destination, Macdonald was informed that he was required by Whitehall to obtain further information for the embassy in Rio de Janeiro. Being a fervent military man however, Macdonald was unwilling to do this and instead only reported back to the Director General of Military Intelligence the findings of his mission. This caused the embassy to be reprimanded for not supplying the information requested. Once Macdonald's secretive mission had been completed, he embarked from Montevideo on the *Orita* and disembarked at Liverpool on 20 May 1907.

From this point on, information about Macdonald, perhaps due to the sensitive nature of his work with the British Military Intelligence Department, appears to be missing or scarce. The next piece of relevant information about him comes from the 16 March 1909 edition of *The Courier* in which an article was published reporting his death. It describes how he obtained leave of absence from Stirling Castle a few weeks prior and, after recovering from a minor illness in London, headed to St Petersburg, Russia in order to see some friends. He subsequently died of a heart failure while there. Macdonald was posthumously awarded the almost unprecedented honour of being given a funeral with full military honours in St Petersburg.

The Foreign Office sent a message from the Army Council to the authorities in Russia thanking His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia for this gracious gesture. A memorial to Captain Macdonald can be seen in Holy Trinity Scottish Episcopal Church in Stirling. The inscription reads:

'Sacred to the memory of Captain Henry Craige Macdonald, 2nd Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, who died at St Petersburg on 23rd March, 1909 in the 40th year of his age. This tablet is erected by his brother officers. Capt Macdonald served in South Africa, Nigeria and India and was buried with full military honours on the personal orders of Tsar Nicholas II.'

The above information is largely based on an article by the late Tony Conroy, 'Soldier Spy', published in OMRS Journal, September 2016.

Sold with a substantial file of copied reports and other research.

187 Pair: **Private A. Moorman, Leinster Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (1926 Pte. A. Moorman, Leins: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1926 Pte. A. Moorman. Leinster Regt.) *suspension claw re-affixed on KSA, edge bruising, very fine (2)* £140-£180

188 Pair: **Staff Quartermaster Sergeant W. Dornan, Army Service Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches for both the Boer War and the Somaliland campaign 1904**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (11565. S. Sgt. W. Dornan. A.S.C.) engraved naming; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (11565 S. Qr. Mr. Serjt. W. Dornan. A.S.C.), *light contact marks, better than very fine (2)* £300-£400

William Dornan was born at Hillsborough, County Down, Ireland, and attested for the Army Service Corps at Glasgow in 1893 at the age of 23. Advanced Staff Sergeant in 1899, he served in South Africa during the Boer War, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 29 July 1902). Promoted Staff Quartermaster Sergeant, he saw further service during the Somaliland campaign of 1904, and was again Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 2 September 1904). He was discharged on 18 April 1916, due to 'General Paralysis of the Insane'.

x189 Family Group:

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (**1687 Tpr: E. M. Hoops. S.A.C.**); together with a silver prize medal, the reverse engraved '3rd Prize Boys Championship Race Won by E. M. Hoops.'; and the recipient's South African War Veterans Association lapel badge, gilt and enamel, toned, *good very fine*

Pair: **Staff Nurse E. C. Hoops, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve**

British War and Victory Medals (S/Nurse E. C. Hoops) surname officially corrected on VM; together with the recipient's silver identity bracelet, *nearly extremely fine (lot)* £140-£180

Ernest Mostyn Hoops was born in Donegal, Ulster in September 1878, and was the son of a Doctor, and brother of Eilsea Hoops. The family moved to Canada in the 1890's, and Hoops subsequently resided in South Africa, Argentina and Canada retiring to White Rock - where he died in 1964.

Eilsea/Eileen Constance Hoops was born in Wrexham, Wales in 1885. She trained as a nurse in Vancouver, Canada, and served as a Staff Nurse with Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 September 1917. After the war she resided in Palo Alto, California, and died in Vancouver General Hospital in February 1963.

Sold with a commemorative 'horseshoe' brooch badge for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee 1887, silver and enamel; and a commemorative brooch badge for King George VI's Coronation 1937, bronze-gilt; and copied research including photographic images of both recipients.

190 Five: **Petty Officer J. V. Tubb, Royal Navy**

China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (J. V. Tubb, A.B., H.M.S. Orlando.); 1914-15 Star (179967, J. V. Tubb, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (179987 J. V. Tubb. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (179987 J. V. Tubb, P.O. H.M.S. Royal Arthur;) *light contact mars, especially to first and last, generally very fine and better (5)* £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2007.

John Vanhear Tubb was born in Portsea, Hampshire, on 6 June 1879 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 20 June 1894 He served in H.M.S. *Orlando* from 16 February 1899, was promoted Able Seaman on 27 May 1899, and served as a member of the Seymour Expedition in China 1900. He was advanced Petty Officer on 15 November 1911, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 21 June 1912. He was shore demobilised on 10 September 1919, and subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

191 Four: **Private R. Brown, Royal Marine Light Infantry**

China 1900, no clasp (R. Brown, Pte. R.M., H.M.S. Isis.); 1914-15 Star (Ch.9360. Pte. R. Brown. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Ch. 9360 Pte. R. Brown. R.M.L.I.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £300-£400

Robert Brown was born in Watford on 23 December 1877 and enlisted into the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 21 October 1896. He served in H.M.S. *Isis* from 10 May 1898 to 18 June 1902, and then during the Great War in H.M.S. *Commonwealth* from the outbreak of War to 13 August 1917. He was discharged on 20 October 1917, after 21 years' service, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day, being promptly mobilised. He served the remainder of the War ashore and was demobilised on 1 April 1919. He continued to serve in the Royal Fleet Reserve until being discharged, medically unfit on 18 January 1929.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

192

**Five: Regimental Sergeant-Major R. Burton, Royal Field Artillery**

China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (69826 Sergt. R. Burton, 12th Battery R. Fd. Arty.); 1914-15 Star (51472 B.S. Mjr. R. Burton, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (51472 W.O. Cl. 1 R. Burton, R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (69826 B.S. Mjr. R. Burton, R.F.A.) *contact wear and heavily polished, therefore fair to fine; the reverses better* (5) £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

Robert Burton was born at Ashford, Kent and attested for the Royal Artillery in 1888, at the age of 18, having previously served with the West Kent Militia. Advanced Sergeant on 1 March 1896, he served with the 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery in China during the Boxer Rebellion, and was promoted Battery Sergeant Major on 17 October 1901.

Burton was posted as Sergeant to the Permanent Staff of the 1st Ayr and Galloway R.G. A. (Volunteers) in 1907 and was discharged in January 1914, but re-enlisted into 199th Battery, Royal Artillery in October 1914 and was appointed R.S.M., 64th Brigade R.F.A., in 1915. He served in other units during the Great War, and was discharged in May 1919.

Sold with copied service papers, extensive copied research and several copy photographs of the recipient and his family.

193

**Seven: Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Woodhouse, 126 Baluchistan Infantry**

China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (Lieut. C. G. Woodhouse, 26th Baluch: Infy.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (Lieut. C. G. Woodhouse. 126th Baluch: Infy.); 1914-15 Star (Maj. C. G. Woodhouse, 126/Baluch. Infy.); British War and Victory Medals (Maj. C. G. Woodhouse.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1921-24 (Maj. C. G. Woodhouse. 126 Baluchis.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Major C. G. Woodhouse.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine and better* (7) £1,000-£1,400

Claude Gregory Woodhouse was born on 12 December 1875, and was educated at Westminster School, 1888-1891; Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1894. Second Lieutenant, unattached, 22 January 1896; Indian Staff Corps, 3 April 1897; Lieutenant, 26th Baluchistan Infantry, 22 April 1898; Captain, 22 January 1905; Major, 22 January 1914; Lieutenant-Colonel, 28th Punjabis, 2 January 1921; retired 1921. Served in China 1900, relief of Peking; East Africa 1902-04, operations in Somaliland, action at Jidballi; Great War 1914-19, operations in Egypt between November 1914 and March 1915; in France from June to December 1915; Aden Field Force, January and February 1916; German East Africa April 1916 to July 1917; Afghanistan and Waziristan 1919-21; and Iraq 120 (Despatches *London Gazette* 18 January 1921).

Sold with a comprehensive file of copied research.

194

Five: The Reverend F. T. Robinson, Chaplain, Royal Navy

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (F. T. Robinson. Chaplain. R.N. H.M.S. Hyacinth.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (F. T. Robinson. Chaplain. R.N. H.M.S. Hyacinth.) fixed suspension; 1914-15 Star (F. T. Robinson. Chaplain. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (F. T. Robinson. Chaplain. R.N.) *all somewhat later issues named in small impressed capitals; together with the recipient's related miniature awards, light contact marks, better than very fine* (5) £260-£300

The Reverend Francis Trevor Robinson was born in 1878 and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Taking Holy Orders, he was ordained Deacon in 1902, and Priest in 1906. He was appointed Chaplain, Royal Navy, and served in H.M.S. *Juno* 1906-07, H.M.S. *Warrior* 1907-09, H.M.S. *Hyacinth* 1909-11, H.M.S. *Blake* 1911-12, H.M.S. *Audacious* 1914 until she was sunk, H.M.S. *Plassey* 1914-17, H.M.S. *Ganges*, 1917-18, H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth 1918-22, and then at the Royal Marine Depot at Deal. He was subsequently Vicar of Chobham 1929-48. He died in 1964.

Note: For some unknown reason, the Revd. F. T. Robinson applied for official replacement medals in 1946, and given the naming styles the medals in this lot are believed to be those official replacements. The originals are believed to exist in New Zealand.

195

**Five: Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Quirke, Indian Medical Service**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (Captain. M. J. Quirke, M.B., I.M.S.); 1914 Star (Capt. M. J. Quirke, I.M.S.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major M. J. Quirke); Defence Medal, *good very fine* (5) £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

Michael Joseph Quirke was born at Handsworth in 1879 and qualified as a M.B. and Ch.B. at Birmingham in 1901. Prior to his military service he was House Surgeon at Queen's Hospital and a ship's Surgeon on the Blue Funnel Line. A Lieutenant with the I. M.S. in 1904 and Captain in 1907, he took part in the Somaliland Expedition as Chief Medical Officer, and was Mentioned in Despatches 'for general good work' (*London Gazette* 17 June 1910). He gained the Diploma of Tropical Medicine at London in 1907 and a Diploma of Public Health at Cambridge in 1913. Promoted Major in July 1913, he served in H.M. Hospital Ship *Sicilia*, in France and Gallipoli, 1914-15, and the North West Frontier, 1916-17, and then took part in the Mesopotamia Campaign 1917-19, serving for a time as Acting Lieutenant-Colonel. For his services during the Great War he was again Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette*: 7 February 1919).

On the Retired List in 1921, Quirke transferred to the Indian Medical Service as Divisional Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination, Central Range. He was in practice at Felsted, Essex during 1926-30 and was Medical Officer of Health for Upton-upon-Severn Rural District, part-time, from 1932 to 1945. During the Second World War he served in the Home Guard. He died at Hanley, Worcestershire in 1968.

Sold with the recipient's original Great War M.I.D. certificate, some copied research and a copy portrait photographic image of the recipient in uniform.

196 Pair: Chief Yeoman of Signals J. W. H. Copp, Royal Navy

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (151621. J. W. H. Copp. Ch. Yeo. Sig. H.M.S. Fox.); Royal Navy L. S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (151621 J. W. H. Copp, Ch. Yeo. Sigs. H.M.S. Fox.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £160-£200

John William Horn Copp was born at Exmouth, Devon, on 9 September 1874 and commenced naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*, on 31 October 1889. He was advanced to Signaller, H.M.S. *Boadicea*, on 9 September 1892 and Leading Signaller, H.M.S. *Vivid I*, on 19 July 1895. He was advanced 2nd Yeoman of Signals, H.M.S. *Colossus*, 11 April 1896; Yeoman of Signals, H.M.S. *Thunderer*, in June 1900; and acting Chief Yeoman of Signals, H.M.S. *Vivid I*, on 10 October 1905. He was confirmed as Chief Yeoman of Signals, on 10 September 1909, and appointed to H.M.S. *Fox* on 1 June 1910. He was discharged dead, from the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, on 16 March 1911, having suffered from heart failure.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

197

**Six: Drummer F. A. Everson, Lincolnshire Regiment, later Durham Light Infantry and Royal Scots Greys**

1914 Star, with clasp (8422 Dmr: F. A. Everson. 1/Linc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (8422 Pte. F. A. Everson. Linc. R.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (...4 Tpr. F. A. Everson. The Greys.) mounted as worn, *heavily polished and worn, with heavy contact marks, therefore fair* (6) £160-£200

Frederick Arthur Everson was born in Clerkenwell, London, on 29 December 1889 and attested for the Lincolnshire regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion pre-War in India, and having been recalled to the Colours served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front as a Drummer from 13 August 1914. A newspaper article dated 31 October 1914 lists him as missing; given that he was not taken Prisoner of War it is probable therefore that he was wounded. He subsequently transferred to the Durham Light Infantry.

Everson re-enlisted into the Royal Scots Greys on 23 November 1923, his occupation recorded as 'musician' and declaring 12 years' previous service (time expired) and current service with the London Regiment (Territorial Army). Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal during his second period of service, he was finally discharged on 6 November 1938, and served during the Second World War with the Auxiliary Fire Service.

Sold with a portrait photograph of the recipient; a Lincolnshire Regiment cap badge and shoulder title; and copied research.



Five: Acting Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant E. Birtwell, East Lancashire Regiment and West African Frontier Force

1914 Star, with clasp (10767 L. Cpl E. Birtwell. 1/E. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (10767 Sgt. E. Birtwell. E. Lan. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (3377805 C.Q.M. Sgt. E. Birtwell. E. Lan. R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (10767 C.Q.M. Sgt. -A.R.Q.M. Sgt.- E. Birtwell. 1/E. Lan. R.), mounted as worn, very fine (5) £400-£500

M.S.M. *London Gazette*, 30 May 1919.

Edwin Birtwell was born in Burnley in 1895. He attested into the East Lancashire Regiment and served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front from 22 August 1914. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for services as Acting Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant during the Great War, and saw later service with the West African Frontier Force in Nigeria. Appointed Warrant Officer Class II on 10 July 1921, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 6 July 1927.

Sold together with his original Warrant, signed by the Governor of Nigeria, appointing him as a Warrant Officer Class II in the West African Frontier Force; his original Final Assessment of Conduct and Character on Leaving the Colours, dated 30 October 1928; and an original W.A.F.F. collar dog.

199 Three: Corporal F. A. Pope, Dorsetshire Regiment

1914 Star, with copy clasp (9192 Cpl. F. A. Pope. Dorset. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (9192 Cpl. F. A. Pope. Dorset. R.) contact marks, polished, better than good fine (3) £80-£100

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 December 1918.

Francis Arthur Pope was born on 24 November 1891 and served with the 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914.

Sold with copied medal index card and medal roll extract.

x200 Three: Warrant Officer Class I H. S. Ward, Royal Marine Brigade, Royal Marine Light Infantry

1914 Star (Ch. 7234 Cr. Sergt. H. S. Ward, R.M. Brigade.); British War and Victory Medals (Ch. 7234 H. S. Ward. Cr. Sgt. R.M.L.I.) very fine (3) £120-£160

Harry Santley Ward was born at Bury St. Edmunds in 1874 and enlisted in the Royal Marines there on 18 March 1893. Appointed to the Chatham Division, he was promoted Corporal in 1895, Sergeant in 1902 and Colour-Sergeant in 1912 before being pensioned and discharged to the Royal Fleet Reserve in March 1914, his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal having been awarded in 1908.

Soon recalled to the Chatham Division on mobilisation on 2 August 1914, Ward served with the Royal Marine Brigade in the Royal Naval Division landing at Ostend, 27 August to 2 September 1914 (entitled to a clasp to his 1914 Star) and most likely also at Dunkirk and the Defence of Antwerp. He returned to the Chatham Division Depot on 4 December 1914 and served there for the remainder of the war, receiving promotion to Warrant Officer Class I in 1917.

Sold with copied record of service.

x201 Four: Gunner C. J. Cockerill, Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Brigade

1914 Star (R.M.A. 7577. Gunner. C. J. Cockerill, R.M. Brigade.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 7577 Gr. C. J. Cockerill); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (C. J. Cockerill, Gunr. No. 7577 R.M.A.) edge bruise to last, otherwise generally very fine or better (4) £240-£280

Charles James Cockerill was born in Rugby in December 1867 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery at London, serving as a Gunner. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in September 1901, and transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in July 1907. Mobilised for service with the Royal Marine Brigade in August 1914, he served at Ostend, 27-31 August 1914. He was demobilised in March 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.

x202 Four: Gunner E. J. Pickett, Royal Marine Brigade, Royal Marine Artillery

1914 Star (R.M.A. 7215. Gunner E. J. Pickett, R.M. Brigade.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 7215 Gr. E. J. Pickett); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7215. E. J. Pickett, Gunner. R.M.A.) *good very fine (4)* £180-£220

Ernest James Pickett was born at South Leigh, Witney, Oxfordshire, on 14 September 1879 and attested for the Royal Marine Artillery on 29 December 1897. He served for 12 years until December 1909 before being discharged to the Royal Fleet Reserve. Mobilised in August 1914 he served in 1914 at Ostend and Dunkirk, but his application for a clasp to his 1914 Star was refused. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in September 1917, and was demobilised in April 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.

203 Four: Captain E. A. Titchmarsh, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, Indian Army, late Royal Engineers

1914 Star (28112 Cpl. E. A. Titchmarsh. R.E.); British War Medal 1914-18 (28112 Cpl. E. A. Titchmarsh [sic]. 6 Sig. Coy); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Capt. E. A. Titchmarsh.) *minor official correction to surname; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Capt. E. A. Titchmarsh) contact marks, very fine (4)* £200-£240

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2008.

Edward Arthur Titchmarsh served during the Great War initially as a Corporal in the Royal Engineers on the Western Front from 8 September 1914. He was discharged to a commission in April 1915 and was appointed a Second Lieutenant with the 7th Rajputs. He served with them for the rest of the Great War as a Double Company Officer, and beyond, serving as an Acting Captain in 1918 and Captain in 1920. His Annual Confidential Report from December 1919 states, 'This young officer is the best Company Commander in the Battalion.'

Sold with copied research.

204 Three: Private A. Haldenby, 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, who was killed in action whilst on patrol on the Western Front on 28 September 1914 - for rescuing the wounded member of the patrol, Lance-Corporal F. W. Dobson, of the same Battalion, was awarded the Victoria Cross

1914 Star (7317 Pte A. Haldenby. C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (7317 Pte. A. Haldenby. C. Gds.); Memorial Plaque (Albert Haldenby) in card envelope, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £240-£280

Albert Haldenby was born in Minster, Yorkshire, in 1890 and attested for the Coldstream Guards. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 August 1914, and was killed in action whilst on patrol on 28 September 1914:

'On Monday 28 September the day dawned in thick mist, but just as one of these patrols from the Tunnel Post, consisting of three men, were approaching the German trenches, the mist suddenly lifted and two of the three men were instantly shot, the third escaping to the trench, with 5 bullets in his legs and had been hit in the arms. To leave the wounded out until darkness set in, when rescue would be more feasible, meant exposure for many hours without attention, while to attempt to get them in by daylight, which entailed crossing a considerable distance in full view of the enemy and exposed the whole way to his fire, appeared an impossible achievement. Nevertheless, Lance-Corporal F. W. Dobson volunteered to try, and crawled out under a heavy fire to the two men, one of whom, Private Albert Haldenby, he found dead, but the other man, Private Butler, he found alive but badly wounded in three places. Having done what he could to apply first-aid dressings to the wounded man, Dobson crawled back, and then accompanied by Corporal Brown, a second volunteer, with whose help he succeeded in dragging out a stretcher, he crawled out a second time, and finally brought the wounded man back to safety. The second adventure was assisted by a partial return of the mist.'

For this act of conspicuous bravery, Lance-Corporal Dobson was awarded the Victoria Cross, and Corporal Brown was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Haldenby's body was subsequently recovered, and he is buried in Vailly British Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied research

205 Three: Private F. Anderson, Gordon Highlanders, a 'Piper of the Great War' who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Le Cateau on 21 August 1914

1914 Star (857 Pte. F. Anderson. 1/Gord. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (857 Pte .F. Anderson. Gord. Highrs.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (3)* £240-£280

Frank Anderson, a native of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, attested for the Gordon Highlanders and served as a Piper with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. He was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Le Cateau on 21 August 1914, and was held at Doberitz Prisoner of War camp. His Prisoner of War status is confirmed on both his Medal Index Card and the 1914 Star medal roll, and the International Red Cross Great War Prisoner of War records show his rank variously as Piper and Private. Although Anderson is not recorded in the book "The Pipes of War" by Seton & Grant, the book itself clearly states that it is not a complete and comprehensive record, rather an accumulation of names from contemporary accounts, and consequently Anderson can now be added to the roll of 'Pipers of the Great War'.

Sold with two original newspaper cuttings and additional copied research, including a copy of a wartime article from a local Huntly newspaper which features an article about the Anderson family and which shows a photograph of Frank Anderson in piper's uniform stating 'Piper Frank Anderson, 1st Gordons, Prisoner of War'.

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- x206** *Three:* **Staff Nurse E. M. Price, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve**
 1914 Star (Miss E. M. Price. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War and Victory Medals (S. Nurse E. M. Price.) with the recipient's Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve cape badge *light contact marks overall, therefore generally nearly very fine or better (3)* *£300-£400*
- Approximately 175 '1914 Stars' issued to Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.
- Edith M. Price** resided at New Hook Cottage, Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppey. She joined the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve in September 1914, and served with the 9th General Hospital. She had to leave service due to ill health, 5 August 1915.
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- x207** *Three:* **Orderly D. A. Bruce, British Red Cross Society, who served as a Chauffeur with the Scottish Unit at Rouen**
 1914 Star (D. A. Bruce. B.R.C.S.); British War and Victory Medals (D. A. Bruce. B.R.C.S.) *nearly very fine (3)* *£160-£200*
- David Alexander Bruce**, a native of Helmsdale, Sutherland, enlisted in the British Red Cross Society on 1 October 1914, and served during the Great War on the Western Front as both an Orderly and a Chauffeur with the Scottish Unit at Rouen.
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- 208** *Nine:* **Major and Commissary L. J. D. Wiltshire, Royal Indian Army Service Corps, late Supply and Transport Corps**
 1914 Star (S. Sergt. L. J. D. Wiltshire. S. & T. Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (S-Sergt. L. J. D. Wiltshire, S.T.C.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (10834 S.Sjt. L. J. D. Wiltshire. S. & T. Corps.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Major. L. J. D. Wiltshire. R.I.A.S.C.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (S.Sergt. L. D. J. Wiltshire. S. & T. Corps.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (S. Sgt. L. J. D. Wiltshire. S. & T.C.) mounted for dispa, *light contact marks, generally very fine and better (9)* *£400-£500*
- Leonard John Duncan Wiltshire** was born on 26 September 1885. He served as Staff Sergeant in the Indian Expeditionary Force, 1914-16, on board H.M.S. *Sicilia*, and later in the Bushire Field Force 1918-19, and was awarded the G.S.M. with clasp South Persia, for service as Staff Sergeant, I.A.S.C., 144 Tally Section. He was appointed Assistant Commissary on 1 January 1935 (with rank of Lieutenant), and was advanced Deputy Commissary (Captain) on 1 January 1936 and Commissary (Major) on 1 January 1937. He is confirmed on the medal roll for the 1935 Jubilee Medal as Lieut. (A.C.) 6 D.C.C., Trimulgherry. He retired on 26 September 1938 and died in Bournemouth, Hampshire, in 1965.
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- 209** *Three:* **Chaplain E. S. Phillips, Royal Navy, who was present in H.M.S. Inflexible as Chaplain during the Battle of the Falkland Islands, and at the Battle of Jutland in 1916**
 1914-15 Star (Chapn. E. S. Phillips. M.A., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Chapn. E. S. Phillips. R.N.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£100-£140*
- Ernest Spencer Phillips** was born on 5 March 1869, at The Rectory, Ickleford, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, the son of the Reverend Spencer William Phillips, the Rector of Ickleford, and his wife Emily. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and taking Holy Orders was Ordained Deanon in 1893, and Priest in 1894. He served as Curate at Borden, Kent, 1893-96; South Norwood, 1896-97; and at St. Albans Abbey, 1898. He became a Naval Chaplain with seniority 10 October 1903, serving in H.M.S. *Centurion*, 1903-05; H.M.S. *Canopus*, 1905-07; H.M.S. *Hermione*, 1907-09; H.M.S. *Topaz*, 1909-11; H.M.S. *Aboukir*, 1911; H.M.S. *Hampshire*, 1911-12; H.M.S. *Inflexible*, 1912-16; H.M.S. *Vernon*, 1916-17; R.N. Air Station, 1917-18; and H.M.S. *Dolphin*, to 1923. He died at Brading Avenue, Fareham, Hampshire on 19 May 1950.
- Sold with copied research including a group photographic image from the recipient's undergraduate days.
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- 210** *Five:* **Petty Officer T. Dempster, Royal Navy**
 1914-15 Star (228929 T. Dempster. L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (228929 T. Dempster. P.O., R.N.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (228929. T. Dempster. P.O., H.M.S. *Odin*); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (228929 Thomas Dempster, P.O., H.M.S. *Victory*) *generally very fine and better (5)* *£400-£500*
- Thomas Dempster** was born in Comber, Co. Down on 15 May 1886 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 23 November 1903. He was promoted to Ordinary Seaman in May 1904 when in the old ironclad battleship H.M.S. *Hercules*; and to Able Seaman in February 1906 when in H.M.S. *Crescent*. Dempster served throughout the war in the Colossus class battleship H.M.S. *Hercules* from February 1914 to March 1919, being promoted to Leading Seaman in August 1915 and to Petty Officer in September 1917. He was serving aboard the ship at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 3 November 1919. After the war he served on the sloop H.M.S. *Odin* from July 1919 to September 1920, and served in operations on and off the coast of Somaliland. He was shore pensioned on 14 May 1926, and subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve.
- Sold with copied record of service and other research.

211

Three: Petty Officer J. E. Merrett, 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

1914-15 Star (167481, J. E. Merritt [sic], P.O.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (167481 J. E. Merrett. P.O. R.N.) *very fine* (3) £240-£280

John Edward Merrett was born on 2 April 1877 at Devonport and joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class on 7 June 1892, serving in H.M.S. *Impregnable*. Advanced Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Centurion*, 2 April 1895, he was promoted Able Seaman in the same ship on 1 May 1896, and Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Defiance*, on 28 October 1898. Advance Petty Officer 1st Class, H.M.S. *Defiance*, 10 March 1905, he transferred to H.M.S. *Amphion*, 2 April 1913, and was serving in her on the outbreak of the Great War. He was consequently present at the first naval engagement of the War when *Amphion* sank the German mine-layer *Königin Luise* on the 5 August 1914: the very next day, however, *Amphion* became the first ship of the Royal Navy to be sunk in the War, when she struck one of her victim's mines. The following is an account of *Amphion's* all too brief wartime career:

Great Britain declared war on Germany at 23:00 hours on 4 August 1914. In the early hours of the following morning *Amphion* sailed from the port of Harwich together with four destroyers of the 3rd Flotilla. By daylight on 5 August they were well out in the North Sea sweeping towards the Heligoland Bight.

A few hours after leaving port one of the destroyers received a report from a fishing vessel who had seen an unknown vessel "throwing things over the side" about 20 miles north of Outer Gabbard. At 10:25 am *Amphion* sighted an unknown steamer and sent destroyers *Lance* and *Landrail* to investigate. The steamer was, in fact, the German *Königin Luise*, a former Hamburg-Holland passenger ferry which had been converted into an auxiliary mine-layer. On the night of 4th August she had left her home port of Emden with cargo of 180 mines and steamed south through the North Sea to lay mines off the Thames Estuary. She resembled the steamers of the Great Eastern Railway that plied between Harwich and the Hook of Holland, and had hurriedly been painted in their colours of black, buff and yellow to disguise herself.

As the two British destroyers approached her, *Königin Luise* made off at 20 knots altering her course, before disappearing into a rain squall where she laid further mines. The destroyers pursued and at 10:30 *Lance* opened fire, the first naval shots of the Great War (the forward gun, which fired the shot, is preserved in the Imperial War Museum). They were soon joined by *Amphion*, which had won the Fleet Gunnery Prize for 1914, and the German came under a very accurate fire. *Königin Luise* was only lightly armed and offered little resistance. When her efforts to escape into neutral waters, and to draw the British ships onto her minefield were unavailing, Commander Biermann gave the order to scuttle her. At 12:22, on fire amidships and with smoke and steam pouring from her, *Königin Luise* rolled over to port and sank. 56 of a crew of 130 were rescued by *Amphion*.

Returning to Harwich, *Amphion* then sighted another ship of the same appearance and colours as *Königin Luise* but this one was flying an enormous German flag. The destroyers opened fire. Captain Fox recognised her as a genuine Great Eastern Railway steamer and signalled to cease fire; at the same time, the vessel hauled down the German colours and raised the red ensign. She was the *St. Petersburg*, flying the German flag because she was carrying the German ambassador Prince Lichnowsky and his staff to neutral Holland. Her identity and mission established, she was allowed to proceed.

At 06:45 hours on 6 August *Amphion* struck one of the mines laid by the *Königin Luise*. It exploded just beside the forebridge and broke the ship's back. The explosion practically destroyed the bridge; all the occupants, including Captain Fox, were badly burnt, and smoke and flame poured from the slits in the conning tower. All the focsle gun crews were killed, as were many men on the forward mess decks, where the hands were having breakfast. Of the 21 German prisoners in the forward compartment, all but one were killed. Despite his injuries Captain Fox took charge. The ship was well down by the bows and attempts to extinguish the raging fires failed. Abandon ship was ordered. As most of *Amphion's* boats had been destroyed, the destroyers sent their boats to rescue the crew. There was no confusion or panic; the survivors fell in on deck and, within twenty minutes of the first explosion, all survivors were aboard the destroyers.

Unfortunately, although *Amphion's* engines had been stopped, she still had way on, and at 07:03 hours, just as the last boatload of survivors had been taken off, she struck a second mine. Her magazine detonated in a huge cloud of pale yellow smoke and the fore-part of the ship was completely disintegrated, showering the attending destroyers with debris. One 4 inch shell fell on board the *Lark*, killing two of *Amphion's* men and a German prisoner. *Amphion* then suddenly slid astern and sank at 07:05. One officer and 150 men were lost.'

Merrett was among those killed, the first British casualties of the Great War, and he is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

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Family Group:

Three: Officer's Steward 3rd Class T. N. Frost, 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

1914-15 Star (L4236. T. N. Frost. O.S.3, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (L4236 T. N. Frost. O.S.3 R.N.); Memorial Plaque (Thomas Norman Frost) *good very fine*

Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**Thomas Frost**) in fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* (5) £300-£400

Thomas Norman Frost was born at St Budeaux, Plymouth, Devon, on 10 January 1897. His Father, Thomas Frost, was employed as a Skilled Labourer at the Royal Naval Ordnance Depot, Bull Point, Plymouth, and received the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement. Frost junior attested for the Royal Navy on 25 February 1913 and joined H.M.S. *Amphion* on 2 April 1913, when the ship first commissioned. He was still serving in her at the start of the Great War, and was killed in action on 6 August 1914 when *Amphion* struck a mine off the Thames estuary and sank with the loss of 132 men killed. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.



Seven: **Captain T. H. Johnson, Canadian Corps of Military Staff Clerks, late Lincolnshire Regiment, 7th Hussars, 8th Hussars, and Lord Strathcona's Horse, who was taken Prisoner of War in March 1918**

1914-15 Star (24257 Pte. H. Johnson. 7th Hrs); British War and Victory Medals (24257 Pte. H. Johnson. 8-Hrs.); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, without clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, these both privately engraved 'Capt. T. H. Johnson'; Permanent Forces of the Empire L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (Q.M.S. (W.O. II) T. H. Johnson C.M.S.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (W.O. Cl. II (QMS) T. H. Johnson CMSC) *the Great War awards very fine, the rest better (7)* £600-£800



Thomas Henry 'Harry' Johnson was born at Emo, Port Arlington, Ireland in 1885 and served in the 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment from 1904 to 1907. Following the outbreak of the Great War he joined the Corps of Hussars, and served initially with the 8th Hussars on the Western Front from 17 October 1915, before transferring to the 7th Hussars, and was captured and taken prisoner of war on 22 March 1918, on the second day of the German Spring Offensive, being held at Munster P.O.W. Camp, Germany.

Following the Great War Johnson emigrated to Canada joining 'A' Squadron Lord Strathcona's Horse in 1921, and the Corps of Military Staff Clerks in 1922. During the Second World War he was commissioned Lieutenant, C.M.S.C., on 1 June 1942, and Captain on 1 June 1943. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal per General Order 348 of 1945. He was placed on the retired list as medically unfit, on 12 February 1945, and discharged from the C.M.S.C., Lord Strathcona's Horse, with the rank of Captain. He died at Victoria, British Columbia, on 30 January 1967.

Sold with a portrait photograph of the recipient, and extensive paperwork, ephemera, and copied research.

214 Family Group:

Three: **Private W. Hope, 18th Hussars, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 28 January 1916**

1914-15 Star (28065 Pte. W. Hope, 18th. Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (28065 Pte. W. Hope. 18-Hrs.); memorial Plaque (William Hope) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: **Driver J. Hope, Royal Engineers**

British War and Victory Medals (3190 Dvr. J. Hope. R.E.) *nearly extremely fine (6)*

£140-£180

William Hope was born in Alnwick, Northumberland, on 1895 and attested for the 18th Hussars. He served with them as part of the Dismounted Cavalry Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 June 1915, and was killed in action in the trenches at Vermelles on 28 January 1916. He is buried in Quarry Cemetery, Vermelles, France.

Sold with copied research.

215 Nine: **Warrant Officer Class I J. Fyfe, Royal Field Artillery**

1914-15 Star (356 Gnr: J. Fyfe. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (356 Gnr. J. Fyfe. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1052167 Sjt. J. Fyfe. R.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 3rd issue (1052167 W.O. Cl.1. J. Fyfe. R.A.) *contact marks, nearly very fine and better (9)*

£240-£280

James Fyfe attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 October 1915. He was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal per Army Order 98 of 1953.

216 Three: **Lance-Corporal W. Bailey, Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 3 May 1917**

1914-15 Star (11619 Pte. W. Bailey. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-11619 Pte. W. Bailey. R. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (William Bailey) in card envelope, *good very fine (4)*

£120-£160

William Bailey was born in Burslam, Staffordshire, in 1884 and attested there for the Royal Fusiliers. He served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 3 May 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

x217 Family group:

Pair: **Private G. Attwood, 12th (Service) Battalion (Bristol), Gloucestershire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 3 September 1916**

1914-15 Star (20054 Pte G. Attwood. Glouc. R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (20054 Pte. G. Attwood. Glouc. R.); Memorial Plaque (George Attwood) last in card envelope of issue, *good very fine*

1914-15 Star (**406902 Pte M. Attwood. 4/Can: Mtd: Rif:**) *nearly extremely fine (4)*

£100-£140

George Attwood was born in 1882, and was the son of Mr and Mrs J. Attwood of Bristol, both of whom were deceased by the time of the Great War. He emigrated to Canada with his younger brother Morely, and resided in Ontario. Attwood returned to the UK to visit family before the outbreak of the Great War, and was then unable to return. As a consequence he enlisted in the British Army, and served with the 12th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 3 September 1916. Private Attwood is commemorated on the Thiépval Memorial.

Morely Abraham Attwood was the younger brother of the above, and was born in 1893. He served during the Great War with the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 2 June 1916. Private Attwood is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

Sold with photographic images of recipients.

218 Four: **Private W. J. Joyce, Essex Regiment, later Royal Engineers, Royal Signals, and Indian Unattached List**

1914-15 Star (1980 Pte. W. J. Joyce, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (1980 Pte. W. J. Joyce. Essex R.); India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (313915 Spr W. F. [sic] Joyce. F. Dvl. Signals.) court mounted for display, *contact marks and edge bruising, generally nearly very fine (4)*

£160-£200

Walter J. Joyce's medal index card confirms that he served as Private No. 1980, in the Essex Regiment; Sapper Nos. 400059, 531767 and 313915 in the Royal Engineers; Signaller No. 1854119 in the Royal Signals; and No. 2611, Indian Unattached List.

219 *Three:* **Private R. Shaw, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 28 September 1916**

1914-15 Star (11204 Pte. R. Shaw. L. N. Lan: R); British War and Victory Medals (11204 Pte. R. Shaw. L. N. Lan. R) *edge bruise to VM, contact marks, very fine*

Three: **Sergeant W. E. Brown, York and Lancaster Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 20 June 1916**

1914-15 Star (15481 Pte. W. E. Brown. York: & Lanc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (15481 Sgt. W. E. Brown. Y. & L. R.) *slight edge dig to BWM, some verdigris to VM, otherwise very fine (6)* £100-£140

Robert Shaw was born in Liverpool, where he attested into the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. He served during the Great War with the 6th Battalion, landing at Cape Helles, Gallipoli on 5 July 1915. He later served with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front, where he died of wounds received on the Somme, on 28 September 1916. He is buried in Derancourt Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

Walter Edward Brown was born in Giggleswick, Skipton, Yorkshire and attested into the York and Lancaster Regiment for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front with the 9th Battalion from 28 August 1915. Appointed Sergeant, he was killed in action on 20 June 1916. He is buried in Albert Communal Cemetery, France.

220 *Three:* **Private G. W. Argent, Royal West Kent Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 7 March 1916**

1914-15 Star (G-9660. Pte. G. W. Argent. R.W. Kent. R.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-9660 Pte. G. W. Argent. R.W. Kent R.); Memorial Plaque (George William Argent) *good very fine (4)* £100-£140

George William Argent was born in Bethnal Green, London, and attested for the Royal West Kent Regiment at Stratford, Essex. He served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 December 1915, and was killed in action on 7 March 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial.

x221 *Four:* **Captain J. T. Peareth, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, later Gordon Highlanders**

1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. T. Peareth. A. & S. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. T. Peareth.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Capt. J. T. Peareth, Gordons.) *generally nearly very fine or better (4)* £100-£140

John Twisden Peareth was born in Bricket Wood, Hertfordshire in October 1878. He was the son of H. J. Peareth of Pitnacree, Ballinluig, Perthshire, Scotland. Peareth served during the Second Boer War as a Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry (entitled to Q.S.A. with 'Cape Colony', 'Orange Free State' and 'South Africa 1901' clasps). He joined the Cape Mounted Police in 1904, and subsequently emigrated to Canada where he was employed as a Law Clerk. Peareth served as a Sergeant in the 34th Fort Garry Horse prior to the Great War, and then transferred to the 6th Battalion, Canadian Infantry. Upon his arrival with the latter in England, Peareth was commissioned into the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and served with them in the French theatre of war from September 1915.

Peareth served with the 11th (Service) Battalion before transferring to the Gordon Highlanders and serving with them on the North West Frontier. Captain Peareth returned to Canada, where he resumed employment with Messrs Musson, Allan, Laird and Davis, Barristers and Solicitors of Winnipeg, and died in Selkirk, Manitoba in December 1958.

222 *Four:* **Warrant Officer Class II H. C. Noons, Army Service Corps**

1914-15 Star (T1-5093 Sgt. H. C. Noons. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (T1-5093 W.O. Cl. 2 H. C. Noons. A.S.C.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze palm emblem on riband, *very fine (4)* £60-£80

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 25 November 1918.

Herbert Charles Noons was born in Southwark, London, in April 1890 and served with the Army Service Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 July 1915. Awarded the French Croix de Guerre, he was discharged to the Reserve on 19 April 1919, and died in Bermondsey in August 1933.

Sold with copied research.

223 Three: **Mabel M. K. Harre, Voluntary Aid Detachment**

1914-15 Star (M. M. K. Harre. V.A.D.); British War and Victory Medals (M. M. K. Harre. V.A.D.) *good very fine* (3) £100-£140

Mabel Mary Kendall Harre was born in 1878 in Spalding Lincolnshire, daughter of the Reverend Alfred Harre, a Church of England vicar. According to her British Red Cross cards, her permanent address was Binstead Rectory, Arundel, Sussex, and that she served in France as a nurse from 20 November 1915 to 21 May 1916, and again from 20 April to 5 November, 1917. In the 1939 register she is shown as an Assistant Commandant of Sussex Red Cross, and is on the Assistant Nurses roll for 1947-48. She died in 1968, aged 90.

Sold with copied research.

x224 Six: **Captain M. A. Cassidy, British Red Cross Society**

1914-15 Star (M. A. Cassidy. B.R.C. & St. J.J.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. M. A. Cassidy.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; **Belgium, Kingdom**, King Albert Medal, with Humanity ribbon, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £100-£140

Maurice Alan Cassidy served in France with the British Red Cross Society from 3 December 1914, and was engaged in tending Belgian wounded.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card.

225 Four: **Major L. W. N. White, 3-10 Baluch Regiment, Indian Army, late Natal Carbineers, Leinster Regiment and 113rd Infantry, who was Mentioned in Despatches as Intelligence Officer, Mandalay Area in the Burma Campaign 1930-32**

1914-15 Star (Pte. L. W. N. White 2nd M.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. L. W. N. White.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. L. W. N. White. 3-10 Baluch R.) mounted as worn, *the first three polished and contact marked, hence good very fine, the last better* (4) £300-£400

Luke William Newbold White was born 30 June 1894. His Great War medal index card confirms service as Trooper with 2nd Battalion, Natal Carbineers; the Leinster Regiment; and the 113rd Infantry, Indian Army. Remaining in the Army, he was advanced Captain and was Mentioned in Despatches for distinguished services rendered in connection with the operations in Burma, during the period December, 1930 to March, 1932 as Intelligence Officer, Mandalay Military Area (*London Gazette* 20 December 1932). Promoted Major, whilst serving with the 3-10th Baluch Regiment in India, he was dismissed the service by sentence of a General Court Martial on 28 April 1942.

x226 Three: **Private A. W. Sheen, Canadian Mounted Rifles and 2nd Canadian Tunnelling Company, who died of suffocation when a fire broke out in one of the galleries of a mine at Mount Sorrel, 14 February 1917**

1914-15 Star (118044 Pte A. W. Sheen. 3/Can: Mtd: Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (118044 Pte. A. W. Sheen. 1-C.M.R.) *2nd initial officially corrected on BWM, generally good very fine* (3) £80-£120

Alfred William Sheen was born in Richmond Barracks, Dublin, Ireland in October 1879. He was a coal miner prior to the war, having also served with the Royal Engineers. Sheen served with the 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles, before being attached to the 2nd Canadian Tunnelling Company. Private Sheen was killed on the Western Front, when he died from suffocation as a result of a fire breaking out in one of the galleries of a mine at Mount Sorrel, about 10.40pm, 14 February 1917. He is buried in Maple Copse Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

x227 Three: **Private S. C. White, 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, late 9th Mississauga Horse, wounded and taken prisoner of war on the Western Front, June 1916**

1914-15 Star (109676 Pte S. C. White. 4/Can: Mtd: Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (109676 Pte. S. C. White. 4-C.M.R.) mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (3) £50-£70

Sydney Charles White was born in Bampton, Oxfordshire in May 1894. He initially served as a Trooper with the 9th Mississauga Horse, before transferring to the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. White served with the latter on the Western Front, and was wounded and taken prisoner of war, between 2 and 6 June 1916. He was interned at Aachen, and released in December 1918.

x228 *Three:* **Private R. Crook, 10th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was gassed, wounded in the right thigh and taken prisoner of war at Ypres, 22 April 1915**

1914-15 Star (19703 Pte R. Crook. 10/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (19703 Pte. R. Crook. 10-Can. Inf.) with portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, *minor edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine or better*

British War Medal 1914-20 (2) **(153057 Pte. W. Morrison. 43-Can. Inf; 567 Spr. F. H. Irvine. C.E.)** *generally good very fine (5)* £80-£120

Robert Crook was born in Galleta, Ontario, Canada in September 1880. He served during the Great War with the 10th Battalion (Canadians), Canadian Infantry and was gassed, wounded in the right thigh and taken prisoner of war at Ypres, 22 April 1915. He was interred at Munster and Friedrichsfeld, Germany.

William Morrison was born in Kintore, Aberdeenshire, Scotland in September 1892. He served during the Great War with the 43rd Battalion (Cameron Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry and was wounded and taken prisoner of war when the battalion were making an assault on Regina trench, 8 October 1916. Private Morrison died two days later, and is buried in Flesquieres Hill British Cemetery, Nord, France.

x229 *Three:* **Private P. Johnson [M.M.], 10th Battalion (Canadians), Canadian Infantry, who was wounded and then died of illness, 13 October 1918**

1914-15 Star (19736 Pte. P. Johnson. 10/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (19736 Pte. P. Johnson. 10-Can. Inf.) mounted for display, *good very fine (3)* £70-£90

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 September 1918.

Percy Johnson was born in Mareham le Fen, Lincolnshire in November 1890. He served during the Great War with the 10th Battalion (Canadians), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Johnson was wounded in action around Arleux, and died of Lobar Pneumonia at No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, 13 October 1918. Private Johnson is buried in Duisans British Cemetery, Etrun, France.

x230 *Three:* **Private G. McEldownie, 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry, who was taken prisoner of war on the Western Front, 24 April 1915**

1914-15 Star (24736 Pte B. McEldowne. 13/Can: Inf.); British War 1914-20 (24736 Pte. B. McEldowne. [sic] 13-Can. Inf.) 'Mc' of surname corrected; Victory Medal 1914-19 (24736 Pte. B. Maceldowne. [sic] 13-Can. Inf.) *silvered, very fine*

Three: **Private S. Hardman, 3rd Battalion (Toronto Regiment), Canadian Infantry, who was wounded and taken prisoner of war at Ypres 25 April 1915**

1914-15 Star (18819 Pte S. Hardman. 3/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (18819 Pte. S. Hardman. 3-Can. Inf.) *generally very fine or better (6)* £100-£140

George McEldownie [sic] was born in Greenock Scotland in July 1888. He served during the Great War with the 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry and was taken prisoner of war on the Western Front, 24 April 1915. McEldownie was interned at Göttingen.

Samuel Hardman was born in Manchester, Lancashire in March 1890. He served during the Great War with the 3rd Battalion (Toronto Regiment), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Hardman was wounded and taken prisoner of war at Ypres, 25 April 1915. He was interned at Giessen and Magdeburg, being repatriated in January 1919.

x231 *Pair:* **Lieutenant D. H. C. Munro, 29th Battalion (Vancouver), Canadian Infantry, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 4 May 1916**

1914-15 Star (Lieut. D. H. C. Munro. 29/Can: Inf.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. D. H. C. Munro.); Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (Lieut. D. H. C. Munro) last in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £200-£300

David Henry Carmichael Munro was born in Tiverton, Devon in February 1885. He was the son of Mr and Mrs D. C. Munro of 'The Chestnuts', Lindfield, Sussex, and was educated at Shrewsbury School. Munro served during the Great War with the 29th Battalion (Vancouver), Canadian Infantry died of wounds on the Western Front, 4 May 1916:

'While in charge of a working party near Dickebusch, on the morning of April 30th 1916, he was struck in the back by shrapnel. His wounds were dressed and he was taken to No. 10 Casualty Clearing Station, where he died four days later.'

Lieutenant Munro is buried in Reninghelst New Military Cemetery, Belgium.

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

232 *Three:* **Sergeant L. Avery, Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force**

1914-15 Star (T. Sjt. L. Avery. Nig. R.); British War and Victory Medals (T. Sjt. L. Avery. Nig. R.), mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

Leonard Avery served as a Temporary Sergeant with the Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force during the Great War from 8 September 1914 to 29 September 1915, being invalided out on the latter date.

Sold with the recipient's Certificate of Discharge and two related Colonial Office letters; a large quantity of contemporary postcards showing West African life; the recipient's hand-written account of his homeward journey from Cameroon to the U.K., August to September 1915; and a colourful fez.

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Three: Captain Henry E. Wall, Royal Naval Reserve, holder of the Lloyd's silver Medal for Saving Life, the Shipwrecked Mariners Society Medal, the Emile Robins Award, and a gold medal from the Canadian Government

British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. H. E. Wall. R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal (Henry E. Wall.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. H. E. Wall. R.N.R.) *good very fine (3)* £180-£220

Henry Edwin Wall was born in Devonport in 1877, and commenced working as a reader's assistant with *The Western Daily Mercury* newspaper. The job was not to his taste and he obtained a seagoing apprenticeship. He was lucky to survive his first voyage, aged 16 years, on the barque *Cumbrian* (sailing ship) when with two anchors down, she was being dragged to the shore. The rescue rocket apparatus was deployed (one newspaper article states he was rescued by the apparatus, another that he remained on the ship). A tug attended in time to rescue the ship from being wrecked.

He served for 5 years on the *Cumbrian* and achieved the rank of 2nd mate before transferring to steam vessels. In 1901 he secured his Master's Ticket and was serving on the *Mira* (steel four-masted steamer, built 1901).

On 15 December 1902, the *Mira* was in the North Atlantic, off the Newfoundland Banks, the weather was bad with a moderate gale blowing and a heavy beam sea running. The *J. N. Wylde* (Canadian schooner) was sighted flying her ensign upside down (the international signal of distress), and on closing it was observed that the top mast and all sail was gone, as was the bowsprit. Her Captain signalled that they were in a bad way with the ship leaking badly, pumps choked, crew crippled and they wished to be taken off.

A life boat from the *Mira* was lowered being skippered by Wall and manned by five of the crew. After several attempts they managed to take off the crew of nine, the master and his wife (and cat). The conditions were so rough and dangerous it took four and a half hours to make three journeys to get all the crew off, some of whom were suffering from frostbite. The rescue lifeboat took some heavy knocks in the process and the *Mira's* second life boat was standing by in case the rescue boat required rescuing.

Due to the condition of the *J. N. Wylde*, it was decided to sink her as she was a danger to shipping. Wall returned to the derelict ship, boarded and managed to set it alight to sink the ship.

As a result of the rescue effort Captain Hill was awarded the Lloyds Silver Life Saving Medal (1903), The Shipwrecked Mariners Society Medal, the Emile Robins Award for the most meritorious rescue for the year, and also received a gold medal from the Canadian Government. The other members of the boat crew received bronze medals.

Shortly after this he was employed by the Great Western Railway Marine Department (Plymouth), mail and passenger service, commanding the tenders *Cheshire*, *Sir Richard Grenville*, *Sir Walter Raleigh* and *Sir Francis Drake*. He finished as Dockmaster at Plymouth after working for the company some 35 years and retired in 1938.

During the Great War, the G.W.R. tenders were employed in the examination service and he captained the *Atalanta III* which was equipped with powerful salvage pumps.

Based at the Isles of Scilly they assisted damaged ships that had been torpedoed or mined. Due to the nature of the work Wall was appointed to a temporary commission as a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy Reserve from June 1917 to March 1920. The *Atalanta III* was involved in the attempted rescue/salvage of the 'Q' ship *Dunraven* which even though torpedoed was attempting to lure the U boat to the surface. Captain Wall died in March 1939.

Sold with copied research including R.N.R service record, Great Western Railway Employment Records, 1911 census, 1st mate certificate and various newspaper articles.

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Pair: Lieutenant-Commander W. I. Mason, Royal Naval Reserve and Mercantile Marine, who served as Master of the S.S. Clan Graham, which was twice attacked by an enemy submarine during the Great War, for which he received a King's Commendation and was also awarded the Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Service

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (William I. Mason.) in named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £100-£140

William Isaac Mason was born at Kirkby-in-Furness, Lancashire, in 1878 and served during the Great War as Master of the Clan Line S.S. *Clan Graham* - she was attacked by an enemy submarine by gunfire in the Mediterranean on 26 May 1917, and was torpedoed by another submarine in the Mediterranean on 4 March 1918, but on both occasions Mason managed to get the ship to port. For his skill in doing so Captain Mason was awarded the Lloyds Medal for Meritorious Service in silver. As a Lieutenant-Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve, Mason's name was amongst those having been brought to notice of the King, having received an expression of commendation for their services (*London Gazette* 29 November 1918). He was awarded the Royal Naval Reserve Officers Decoration in 1923 (*London Gazette* 1 March 1923, and was granted the rank of Commander on retirement.

Sold with original named Board of Trade 'Authority to wear War Medals for the Mercantile Marine'; original letter from the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, to Lt. Commander W. I. Mason, R.N.R.; and copied research.

235

Three: Petty Officer H. Rice, Royal Navy

British War and Victory Medals (150839 H. Rice. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (150839 Henry Rice, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M. S. Nelson.) *very fine (3)* £70-£90

Henry Rice was born in Holborn, Middlesex, on 13 February 1874 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 13 August 1889. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 21 October 1903, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 25 February 1907. He was shore pensioned on 12 February 1914, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day, before being recalled for War Service on 2 August 1914, serving in H.M.S. *Excellent* from 22 July 1916, and later in the Armed Boarding Vessel S.S. *Peel Castle*. He was shore pensioned on 25 February 1919.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

236 *Pair:* **Able Seaman R. J. Nicklen, Royal Navy, who was tragically drowned at Yalta on 22 September 1919, when serving in H.M.S. *Caradoc* during the Allied Intervention in South Russia in support of anti Bolshevik White Russian Forces**

British War and Victory Medals (J.45235 R. J. Nicklen. A.B. R.N.) *good very fine*

Pair: **Private F. Simpson, Yorkshire Regiment, who died of wounds received in Italy during the Battle of the Asiago Plateau in June 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (28157 Pte. F. Simpson. York. R.) *nearly extremely fine (4)*

£80-£100

Reginald James Nicklen was born at Salisbury, Wiltshire, on 6 April 1900 and commenced naval service as Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 15 October 1915. He was advanced to Boy 1st Class, on 21 June 1916 and was posted to H.M.S. *Agamemnon* on 24 June 1916, then to H.M.S. *Duncan*, H.M.S. *Victory II*, and H.M.S. *Caradoc*, being appointed Ordinary Seaman on 20 September 1917, and Able Seaman on 27 June 1918. He was tragically drowned and 'discharged dead', at Yalta, South Russia, from H.M.S. *Caradoc*, aged 19 on 22 September 1919. He is buried in the Yalta Russian Cemetery, and is commemorated by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission on the Haidar Pasha Memorial.

Fred Simpson was born at Thornaby-on-Tees in 1888, and was a resident of Stockton-on-Tees. He served with the 9th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment during the Great War and died of wounds in Italy, aged 30, on 27 June 1918. He is buried in Staglieno Cemetery, Genoa, Italy.

237 *Pair:* **Signaller B. F. Sanderson, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**

British War and Victory Medals (B.Z. 10344 B. F. Sanderson. Sig. R.N.V.R.) *very fine*

Memorial Plaque (**Arthur James Payne**) *traces of verdigris with slight casting residue to reverse, otherwise very fine (3)* *£70-£90*

Arthur James Payne served as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Good Hope* during the Great War and was killed in action at the Battle of Coronel on 1 November 1914. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

x238 *Five:* **Gunner J. W. Carter, Royal Marine Artillery, Later Royal Marines Police**

British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 15194 Gr. J. W. Carter.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., 3rd issue, coinage head (Ch. 23994 J. W. Carter. Mne. R.M.) *contact marks to G.V.R. awards, nearly very fine or better (5)* *£70-£90*

John William Carter was born in Downham, Norfolk, on 25 June 1898, and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery on 10 October 1916. Promoted Gunner on 9 June 1917, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 29 November 1931. He was discharged on 9 October 1937, after 21 years' service, and subsequently enlisted in the Royal Marines Police, serving with them during the Second World War.

Sold with copied record of service.

239 *Pair:* **Trooper B. L. Bell, Household Battalion and Guards Machine Gun Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (2799 Tpr. B. L. Bell. Household Bn.) *good very fine (2)*

£60-£80

Bertie Leonard Bell was born in Honingham, Norfolk, on 10 February 1897 and attested for the Household Battalion on 2 March 1916. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front, before transferring to the Guards Machine Gun Regiment, and was discharged due to wounds on 2 November 1918, being awarded a Silver War Badge no. B48,469. He died in East Dereham, Norfolk, in September 1981.

Sold with a Household Cavalry Battalion cap badge; a Guards Machine Gun Corps cap badge; and copied research.

240 *Pair:* **Second Lieutenant H. W. E. Ainley, Royal Field Artillery, who died on the Western Front on 4 February 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. W. E. Ainley); Memorial Plaque (Hefford William Ernest Ainley), all mounted with a Royal Artillery badge in a fine-quality leather display frame, *extremely fine (3)* *£240-£280*

Hefford William Ernest Ainley, a native of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery on 25 July 1915 and served with 'D' Battery, 168th Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front. He died on 4 February 1917, from injuries sustained as a result of a fire in his bivouac on the night of 2-3 February, and is buried in Puchevillers British Cemetery, France.

Sold with the recipient's Commission Document, dated 8 October 1915; War Office letter regarding the recipient's death; and correspondence regarding the recipient's grave.

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- 241** *Three:* **Private H. Townley, Royal Artillery, later Great India Peninsula Railway Regiment**
 British War and Victory Medals (77140 Dvr. H. Townley. R.A.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India (Pte. H. Townley, 1 G.I.P. Ry. R. A.F. l.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £60-£80
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- 242** *Five:* **Captain B. L. Rigden, Cornwall (Fortress) Engineers and 130th Field Company Royal Engineers, who was taken Prisoner of War in France; was wounded by gun shot in North Russia; and was Mentioned in Despatches for his services with the Military Works Department in Mesopotamia**
 British War and Victory Medals (Capt. B. L. Rigden.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (B. L. Rigden.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *the first three sometime lacquered, generally very fin and better (5)* £240-£280
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 9 September 1921:
 'In recognition of distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force.'
Bernard Loveless Rigden was born in 1892, and resided at Canterbury, Kent. He enlisted as a Sapper into the Royal Engineers and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, No. 3 Works Company, Cornwall (Fortress) Engineers on 7 May 1915. He was serving with 130th Field Company R.E., in France when he was captured and taken prisoner of war on 17 April 1918, and was repatriated on 13 December 1918. He subsequently served with the North Russian Expeditionary Force, and was wounded by gun shot to the Right foot in July 1919, being admitted to No. 82 Casualty Clearing Station, Bakharitza, North Russia. He relinquished his commission from the Cornwall (Fortress) Engineers on 30 September 1921.
 Rigden subsequently served in Mesopotamia attached to the Military Works Department, and for his services he was Mentioned in Despatches. He was again commissioned in the Second World War, to be Lieutenant on 24 May 1940, and was promoted temporary Captain on 1 March 1942. He died in Faversham, Kent, on 1 May 1961.
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- 243** *Pair:* **Private J. F. Lester, Royal Warwickshire Regiment**
 British War and Victory Medals (25093 Pte. J. F. Lester. R. War. R.) *very fine*
Pair: **Sergeant H. L. Hall, Monmouthshire Regiment**
 British War and Victory Medals (268353Sjt. H. L. Hall. Monmouth. R.) *very fine (4)* £60-£80
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- 244** *Three:* **Private R. Norton, East Yorkshire Regiment**
 British War and Victory Medals (3-8412 Pte. R. Norton. North'd Fus.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (59584 Pte. R. Norton. E. York. R.) *edge bruising to BWM, nearly very fine (3)* £70-£90
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- 245** *Pair:* **Private R. H. Dobinson, Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 14 August 1917**
 British War and Victory Medals (18582 Pte. R. H. Dobinson. York. R.) *some slight edge digs, otherwise very fine*
Pair: **Private A. Allen, West Riding Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 14 September 1916**
 British War and Victory Medals (18809 Pte. A. Allen. W. Rid. R.) *some staining, very fine*
Pair: **Private E. G. Williams, Wiltshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 24 March 1918**
 British War and Victory Medals (15033 Pte. E. G. Williams. Wilts. R.) *some scratches, otherwise good very fine (6)* £120-£160
Robert Henry Dobinson was born in Escombe, Bishop Auckland, County Durham and attested into the Yorkshire Regiment for service during the Great War. He served with the 6th Battalion at Gallipoli from 28 September 1915 and saw later service with the 9th Battalion on the Western Front, where he was killed in action on 14 August 1917. He is buried in Wimereux Communal Cemetery, France.
Arthur Allen was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, and attested into the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry for service during the Great War. He transferred to the West Riding Regiment and served on the Western Front with the 9th Battalion, where he was killed in action on the Somme, on 4 September 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
Ernest George Williams was born in Aston, Warwickshire and attested into the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry for service during the Great War. He transferred to the Wiltshire Regiment, serving on both the Western Front and in the Balkans theatre with the 7th Battalion. Returning to the Western Front with the 1st Battalion, he was killed in action on 24 March 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.
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- 246** *Four:* **Private J. Want, Royal West Kent Regiment**
 British War and Victory Medals (TF-240204 Pte. J. Want. R.W. Kent R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1498 Pte. J. Want. R.W. Kent R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (240204 Pte. J. Want. R.W. Kent R.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £200-£240
James Want attested for the Royal West Kent Regiment in late 1912, and served for most of the Great War in India and Mesopotamia. He saw further service on the North West Frontier in 1919 as part of the 17th Special Battalion, that briefly mutinied on 23 August 1919.
 Sold with copied medal index card, medal roll extracts, and other research.

247 *Pair:* **Private A. A. Hill, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was wounded and taken Prisoner of War at Cambrai on 27 March 1918 during the German Spring Offensive, and died of his wounds in Germany on 16 November 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (R-33532 Pte. A. A. Hill. K.R. Rif. C.) both in *crushed* card boxes of issue; Memorial Plaque (Albert Arthur Hill) in card envelope and outer transmission envelope, addressed to 'Mrs. A. Hill, 128 Leathwa..., Battersea, S.W.', *nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140

Albert Arthur Hill was born in Lewisham on 21 October 1897 and attested for the 20th Training Battalion whilst still under-age. Subsequently posted to the Rifle Brigade and then to the King's Royal Rifle Corps, he served with the 12th Battalion, K.R.R.C. during the Great War on the Western Front, and was wounded and taken Prisoner of War at Cambrai on 27 March 1918. He died of his wounds in Germany on 16 November 1918, five days after the Armistice, and is buried in Berlin South-Western Cemetery, Germany.

Sold with copied research.

248 *Pair:* **Private A. G. Cann, 9th Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who was taken prisoner at Beline Brei, on 29 March 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (49271 Pte. A. G. Cann. Manch. R.) in named card box of issue with original torn envelope, *very fine (2)* £50-£70

Alfred George Cann attested for the Manchester Regiment and served with the 1st/9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was taken prisoner of War at Beline Brei on 29 March 1918, and held in Güstrow prisoner of war camp, Germany.

Sold together with original Buckingham Palace facsimile letter from H. M. King George V dated 1918, sent to returned prisoners of war.

x249 *Pair:* **Private F. G. Fogwill, Connaught Rangers**

British War and Victory Medals (6318 Pte. F. G. Fogwill, Conn. Rang.) in *somewhat crushed* card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £40-£50

x250 *Pair:* **Private W. F. Tarleton, Tank Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (313444 Pte. W. F. Tarleton. Tank Corps.) with forwarding slip and registered packet, *extremely fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**Capt. W. B. Young. R.A.F.; Lieut. V. R. Blundell.; 11309 Sjt. A. E. Jack. K.R. Rif. C.**) number and rank corrected on the last; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, unnamed; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, unnamed, these last two mounted as a pair; Africa Service Medal (**242003 F. R. Van Der. Veen**) *the last nearly very fine, otherwise good very fine or better (8)* £50-£70

251 *Pair:* **Private W. Joyce, 30th Battalion, London Regiment, later Labour Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (89745 Pte. W. Joyce. 30-Lond. R.) *good very fine, rare to unit (2)* £80-£100

The 30th Battalion, London Regiment did not serve overseas as a battalion.

William Joyce attested for the 30th Battalion, London Regiment, and subsequently served overseas during the Great War as Private 626625 in the Labour Corps. His British War and Victory Medals were both issued from the Labour Corps medal roll, but a lack of annotation on his Medal Index Card has seen his medals named to the London Regiment.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and medal roll extracts.

252 *Three:* **Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class C. W. Carter, Army Chaplains' Department, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches**

British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Rev. C. W. Carter.); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Kurdistan, Iraq, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Rev. C. W. Carter.) *light contact marks, better than very fine (3)* £300-£400

Cyril Wallis Carter was born on 17 February 1888 and was educated at Westminster School and King's College, London. He was ordained into Holy Orders and was appointed Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class on 5 April 1918. He served during the latter stages of the Great War in Egypt, landing there in July 1918, serving in that theatre until 12 January 1919. He subsequently served with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, earning the General Service Medal with clasps for Iraq and Kurdistan. For his services he was Mentioned in both General Allenby's Despatch (*London Gazette* 5 March 1919), and in General Haldane's Despatch (*London Gazette* 9 September 1921).

253 *Pair:* **Staff Nurse M. A. Brown, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve**

British War and Victory Medals (S/Nurse M. A. Brown) with named lid from card box of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £60-£80

Mary Ann Brown was born in about 1894 and probably lived at Darnall, Sheffield. She embarked for France on 23 April 1918, having served at Southwark Military Hospital. She served at No. 6 General Hospital and Nos. 29 and 18 Casualty Clearing Stations. In 1922 she married Horace Gramshaw Payne Ovenden, R.A.F., whose medals sold in these rooms on 19 June 2013.

Sold with copied research.

254 Pair: **Staff Nurse I. M. Buck, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve**

British War and Victory Medals (S. Nurse I. M. Buck.) together with the recipient's Q.A.I.M.N.S.R. silver cape badge, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-£100

Isabel/Isabella Buck was born in Haggerston, London, in 1883. She served in Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve at the London Hospital and on temporary duties on the Hospital Ships *Wandilla* and *Llandoverly Castle* from 31 August 1916, before going out to Salonika from 15 July 1917, where she served in No. 42 General Hospital. However, having succumbed to sandfly fever and afterwards contracted dysentery and malaria, she was invalided from Salonika in November 1917. She then underwent a long period of transition to England via various military hospitals. In her continuing service declaration her nearest relative is shown as Lieutenant Ralph Buck, R.A.F. She joined the Nursing register in 1922 (No. 5007) and latterly lived at 'Wandilla', Earlswood Road, Redhill. She died in 1975.

Sold with copied research.

255 Pair: **Acting Forewoman J. G. Balchin, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (2944 A-Fwn. J. G. Balchin. Q.M.A.A.C.) *good very fine* (2) £60-£80

Jessie Grace Balchin was born in 1897 in Islington, London, and served in France as an Acting Forewoman with Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps from 20 September 1917 to 3 March 1919. In 1930 she married Squadron Leader R. G. Gardner, D.S.C., R.A.F. (late R.N.A.S.) who went on to serve in the Second World War (M.I.D.; C.B.E.; promoted to Air Commodore). She died in 1956.

Sold with copied research.

256



Pair: **Worker Isabel Williams, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (24364 Wkr. I. Williams. Q.M.A.A.C.) mounted on card for display with a photograph of the recipient, *very fine* (2) £60-£80

Isabel Williams served as a Worker in France with Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps from 8 March 1918 to 30 June 1919.

Sold with copied medal roll entry.

257 Pair: **Ward Maid R. M. du Boulay, Voluntary Aid Detachment**

British War and Victory Medals (R. M. Du Boulay. V.A.D.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £60-£80

Rhoda Mary du Boulay was born in 1886 at Bembridge, Isle of Wight, daughter of Ernest de Vismes du Boulay, late Captain, Royal Artillery. She served in France, from 7 November 1918 to 1 June 1919, as a 'pantry maid' at the Hostel for Relations, Rouen. The medal roll shows that she was at the Indian Hospital in Alexandria from March to October 1915 but notes "Not then a V.A.D.". She was afterwards at the Hazlewood Red Cross Hospital, Ryde, I.O.W., until 19 June 1916.

Sold with copied research.

258 Pair: **Winifred B. Duckworth, Voluntary Aid Detachment**

British War and Victory Medals (W. B. Duckworth. V.A.D.) together with a B.R.C.S. enamelled badge for Merit and four B.R.C.S. enamelled proficiency badges, all named, *good very fine* (7) £80-£100

Winifred Battersby Duckworth was born in 1874 at Wavertree, Lancashire, the daughter of the successful and wealthy cotton merchant, Joseph Battersby Duckworth. She served with the Voluntary Aid Detachment of the British Red Cross Society in France from 26 June 1916 to 1 March 1918. Two of her brothers also served as officers in the 10th (Liverpool Scottish) Battalion and Machine Gun Corps. In 1939 she was living on her own means in Chelsea, London, and was a member of the Red Cross Reserve (London 22). She died in 1961.

Sold with copied research.

259 *Pair:* **Lieutenant A. D. Napier, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps and Canadian Army Service Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. D. Napier R.A.F.) both in original named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine* (2)

£80-£100

Andrew Dunseith Napier was born in Glasgow on 6 April 1894, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Napier, R.A.M.C. and Elizabeth Napier. At some time he had emigrated to Canada and was employed as a motor engineer and fitter. Following the outbreak of the Great War he attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Valcartier and served in the ranks of the Canadian Army Service Corps as Private No. 37198, and later with the First Canadian Troop Supply Company. He was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps on 5 September 1916; his R.A.F. Officers Service record indicates that he also had service with the 9th Highland Cyclist Battalion. He was promoted Lieutenant in the Technical Branch, Royal Air Force on 2 April 1918, and was employed on aero-engine repair duties, before being transferred to the Unemployed List on 20 September 1919.

Sold with copied research.

260 *Four:* **Captain J. R. P. Finlay, 3rd Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides, sometime attached Malay States Guides**

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. R. P. Finlay.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (Lt. J. R. P. Finlay, 3 Bn. Q.V.O. Cps. of Guides); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, Kurdistan (Lieut. J. R. P. Finlay.) mounted court-style as worn, *nearly very fine* (4)

£400-£500

James Robert Paul Finlay was born on 27 July 1899; joined 10 December 1917; date of first commission, 31 January 1918; appointed to Indian Army, 7 February 1918 (Unattached List); served in Aden, attached to the Malay States Guides, 10 May 1918 to 11 November 1918; Waziristan and Mahsud 1919-21; Iraq (Staff Officer special appointment), cipher officer attached to main intelligence department; Kurdistan 1923; on sick leave 1924; Waziristan District, Staff Officer H.Q., 3 months, 1930; Burma 1932; probably entitled to additional clasps for North West Frontier 1930-31 and Burma 1930-32 but retired from the army before he could be issued with them.

Sold with a file of copied research.

261 *Three:* **Lieutenant C. W. Stark, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1/55th Coke's Rifles, late Royal Army Medical Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. W. Stark.) in named card box of issue; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (Lieut. C. W. Stark. I.A.) in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. C. W. Stark, 183 Hamilton Avenue, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey', *minor contact marks, better than very fine* (3)

£240-£280

C. William Stark served in the ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps as Corporal No. 3115 before receiving a commission in the Indian Army as Second Lieutenant on 4 November 1917. Promoted Lieutenant on 5 November 1918, the medal roll for the G.S.M. indicates service in Persia with 1/55th Coke's Rifles, between September 1918 and April 1919, as Acting Captain. Stark relinquished his commission on 1 September 1921.

x262 *Pair:* **Lieutenant C. P. Steer, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was killed in action on Vimy Ridge, 22 May 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. P. Steer.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Pearman Steer); Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (Lieut. C. P. Steer) *generally nearly very fine or better* (4)

£260-£300

Charles Pearman Steer was born in Hampstead, London in January 1882. He served in the ranks with the 34th Company (Middlesex) Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Second Boer War (entitled to Q.S.A. with 'Cape Colony', 'Orange Free State', 'Transvaal', 'South Africa 1901' and 'South Africa 1902' clasps). Steer was engaged in surveying prior to the Great War, and then served with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles in the French theatre of war from September 1915 (entitled to 1914-15 Star). Steer advanced to Company Sergeant Major in February 1916, and was commissioned Temporary Lieutenant in 'D' Company, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles in January 1917.

Lieutenant Steer was killed in action in positions on Vimy Ridge, 22 May 1917:

'The following week was spent in cleaning up and training, afternoons given over to sports. On the 20th we were moved back up to the Ridge and were set to work digging new defences and putting up wire entanglements. At times our work parties, who were under observation from Lens and Mericourt, were shelled. As a result Lieutenant Steer was killed on the afternoon of the 22nd. The same day, Lieutenant Darcus, with three of his men, who were putting in screw stakes, unknowingly stirred up a buried bomb and were all wounded.' (Regimental History refers)

Lieutenant Steer is buried in Ecoivres Military Cemetery, Mont-St. Eloi, Pas de Calais, France.

Sold with copied research.

x263 *Pair: Private E. O'Shaughnessy, 2nd Battalion (Eastern Ontario Regiment), Canadian Infantry and Canadian Labour Battalion, who was wounded and taken prisoner of war after a trench raid on the Western Front, 25 January 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (633175 Pte. E. O'Shaughnessy. Can. Labr. Bn.) *very fine*

Pair: Gunner P. C. Thurston, Canadian Field Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (1251416. Gnr. P. C. Thurston. C.F.A.) mounted as worn, *generally very fine (4)* £80-£120

Earl O'Shaughnessy was born in Dundas County, Ontario, Canada in April 1897. He initially served with the 154th Battalion, before transferring to the 2nd Battalion (Eastern Ontario Regiment), Canadian Infantry and the Canadian Labour Battalion. O'Shaughnessy was wounded and taken prisoner on 25 January 1918 after an enemy trench raid on the Western Front. He was interned at Limburg an der Lahn, and released 12 December 1918.

Perl Clarence Thurston was born in Mulberry, Kansas U.S.A. in August 1883. He served for 2 years with the Wyoming National Guard, prior to service during the Great War with the 3rd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery (entitled to Silver War Badge). He died in Vernon, Canada in March 1964.

x264 *Pair: Private F. Goyer, 29th Battalion (Vancouver), Canadian Infantry, who was listed as missing presumed killed in action at the St. Eloi Craters, 6 April 1916*

British War and Victory Medals (430973 Pte. F. Goyer. 29-Can. Inf.); Memorial Plaque (Frank Goyer) *good very fine (3)* £80-£100

Frank Goyer was born in Wolverton, Buckinghamshire in April 1880. His sister, as next of kin, is listed as residing in sister, 270 Aurora Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A. Goyer served with the East Yorkshire Regiment for 7 years prior to joining the 102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers. He served during the Great War with the 29th Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front, and was listed as missing presume killed in action at the St. Eloi Craters, 6 April 1916. Private Goyer is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

x265 *Pair: Lance Corporal F. Lambert, 42nd Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry, who was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry as stretcher bearer on the First Day of the Battle of Vimy Ridge, 9 April 1917. He died of wounds on the Western Front, 25 April 1917*

British War and Victory Medals (418129 L. Cpl. F. Lambert. 42-Can. Inf.) *very fine (2)* £140-£180

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 July 1917:

'On April 9th 1917 during the attack on Vimy Ridge. This N.C.O. displayed remarkable coolness and courage in dressing wounded under severe enemy fire. The Regimental Aid Post was moved forward by the Medical Officer to the first objective, and while dressing wounded in the shell holes in this area the Medical Sergeant was sniped and killed. Corporal Lambert carried on his duties and deserves the highest praise for his utter disregard of danger in the discharge of his duties.'

Frank Lambert was born in London, England in October 1896. He served during the Great War the 42nd Battalion, (Royal Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front, and died of wounds at No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station, 25 April 1917.

Lance Corporal Lambert is buried in the Barlin Communal Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

x266 *Pair: Private J. D. Young, 43rd Battalion (Cameron Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry, who was severely gassed in March 1918, invalided to Canada, and died of injuries/illness attributable to service after the war*

British War and Victory Medals (737093 Pte. J. D. Young. 43-Can. Inf.); Memorial Plaque (John Donaldson Young) last in card envelope of issue and contained in remnants of postal envelope addressed to 'Mrs Isabella Young, 23 Backmarsh Road, Rosyth, Dunfermline, Scotland'; Memorial Scroll (Pte. John Donaldson Young Canadian Infantry Bn.); and named Honourable Discharge Certificate; with a leather wallet embossed 'The Merchants Bank of Canada', and a photograph of recipient in uniform annotated 'Yours J. D. Young', *generally good very fine (3)* £120-£160

John Donaldson Young was born in Dunfermline, Scotland in May 1882. He resided at 636 7th Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta, and served for 9 months with 103rd Regiment, Calgary Rifles prior to the Great War. Young served during the Great War with the 43rd Battalion (Cameron Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front, and was invalided to Canada for further medical treatment after being severely gassed in March 1918. He died as a result of injuries/illness attributable to service, 13 April 1929.

x267 *Pair: Sergeant W. Webster, 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (790548 A. Sjt. W. Webster. 47-Can. Inf.) *good very fine or better*

Pair: Private R. Hilton, 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (463925 Pte. R. Hilton. 47-Can. Inf.) *very fine*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (**429610 L. Cpl. J. Waddell. 7-Can. Inf.**) *good very fine (5)* £60-£80

James Waddell was born in Glasgow, Scotland in March 1892. He served during the Great War with the 7th Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Lance Corporal Waddell was killed in action, 10 November 1917, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

x268 *Pair: Private K. D. Stephenson, 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry, who lied about his age and signed up for service aged 16, was found out and discharged, only to sign up again, and be killed in action on the Western Front, 21 October 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (2499687 Pte. K. D. Stephenson. 47-Can. Inf.) *very fine or better*

1914-15 Star (**16404 Pte W. J. Bowser. 7/Can: Inf**); together with British War Medal 1914-20 (**2140544 Pte. A. Copeland. B.C.R.**); and Victory Medal 1914-19 (**29008 Pte. H. A. Peden. 16-Can. Inf.**) *generally good very fine (5)*

£100-£140

Kenneth Douglas Stephenson was born in Aurora, Ontario, Canada in March 1900. He originally attested 20 November 1916 with the 234th Battalion as a Bugler (Service No. 1024446). Stephenson declared his Date of Birth as 10 March 1900. He was discharged 13 April 1917, as 'Medically Unfit due to being Under Age'. He Reattested 2 January 1918 in the Railway Construction Depot (Service No. 2499687) and this time declared his Date of Birth as 10 March 1899.

Private Stephenson was killed in action whilst serving with the 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front, 21 October 1918. He is buried in La Sentinelle Communal Cemetery, France.

William James Bowser was born in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada in September 1891. He served during the Great War with the 7th Battalion (1st British Columbia), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Private Bowser was killed in action, 15 April 1915, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin) Gate Memorial, Belgium.

Alfred Copeland was a Native Indian, who was born on the Lillooet Reservation, British Columbia, Canada in November 1892. He served during the Great War with the British Columbia Regiment in the UK. Copeland died at Lillooet, British Columbia in March 1951.

Hugh Alexander Peden was born in Glasgow, Scotland in May 1887. He served during the Great War with the 16th Battalion (Canadian Scottish), Canadian Infantry and died of injuries sustained when struck by a motor vehicle 7 December 1914. Private Peden is buried in the Bulford Church Cemetery, Wiltshire.

x269 *Pair: Sergeant W. E. Watson, Canadian Railway Troops*

British War and Victory Medals (237134 A. Sjt. W. E. Watson. C.R.T.) *generally very fine or better*

Pair: Private E. Yearwood, Canadian Forestry Corps

British War and Victory Medals (3081087 Pte. E. Yearwood. C.F.C.) *generally good very fine*

Pair: Corporal J. C. D. Millidge, Canadian Forestry Corps

British War and Victory Medals (1048948 Cpl. J. C. D. Millidge. C.F.C.) *generally good very fine or better (6)*

£60-£80

William Edgar Watson was born in Hastings, Ontario, Canada in June 1893. He served during the Great War with the Canadian Railway Troops on the Western Front. Private Watson died after the war of related injuries/illness, 15 December 1919.

Ernest Yearwood was born in Barbados in February 1894. He served during the Great War with the Canadian Forestry Corps on the Western Front.

John Charles Duncan Millidge was born in Bristol, England in August 1887. He served during the Great War with the Canadian Forestry Corps on the Western Front. Millidge resided at Salmon Arm, British Columbia, Canada.

x270 *A scarce Great War M.S.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant J. S. Burns, Fort Garry Horse*

British War and Victory Medals (117173 Sjt. J. S. Burns. C.A.S.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (117173 Sjt J. S. Burns. Fort Garry H.) mounted for display, *minor edge bruise to VM, otherwise nearly extremely fine or better (3)* *£400-£500*

M.S.M. London Gazette 3 June 1919:

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

John Stewart Burns was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in March 1884. He enlisted in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force at Calgary in February 1915.

1 of 6 M.S.M.'s awarded to the Regiment for the Great War.

x271 *Pair: Quarter Master Sergeant W. Watts, Royal Marine Light Infantry*

British War Medal 1914-20 (Ply. 1905 Q.M.S. W. Watts. R.M.L.I.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (W. Watts, Sergt. No. 1905 Ply. R.M.L.I.) *suspension slack on latter, minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine (2)* *£100-£140*

William Watts was born at Instow, Bideford, Devon, on 15 November 1862, and attested for the Royal Marine Light Infantry at Barnstaple on 15 November 1880. Posted to the Plymouth Division on 1 January 1881, he was promoted Corporal on 7 May 1887, Sergeant on 1 July 1889, and Colour Sergeant on 10 October 1894. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 February 1891, and was shore pensioned on 17 May 1897. On the outbreak of the Great War he was re-mobilized, with the rank of Quarter Master Sergeant, on 3 August 1914, and served throughout the War, finally taking his discharge on 7 August 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.

Note: This is the recipient's full medal entitlement.

272 Three: Farrier Staff Sergeant W. R. Martin, Royal Field Artillery

British War Medal 1914-20 (110 Sjt. W. R. Martin. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (110 Sjt. W. R. Martin. R.A.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (910012 Far: S. Sjt. W. R. Martin, R.F.A.) *contact marks and edge bruising especially to the last, nearly very fine (3)* £160-£200

William Robert Martin is recorded in the 1911 Census as a 21 year old blacksmith from Canterbury. He served as a Farrier Staff Sergeant, in the Royal Field Artillery, and was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order No. 372 of 1 December 1918. His medal index card confirms that he was not entitled to the Allied Victory Medal.

273 Five: Colonel C. J. Toyne, Indian Army, attached 1-2 Gurkha Rifles

British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. C. J. Toyne.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (Capt. C. J. Toyne.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (Capt. C. J. Toyne. 1-2 G.R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *generally very fine (5)* £400-£500

Cuthbert John Toyne was born in Bucklow, Cheshire in May 1899 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Indian Army Unattached List, on September 1918. He was posted to 2nd Gurkha Rifles in April 1919, as Record Officer and was promoted Lieutenant on 31 August 1919. He was appointed as Instructor to the Small Arms School, 1 December 1930, from 1-2 Gurkha Rifles, before being transferred to the Special Unemployed List on 1 November 1935. Re-appointed as Major, Indian Army, on 3 September 1939, he retired on 5 September 1948, and was granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

274 Six: Squadron Leader F. H. Pearce, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches for the Waziristan in 1924

India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *this loose (206462. Sjt. F. H. Pearce. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (206462 Sgt. F. H. Pearce. R.A.F.) small edge bruise to the last, otherwise very fine and better (6)* £300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 May 1924.

Francis Henry Pearce was born at Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, on 15 May 1889 and joined the Royal Flying Corps on 1 November 1917, being recorded as an Aero Rigger and Corporal Mechanic in the R.A.F. Muster Roll for 1918. He was Mentioned in Despatches for distinguished service during the operations in Waziristan in 1924, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1933. He continued in service in the R.A.F and was appointed Warrant Officer on 20 September 1935m, before being commissioned a probationary Flying Officer (Engineer) on 12 June 1939. He was advanced War Substantive Flight Lieutenant on 12 June 1942; and Temporary Squadron Leader on 1 January 1946. He relinquished his commission on retirement on 16 May 1947, and was granted the rank of Squadron Leader. He died in Wolverhampton on 4 October 1977.

275 Eight: Sergeant W. H. Jackman, Royal Tank Regiment

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (7878057 Pte. W. J. Jackman. R. Tks.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (7878057 Sjt. W. H. Jackman. R.A.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.R. (7878057 Sgt. W. Jackman. R.A.C.) *this last with official corrections to naming, mounted court-style for display, very fine (8)* £300-£400

William Henry Jackman was born in Chittlehamholt, Devon, in 1907, and was immediately adopted by George and Mary Jackman. On 24 October 1925, aged 18, he enlisted into the Royal Tank Corps and served in the 7th Armoured Car Company. The 7 ACC was formed into three armoured car sections plus H.Q. During the 1930-31 troubles, one section was stationed at Razmak, another at Bannu and the third at Wana. The Company had many duties - Escorting duties, reconnaissance, patrols, protecting camps and at times quelling riots in cities, like Dera Ismail Khan where there were riots involving Hindus and Muslims. On 17 October 1930 the British column crossed into the Tirah Valley at Bara, six miles from Peshawar, and advanced a further seven miles to Miri Khel. Here a fortified camp was constructed from which operations against the Afridis were conducted. During those operations the armoured cars were tasked with protecting the advancing Infantry Brigade by leading from the front and then rear-guard when the Brigade retired. One man from the 7 ACC died of wounds after being shot in the stomach.

Jackman was discharged to army reserves on 10 March 1932. He decided to re-enlist into the 10th Battalion, Royal Tank Regiment on 23 November 1937. During WW2 he transferred to the 7th R.T.R and served in Europe. He was serving with 'C' squadron, when on 29 July 1950, it was decided to deploy that squadron to Korea as part of 29 Independent Infantry Brigade. On 12 October 1950, together with the Centurions of the 8th Hussars, 'C' Squadron, equipped with Churchill tanks, sailed on the *Empire Fowey* and arrived at Pusan on 15 November. The Squadron supported the three infantry battalions of 29 Bde, 1 Glosters, 1 Royal Northumberland Fusiliers and 1 Royal Ulster Rifles for a year, initially in atrocious winter conditions. Because of their ability to climb steep slopes and their versatility to move over paddy fields the Churchill tanks proved extremely useful in providing close fire protection. The Squadron sailed back to Southampton on the *Empire Orwell* on 8 October 1951. For the whole period in Korea, including the Battle of the River Imjin, the Squadron was commanded by Major Pettingell.

His final active service was in Malaya where he served in the R.A.C.

Sold with copied research including photographs and historical war diaries from the Royal Tank Museum archives.

276 Pair: Private M. Bradley, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (2977831 Pte. M. Bradley, A. & S.H.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (2977831 Pte. M. Bradley, A. & S.H.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £140-£180

277 Seven: **Lieutenant-Colonel R. Watson, Royal Engineers**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (Lieut. R. Watson. R.E.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1853743 W.O.II. R. Watson. R.E.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, clasp facing on first slightly bent and a couple of small edge bruises to the last, nearly very fine and better* (7) £240-£280

Richard Watson, a native of North Shields, Tynemouth, enlisted in the Royal Engineers as a boy soldier on 20 June 1916, becoming a Bugler on 5 February 1917. His trade in the corps was that of electrician. He finished his boy service on 7 August 1919, and was promoted Sergeant in 1925; Staff Sergeant in 1927; and Warrant Officer Class II, Clerk of Works, and Quarter Master Sergeant in 1933. He was commissioned Lieutenant (Surveyor of Works) on 25 July 1934 and served on the R.E. Staff, in Palestine. He was promoted Acting Captain in 1940 and Major on 15 July 1946. In 1951 he was senior Quantity Surveyor, Eastern Command. He was promoted to his ultimate rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (Quantity Surveyor) on 28 March 1953, and retired on 31 August 1954. He died in 1979.

He is confirmed on the medal roll for the 1937 Coronation Medal as Lieutenant and Clerk of Works, R.E.

278 Six: **Major N. Wright, Seaforth Highlanders, who was Mentioned in Despatches for the Far East**

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, S.E. Asia 1945-46, *clasp carriage partially filed away for mounting purposes* (2815629 Sgt. N. Wright. Seaforth) *number officially corrected*; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, the Second War campaign awards all privately impressed '113252 Major N. Wright. 1/Seaforth'; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (Capt. N. Wright) mounted court-style, *traces of lacquer, good very fine* (6) £240-£280

M.I.D. London Gazette 22 August 1946 (Far East).

Norman Wright was born in Chiswick, London, in 1904 and attested for the Seaforth Highlanders on 30 March 1925. He served with the 1st Battalion in pre-War Palestine before being commissioned Second Lieutenant from the rank of Warrant Officer Class III on 17 January 1940. By the end of the Second World War he was serving as a Major, and for his services during the Far East campaign was Mentioned in Despatches - one of just 139 'mentions' given for the Far East operations, compared to around 17,000 for Burma and around 700 for the Malaya campaign. Having seen further active service post-War in South-East Asia he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in February 1949 and retired shortly afterwards to Edinburgh.

Sold with the recipient's calling card and copied research.

279**Six: Group Captain W. N. Elwy-Jones, Royal Air Force**

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Malaya (Flt. Lt. W. N. Elwy-Jones. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted as originally worn, *suspension re-affixed on GSM, otherwise good very fine* (6) £700-£900

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2004.

Walter Nigel Elwy-Jones, who was born at Llanishen, Cardiff in August 1912, attended Loughborough Technical College before joining the Royal Air Force on a short service commission in April 1931.

Having gained his "Wings", he was initially posted to No. 54 Squadron at Hornchurch in March 1932, but, in the following year, he commenced a tour of duty in the Middle East that would include active service in Palestine. Originally, however, he joined No. 45 Squadron at Kelwan in Egypt, with whom he served on "aerial policing" duties which involved the occasional bombing run. He also flew a couple of times as 'Escort to H.E. The Governor General of Sudan'. Then in March 1934, he joined No. 47 Squadron at Khartoum, another Fairey IIIIF unit, this time flying patrols in conjunction with the Sudan Defence Force.

In early 1936 Elwy-Jones transferred to No. 216 Squadron, famed for its Cairo-Baghdad mail run, but in the following July, on gaining a permanent commission as a Flight Lieutenant, he was ordered to attend the Air Armament School back in the U.K. This latter course led to his appointment, in December 1938, in the rank of Squadron Leader, to Senior Armament Staff Officer of No. 1 Group, and, in September 1939, and by now an Acting Wing Commander, he joined the Advanced Air Striking Force out in France as its Senior Armament Officer.

Elwy-Jones returned to the U.K. at the end of the year, and, according to accompanying documentation, was hospitalised. In February 1940, however, he returned to duty in the appointment of Senior Armament Staff Officer at H.Q. No. 41 Group, where he remained until May 1944, when he joined H.Q., A.D.G.B. Then, in the following October, he was appointed Command Armament Officer, Fighter Command, a position of great responsibility at the best of times, but even more so with the North-West Europe operations in full swing.

During the course of the war Elwy-Jones flew many aircraft types, including Spitfires on a regular basis, and, more unusually, in March 1941, he even piloted a captured Me. 108.

His post-war career, which witnessed his advancement to Group Captain in March 1952, included service as Command Weapons Officer Far East in Malaya 1948-50, and Command Armament Officer of Bomber Command 1951-54. Elwy-Jones retired in November 1957.

Sold with the recipient's four original Flying Log Books, covering the periods April 1931 to March 1932, March 1932 to July 1934, January 1938 to October 1945, and November 1945 to July 1955, together with a fifth "Rough Log" with assorted entries from the 1930s; together with other original documentation, including Air Ministry pilot's licence, with portrait photograph, issued in May 1938, assorted career photographs and an admission ticket for the funeral of George VI.

280 *Nine:* **Regulating Petty Officer V. C. Cox, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (P/MX.801010. V. C. Cox. L.P.M. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (P/MX.801010. V. C. Cox. R.P.O. H.M.S. Victory.) mounted court-style as worn, *suspension claw on UN Korea re-affixed, otherwise good very fine and better* (9)
£200-£240

281 *Five:* **Attributed to Weapon Mechanician B. P. Thornton, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Admiralty enclosure, *extremely fine* (5) £40-£50

Bernhard P. Thornton served during the Second World War as a Weapon Mechanician, attached 8th Submarine Flotilla, Colombo.

Sold with the recipient's R.N. Barracks Colombo Barrack and Victualling Card and Cigarette Ration Card; and seven small photographs, including a photograph of H.M.S. *Saracen* flying the Jolly Roger kill flag.

282 *Five:* **Engine Room Artificer Third Class R. Blackburn, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (C/MX. 61918 R. Blackburn. E.R.A.3. R.N.) *number officially corrected on last, good very fine* (5) £60-£80

x283 *Four:* **Seaman A. L. Mains, Royal Naval Patrol Service, who was killed in action when Motor Launch 1163 was torpedoed and sunk near Mulat Island, Adriatic Sea, on 4 January 1945**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, all mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £60-£80

Alan Michael Mains served as a Seaman with the Royal Naval Patrol Service, and was killed in action when Motor Launch 1163 was torpedoed and sunk by a German torpedo boat near Mulat Island, Adriatic Sea, on the night of 4-5 January 1945. At 2130 hours on 4 January, ML 1163 was last heard of making an enemy contact report, and shortly afterwards was torpedoed and sunk by the German torpedo boat S 33 in the Adriatic in position 44.15N 14.49W. All hands were lost. Mains is commemorated on the Lowestoft Naval Memorial.

284 *Four:* **Regimental Sergeant-Major I. M. Barlass, Royal Artillery**

France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S.E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya (14746515 Gnr. I. M. Barlass. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (14746515 W.O. Cl. 2. I. M. Barlass. RA.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) £160-£200

I. M. Barlass served in South East Asia as a Gunner in 178 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery. He was promoted to Regimental Sergeant Major on 28 March 1963.

Sold with copied medal roll for S.E. Asia and Army List for promotion to R.S.M.

285 *Seven:* **Major R. J. L. Oldham, Royal Engineers**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (Major R. J. L. Oldham. R.E.); Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1948, with integral top riband bar, mounted as worn; together with the recipient's riband bar for the first four awards, the Africa Star riband with the '8' device, *nearly extremely fine* (7) £200-£240

286 *Seven:* **Corporal F. Robinson, Royal Engineers**

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (912343 Spr. F. Robinson. R.E.); Army Emergency Reserve Efficiency Medal, E.II.R. (22282482 Cpl. F. Robinson. RE) mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (7) £160-£200

Fred Robinson was born on 19 January 1920 and attested for the Royal Engineers at Manchester on 2 May 1939. He served during the Second World War in Singapore, Persia, and Italy.

Sold with the recipient's Soldier's Service and Pay Book.

287



Four: Sapper L. S. Baker, Royal Engineers, who served with No. 4 Bomb Disposal Company during the Bomb and Mine Clearance operations 1945-49

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-49 (6017444 Spr. L. S. Baker. R.E.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6017444 Spr. L. S. Baker. R.E.) the last two both in named card boxes of issue, *good very fine and better* (4) £600-£800

Leslie Steven Baker was born on 30 December 1920 and attested for the Royal Engineers at East Ham on 24 September 1939. He served with No. 4 Bomb Disposal Company Royal Engineers, and was a trained Electrical Wireman. He was transferred to the Army Reserve in June 1946, and is confirmed on the medal roll for the G.S.M. with clasp for service in No. 4 Bomb Disposal Company.

Sold with a Royal Engineers cap badge and red fibre identity disc named to '6017444 C.E. Baler, L. S.'; the recipient's original brown Soldier's Service and Pay Book, and Soldier's Release Book Class 'A'; clothing coupon book and National Registration Identity card; original character reference from the Head Master of Eastbury Senior Boy's School, Barking, Essex, dated December 1934; and a brief biography written by the recipient's daughter.

288 Seven: Major A. W. Dean, Royal Signals, who was Mentioned in Despatches for services in post-War Palestine

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Major A. W. Dean. R. Sigs.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (Lt. A. W. Dean. R. Sigs.) *light contact marks, generally good very fine and better* (7) £200-£240

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 7 January 1949:

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

Arthur William Dean was commissioned into the Royal Signals, from 151st Officer Cadet Unit, on 26 October 1940, and served during both the Second World War and in post-War Palestine. He was awarded the Efficiency Medal (Territorial), together with a first clasp in 1950 (both awards announced in the *London Gazette* 7 July 1950), and from a wartime emergency commission was appointed Captain, Royal Corps of Signals, on 12 June 1952, with seniority from 9 September 1948. He relinquished his commission in the Army Emergency Reserve of Officers on 7 March 1962 and was granted the honorary rank of Major.

289 Five: Staff Sergeant J. K. M. MacDougall, Royal Signals

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (2596946 Sgt. J. MacDougall. R. Sigs.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £80-£100

John Keith Ramsey MacDougall was born in 1905 and first served in the Royal Signals, T.A., from 10 January 1941 as Signalman, being wounded in the left arm on 9 November 1944. Following the Second World War he re-enlisted for two additional periods of Regular Army Short Service Engagements, being finally discharged as Staff Sergeant, in February 1959, his conduct being described as 'Exemplary'. His service books confirm his Second World War and G.S.M. medal entitlements and confirm his being wounded in November 1944.

Sold with the recipient's two soldiers 'Red Book' Certificates of Service relating to his post war re-engagements in April 1947 and April 1951

290 Six: Warrant Officer Class III W. Wood, Green Howards

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, with 8 emblem on riband; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (4381723 W.O. Cl. III. W. Wood. Green Howards) mounted as worn, the two Stars inadvertently mounted on the wrong ribands, *contact marks, generally very fine* (6) £100-£140

Sold with the recipient's Warrant Document appointing Walter Wood a Warrant Officer on 1 December 1938.

291 Five: Staff Sergeant H. Docherty, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was wounded in the V.C. action on Hill 282, 23 September 1950

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Cyprus (14048622 Cpl. H. Docherty. A. & S.H.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14048622 Sgt. H. Docherty. A & S.H.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed; General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (14048622 S.Sgt. H. Docherty. A & SH.) mounted court-style as worn, *nearly very fine or better (5)*

£400-£500

Provenance: A. S. Massie Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 1999.

As a Corporal in Korea, Docherty was wounded in the action on Hill 282 on 23 September 1950, which resulted in the Posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to Major Kenneth Muir, 2nd in command of the Argylls.

Sold with copied research including a good number of regimental group photographs.

292 Five: Temporary Major H. G. Clarke, Royal Army Service Corps

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named box of issue, *extremely fine (5)*

£50-£70

Hugh Godfrey Clarke was born in Ealing, Middlesex on 22 March 1915. He was commissioned into the Royal Army Service Corps and served during the Second World War. He was discharged on 28 May 1946.

Sold together with an RASC cap badge badge, Masonic apron in leather case, birth certificate and other ephemera.

293 Pair: Helicopter Pilot Instructor Major P. R. Richardson, Army Air Corps, late Royal Army Service Corps, who was tragically killed in a flying accident in Hong Kong in 1963

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Capt. P. R. Richardson. R.A.S.C.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)*

£240-£280

Peter Ronald Richardson was born on 25 May 1926 in Bombay, India. He attended Cranbrook School, Kent and attested for service at Maidstone in the General Service Corps, in January 1944, declaring prior service in the 23rd Battalion, Kent Home Guard. His home address then being at The Rectory, Ivychurch, New Romney, Kent. He served in the ranks of the G.S.C. and the Middlesex Regiment, for 1 year and 276 days before receiving an Emergency Commission as Second Lieutenant the Royal West Kent Regiment on 15 June 1946. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Army Service Corps and was promoted Lieutenant on 28 August 1948, and Captain on 25 May 1953.

He trained as a helicopter and fixed wing light aircraft pilot, later qualifying as a helicopter pilot instructor and transferred to the Army Air Corps on 19 December 1959. He was promoted Major, Army Air Corps, on 25 May 1960, and was tragically killed, at the age of 37, in an aircraft accident in the New Territories, Hong Kong on 27 July 1963, whilst serving with 20 Independent Recce Flight, Army Air Corps. He is buried in the Commonwealth Happy Valley Cemetery, Hong Kong, and is additionally commemorated on the Armed Forces Memorial at the National Arboretum.

Sold with copy death certificate, original correspondence relating to his time at Cranbrook School, copied service record and other research, and two copy group photographs which include the recipient.

294 Six: Lieutenant-Colonel Mary A. Thompson, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (Major M. A. Thompson. Q.A.R.A.N.C.); Efficiency Decoration, E.I.I.R., Territorial, reverse officially dated 1954, with integral top Territorial riband bar, *this lacking pin and stitched to riband; contact marks, nearly very fine and better (6)*

£300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

Mary Avril Thompson was born on 17 April 1913 and was granted a commission as Sister in the Territorial Army Nursing Service on 30 May 1941. Appointed to the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service as a Sister in 1942; she was promoted Captain, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps in 1949; Major in 1952; and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1964. She was awarded the Efficiency Decoration in 1954 (*London Gazette* 20 July 1954), and retired in 1968.

295 Six: Sergeant A. E. Lloyd, Military Provost Staff Corps

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (11407841 Sgt. A. E. Lloyd. M.P.S.C.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (11407841 Sgt. A. E. Lloyd M.P.S.C.) *first two gilded, contact marks, and light polishing to the last, about very fine (6)*

£200-£240

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

296 Four: Squadron Leader W. H. Forster, [A.F.C.], Royal Air Force

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Act. Sqn. Ldr. W. H. Forster. R.A.F.) mounted for wear, with space for A.F.C., *cleaned, generally very fine or better (5)*

£180-£220

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 April 1941. The original recommendation states:

'Warrant Officer Forster has shown outstanding zeal and devotion to duty. He is an exceedingly experienced and competent instructor who, by his excellent example has assisted in maintaining a high standard amongst the flying instructors at the unit.'

William Henry Forster was born in August 1905. Promoted Temporary Warrant Officer on 19 February 1941. He served as a Flying Instructor at No. 14 Service Flying Training School with No. 23 Training Group. Commissioned Temporary Flying Officer on 1 March 1941 and confirmed in the rank on 7 July 1944. Appointed to the Aircraft Control Branch with the rank of Flight Lieutenant on 24 June 1947. Advanced Squadron Leader while serving with this formation on 1 November 1947. Retired on 1 January 1957.

297 Three: Warrant Officer H. L. Scotchmer, Royal Air Force

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (W/O H. L. Scotchmer. (550147) R.A.F.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine (3)*

£80-£100

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 September 1941.

298 Four: Sergeant H. Clayton, 15 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a Lancaster rear gunner whose aircraft had been designated as Master Bomber for the raid on Heinsberg, 16/17 November 1944 - when it was hit by anti-aircraft fire and exploded mid-air, leaving only the Squadron C.O. Wing Commander W. Watkins, D.S.O., D.F.C., D.F.M. to parachute to safety

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with named Under-Secretary of State for Air condolence slip, all housed in a glazed frame, *slip faded by sun, good very fine*

Five: Attributed to Flight Lieutenant F. G. Sanders, 15 Squadron, Royal New Zealand Air Force, who was the pilot of the above Lancaster for the raid on Heinsberg, 16/17 November 1944, and succumbed to the same fate as Clayton and the rest of his crew

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; New Zealand War Service Medal, *good very fine (lot)*

£200-£240

Henry Clayton was born in Murton, County Durham in 1920. He served as an Air Gunner with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve during the Second World War. Clayton flew operationally with 15 Squadron (Lancasters) from Mildenhall, and was crewed with Flight Lieutenant F. G. Sanders, R.N.Z.A.F., as his pilot. Clayton was killed in action whilst on a raid to Heinsberg, 16/17 November 1944. Clayton's crew had an extra crew member for the sortie, in the shape of the Squadron C.O. - Wing Commander W. Watkins, D.S.O., D.F.C., D.F.M. The latter was an observer/navigator by trade, and was detailed to act as captain of the aircraft and Master Bomber during the attack.

At approximately 03.30 hours, on the morning of the 17th, the aircraft approached its target and made a satisfactory bombing run through heavy anti-aircraft fire. As Lancaster, PB137, completed its bombing run it was struck by a direct hit and exploded mid-air killing seven of the eight-man crew. The aircraft disintegrated and fell to earth over a wide area. Wing Commander Watkins was the only survivor, although he was badly burned about the face. Sergeant Clayton and remainder of the crew were buried in the Rheinberg War Cemetery, Germany.

Frederick George Sanders was the son of Mr and Mrs F. B. Sanders, and was born in Timaru, New Zealand. He flew in at least 28 operational sorties with 15 Squadron during the Second World War.

Sold with a file of extensive research into the crew members of the above Lancaster, with extensive ORB details and copied service papers. Also an original photograph of Sanders in uniform.

299 A Second World War Royal Air Force group of four

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style as worn; together with the related riband bar and a padded example of a Royal Air Force Pilot's brevet wings, *good very fine (4)*

£240-£280

x300 Seven: Petty Officer First Class J. W. Harrington, Royal Canadian Navy

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Centenary Medal 1967; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R. (PO 1/c J. W. Harrington.) mounted court-style as worn, *all heavily lacquered, generally very fine (7)*

£100-£140

John William Harrington was born in Chatham, Ontario, on 1 April 1925 and served during the Second World War in the Royal Canadian Navy. He appears on the nominal list of personnel in "W" Beach Commando during the Normandy landings, taking over control of Mike Beach, Juno area, in July 1944 and ensuring that a constant flow of vehicles could be maintained on the main motor transport landing beach. Advanced Petty Officer First Class, he was awarded his Canadian Forces Decoration on 15 November 1961.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

301 Three: **R. Abrahams, 53 Australian Composite Anti Aircraft Regiment, Australian Forces**

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially named 'NX83811 R. Abrahams', *good very fine* (3) £40-£50

R. Abrahams enlisted into the Australian Army at Paddington, New South Wales, on 14 January 1942, and served with the 53 Australian Composite Anti Aircraft Regiment during the Second World War in New Guinea and Borneo. He subsequently served with the Liverpool Prisoner of War and Internee Camp Garrison.

302 Pair: **A. Stevenson, Southern Rhodesian Forces**

Southern Rhodesia Service Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Alexander Stevenson) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) £200-£240

x303 Three: **Bandmaster P. L. Taylor, Royal Marines**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (RMB/X.284 P. Taylor. Bdmr. R.M.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G. VI.R., 1st issue (RMB.X.284 P. L. Taylor Bdmr. 2 R.M.6.[sic]) *good very fine* (3) £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2013.

P. L. Taylor served as Bandmaster on board the cruiser H.M.S. *Ceylon* during the Korean War.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

304 Pair: **Trooper J. W. Funnel, Royal Armoured Corps**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22306313 Tpr. J. W. Funnel. R.A.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2)

£120-£160

305 Pair: **Fusilier R. Ingoe, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (19041425 Fus R Ingoe RNF); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *both somewhat later issues, the UN Korea medal with 'slot' mounting pin, nearly extremely fine* (2) £70-£90

306 Three: **Private A. Whittaker, Black Watch**

Korea 1950-53 (22664176 Pte. A. Whittaker. B.W.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22664176 Pte. A. Whittaker. B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed, *good very fine* £160-200

307 Three: **Corporal R. Pickersgill, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached Royal Fusiliers, who was twice wounded in Korea, firstly whilst taking part in Operation Pimlico on 25 November 1952**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22548407 Cpl. R. Pickersgill. R.A.M.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (22548407 Pte. R. M. N. Pickersgill. R.A.M.C.) *small edge bruise to the first, and some spotting to last, generally very fine and better* (3) £300-£400

R. Pickersgill attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served in Korea attached to 10 Platoon, 'D' Company, Royal Fusiliers, taking part in Operation *Pimlico*, a raid on enemy lines at Kigong-Ni on 25 November 1952. The operation was intended to inflict casualties on opposing Chinese forces, carry out demolitions and capture a prisoner for interrogation. After initial successes, the Platoon's position faced a fierce Chinese counter attack which it resisted heroically but unsuccessfully. Second Lieutenant P. R. M. Hoare and 13 others were killed, and Pickersgill was wounded on the raid. He was wounded again for a second time on 13 December 1952.

Sold with copied research.

x308 Pair: **Lance Corporal S. D. Lord, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry**

Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SK16706 S. D. Lord); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SK16706 S. D. Lord) *generally good very fine* (2) £100-£140

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2013.

Stewart David Lord was born on 19 July 1928. A Logger by occupation, he enlisted at Vancouver on 19 June 1952. Served with the 3rd Battalion P.P.C.L.I. in Korea; later served with the 1st Battalion. Discharged at Calgary on 20 June 1955 on completion of his period of engagement.

With copied service papers and discharge certificate, and a photographic image of recipient.

309 Pair: **Rifleman R. A. M. Snell, Rifle Brigade**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (23233432 Rfn. R. A. M. Snell. R.B.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II. R. (23233432 Rfn. R. A. M. Snell. R.B.) *traces of lacquer, slight contact marks, very fine* (2) £160-£200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2009.

310 Pair: **Squadron Leader I. P. Brotherton, Royal Air Force**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (Flt. Lt.I. P. Brotherton. R.A.F.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (Sqdn. Ldr. I. P. Brotherton. R.A.F.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

Ian P. Brotherton was born in 1930 and was commission Pilot Officer, Royal Air Force, in 1950. He was promoted Flying Officer in 1951; Flight Lieutenant in 1955; and Squadron Leader in 1966. He served initially as a Navigator, and later with R.A.F. Intelligence, 1968-71 and on the Staff of the C-in-C's Committee, Western Support Command, 1974-77. He retired in 1977.

311 Three: **Sergeant R. Bourke, Royal Air Force**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (A/Cpl R Bourke (4009606) RAF); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Malay Peninsula, South Arabia, *second clasp loose on riband* (L 4009606 Sgt. R. Bourke. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (L4009606 Sgt. R. Bourke. R.A.F.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £240-£280

312 Pair: **Private C. G. Dormon, Royal Hampshire Regiment**

General Service 1962, 2 clasps, Borneo, Northern Ireland (23879561 Pte. C. G. Dormon. R. Hamps.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, mounted court style as worn, *good very fine (2)* £100-£140

Charles Graham Dormon was born on 18 January 1945 in Southgate, Middlesex, and served for 12 years with the 1st Battalion, Royal Hampshire Regiment. He was discharged in 1975 having seen service in Borneo, Northern Ireland, and Cyprus. Living at St. Margarets Avenue, Chichester and employed as a security officer, he was killed in a road traffic accident on 14 August 1985.

Sold with copy of Death Certificate and extract from Hampshire Regimental Journal.

313



Five: **Warrant Officer Class II D. A. Roper, Royal Army Medical Corps**

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24848614 Pte D A Roper RAMC); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24848614 LCpl D A Roper RAMC); Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (24848614 SSgt D A Roper RAMC); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (24848614 WO2 D A Roper RAMC); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II. R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24848614 SSgt D A Roper RAMC) *minor edge bruise to last and light contact marks throughout, generally good very fine and better (5)* £300-£400

D. A. Roper was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 22 March 2005.

314 Eight: **Staff Sergeant S. C. Eggleton, Queen's Dragoon Guards, who received a Commander of British Forces' Commendation for Afghanistan**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland, *this a copy*; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25004653 Cpl S C Eggleton QDG); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (25004653 Sgt S C Eggleton QDG); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 2011, E.II.R. (25004653 Sgt S C Eggleton QDG) mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine (8)* £400-£500

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient, 'wearing a necklace bearing the bullet that he was shot with during the first week of his tour to Afghanistan'; and other research, which states that he received a COMBRITFOR Commendation for his tour of Afghanistan.

315 Four: **Sergeant J. E. Tanner, Royal Signals**

U.N. Medal, on UNPROFOR riband, with '2' emblem on riband; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (24697651 Sgt J E Tanner R Signals) mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine (4)* £140-£180

J. E. Tanner was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 21 May 2000.

Single Campaign Medals

316



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Copenhagen 1801 (**David Davies.**) *very fine*

£900-£1,200

Provenance: Sotheby, October 1982.

David Davies is confirmed as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S *Polyphemus* at Copenhagen. Three other men of this name are shown on the rolls including two for Syria.

x 317



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**Robert Dent**) *a little polished, otherwise nearly very fine*

£6,000-£8,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2011.

Robert Dent, a unique name on the roll, served as a Private, Royal Marines, aboard H.M.S. *Defence* during the major fleet action off Cape Trafalgar between the British fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson and the Franco-Spanish fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral P. C. de Villeneuve, on 21 October 1805. His name also appears on the Greenwich Hospital roll.

At Trafalgar, H.M.S. *Defence*, 74 guns, was one of the lee column led by Vice-Admiral Collingwood, but, being very close to its rear, was not able to engage the enemy until some two and a half hours after firing had been commenced by the foe. Then, for nearly half an hour she plied her guns at the French 74, *Berwick*; afterwards assailing the Spanish *San Ildefonso*, also a 74, which fought for about an hour and then struck her flag. It is fair to say that she had been previously engaged by others of the British fleet, which had contributed materially to her roll of casualties, amounting to something like 200 men killed or wounded.

The *Defence* had thirty-six killed and wounded. Her damages were confined to a shot through the mainmast, which was otherwise cut in several places. Much of her lower and topmast rigging was shot away, besides which her gaff was cut in two, and she received some injury to her hanging knees and chain plates. The *Defence* and her prize, anchoring that evening (as the dying Nelson had desired the fleet should do), weathered the gale that followed the battle and thus the *San Ildefonso* became one of the few trophies of victory saved from the tempest on this occasion. It is noticeable that a large proportion of the officers and crew of the *Defence* at Trafalgar were Scotsmen.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Guadeloupe (**J. L. Thompson.**) *extremely fine*

£2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Seaby, July 1963; Christie's, February 1982.

John L. Thompson is confirmed as Acting Master of H.M.S. *Blonde* at the capture of Guadeloupe.

John Last Thompson was born on 9 December 1779, and entered the Navy, 20 January 1804, as Acting-Master, on board the *Snipe* 12, Lieutenant-Commander Chas. Champion, employed on the Home station, where, and at Newfoundland and in the West Indies, he served as Master, from May 1805, until April 1810, in the *Volcano* bomb, Capt. Edward Killwick, *Leveret* 18, Capt. George Burgoyne Salt, *Camilla* 20, Capt. John Bowen, *Dart* receiving-ship (at Barbadoes), Capts. Duller and Bremer, and *Blonde* 42, Capts. Volant Vashon Ballard and William Paterson. When in the *Volcano* he was often in action with the enemy's batteries and flotilla at Boulogne, and saw, as a volunteer, much hazardous boat-service. On 24 September 1809, being then in the *Blonde*, he offered, of his own accord, to cut out a privateer schooner from under two batteries in the south-east part of Guadeloupe; and while endeavouring to accomplish this object he lost his right arm, and was otherwise much injured in the side by a grape-shot shattering his musket. He was in consequence presented by the Patriotic Society with the sum of £150, and was allotted, 7 May 1810, a pension of £91. 5s. per annum. Prior to uniting in the *Blonde* in the operations immediately connected with the reduction of Guadeloupe, Mr. Thompson aided, in December 1809, in destroying, in Anse la Barque, the French 40-gun frigates *Loire* and *Seine*, together with a heavy battery by which they had been defended. He had witnessed in the same ship the surrender, in December 1807, of the Danish islands of St. Thomas and Ste. Croix. In May and July 1810, he was nominated Acting-Lieutenant of the *Statira* 38 and *Neptune* 98, both commanded by Capt. V. V. Ballard, with whom, in November of the same year, he returned to England. He was officially promoted 17 December following, and was lastly, from 1 August 1812 until 30 November 1814, employed in command of a Signal station at Gunton, near Lowestoffe. Lieutenant Thompson is married and has an only child. (O'Byrne's *Naval Biographical Dictionary* refers)



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Victorious with Rivoli (**Andrew Covett.**) *good very fine*

£3,000-£4,000

Andrew Covett is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Victorious* and was wounded in the action with and capture of the French 74-gun *Rivoli* on 22 February 1812 (*London Gazette* 12 May 1812 refers - Andrew J. Cowet). Approximately 67 clasps issued for this action.

On 16 February 1812, the British 74-gun ship *Victorious*, Captain John Talbot, accompanied by the 18-gun brig-sloop *Weazel*, Captain John William Andrew, arrived off Venice, to watch the motions of the new French 74-gun ship *Rivoli*, Commodore Jean-Baptiste Barré, and two or three brigs of war, lying ready for sea in that port. Foggy weather made it the 21st before Captain Talbot was enabled to reconnoitre the port. On that day, at 2.30 p.m., the *Victorious* descried a brig in the east-north-east, and at 3 p.m., in the same direction, a large ship, with two more brigs, and two settees. The ship was the *Rivoli* herself; the three brigs were the *Jéna* and *Mercure* of 16, and the *Mamelouck* of eight guns; and the two settees were gun-boats; all about 12 hours from Venice, bound to the port of Pola in Istria, and at this time steering in line of battle; the two gun-boats and one brig ahead, then the *Rivoli*, and astern of her the two remaining brigs. The British 74 and brig were presently under all sail in chase, and soon began to gain upon the French squadron.

At 2.30 a.m. on the 22nd, perceiving that one of the two brigs in the rear had dropped astern, and that the *Rivoli* had shortened sail to allow her to close, Captain Talbot hailed the *Weazel*, and directed Captain Andrew to pass the *Victorious* if possible, and bring the sternmost brig to action. Captain Andrew was so prompt in obeying the order, that at 4.15 a.m. the *Weazel* overtook the *Mercure*, and engaged her within half pistol-shot. After the action between these two brigs had lasted about 20 minutes, the brig that had been in company with the *Mercure*, the *Jéna*, shortened sail, and engaged the *Weazel* distantly on her bow. Thus opposed, the latter still continued a close and well-directed fire upon the *Mercure* until another 20 minutes had elapsed, at the end of which the French brig blew up. In an instant the *Weazel* lowered down her boats, but only succeeded in saving three men, and those much bruised. In the meanwhile, taking advantage of the darkness of the morning and the damaged state of the *Weazel's* rigging, the *Jéna* had made off, and soon disappeared. At daylight, however, the British brig regained a sight of both French brigs, one a short distance astern of the other, and, having by this time refitted herself, she crowded sail in pursuit, sweeping occasionally, owing to the lightness of the breeze; but the *Jéna* and *Mamelouck* outsailed the *Weazel*, and kept gradually increasing their distance.

At 4.30 a.m., just a quarter of an hour after the *Weasel* had begun her engagement with the *Mercure*, the *Victorious*, having a light air of wind on her larboard beam, arrived within half pistol-shot of, and opened her starboard guns upon, the *Rivoli*, who immediately returned the fire from her larboard broadside, and continued, with courses clewed up, but royals set, standing on towards the gulf of Triest. A furious engagement now ensued between these two line-of-battle ships, interrupted only when, for a few minutes together, the fog or the smoke hid them from each other's view. In the early part of the action, Captain Talbot received a contusion from a splinter, that nearly deprived him of his sight, and the command of the ship devolved upon Lieutenant Thomas Ladd Peake, who emulated his wounded chief in bravery and judgement. After the mutual cannonade had thus continued for three hours, and the *Rivoli*, from the superior fire of the *Victorious*, had become unmanageable and reduced to such a resistance as two quarterdeck guns only could offer, Lieutenant Peake, by signal, recalled the *Weazel*, to have the benefit of her assistance, in case either ship, the *Victorious* herself being in a disabled state, and both ships at this time in seven fathoms' water off the point of Groa, should happen to get aground. Having bore up in obedience to the signal, the *Weazel* stood across the bows of the *Rivoli* and, at 8 a.m., when within musket-shot distance, poured in her broadside. This the brig, wearing or tacking as necessary, repeated twice. Meanwhile the *Victorious* maintained a steady cannonade, and at 8.45 a.m. shot away the *Rivoli's* mizen mast. In another quarter of an hour the French 74 fired a lee gun, and hailed the *Victorious* that she had struck.

The *Victorious* had her rigging cut to pieces, gaff and spanker-boom shot away, her three topmasts and mainmast badly wounded, her boats all destroyed, except a small punt belonging to the ward-room officers, and her hull struck in several places. Out of her actual crew of 506 men and boys (60 of the men sick, but only a few absent from their quarters), she had one lieutenant of marines, and 25 seamen and marines killed, her captain (slightly), one lieutenant of marines (mortally), two master's mates, two midshipmen, and 93 seamen and marines wounded; in total, 27 killed and 99 wounded. The *Weazel* had the good fortune not to have a man hurt, either in her forty minutes' engagement with the *Mercure*, or her very spirited, and in all probability, not ineffective cannonade of the *Rivoli*.

Captain John Talbot not only received a Small Naval Gold Medal for this action but was also knighted. Lieutenant Peake was promoted and Captain John W. Andrew of the *Weazel* was rewarded with a Post Captain's Commission. *Weazel's* part in this action was commemorated with a separate clasp inscribed 'Weazel 22 Feby 1812', but there were only 6 claimants for it including Captain Andrew.

320



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Venerable 16 Jan 1814 (**Thomas Platt.**) edge bruising, otherwise toned, very fine
 £3,000-£4,000

Thomas Platt is confirmed as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Venerable* at the capture of the French 40-gun frigates *Alcmène* and *Iphigénie*, 16-20 January 1814.

On the morning of 16 January 1814, the *Venerable* 74, Captain J. A. Worth, and the *Cyane*, Captain T. Forrest, together with the prize brig *Jason*, fell in with the French 40-gun frigates *Alcmène* and *Iphigénie*. The British ships immediately gave chase and, at 6.15 pm, the *Venerable* opened fire on the *Alcmène* which in turn ran the British ship on board. The Frenchman, expecting support from her consort, was left to her fate when, at 6.30 pm, Captain Worth at the head of a boarding party, hauled down the French colours. Meanwhile the *Cyane* and *Jason*, the last with two guns only, pursued the *Iphigénie* and, at 10.00 pm, the brig, outrunning the *Cyane*, gallantly opened fire on the enemy frigate until 4.30 am, when she dropped astern. The pursuit continued for the next four days when, at 8.00 am on the 20th, the *Venerable* came up within two miles of the *Iphigénie* and, after a running fight, the Frenchman fired a broadside and struck her colours. The French ships were added to the Royal Navy as the *Gloire* and *Dunira*.

Approximately 42 clasps issued for 'Venerable 16 Jan 1814' and 7 clasps for 'Cyane 16 Jan 1814'.

x 321



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 14 Dec Boat Service 1814 (**John Parke.**) small collector's number '952' impressed on edge by claw, nearly extremely fine
 £600-£800

Provenance: Sotheby, April 1902; Spink N.C., February 1951 and February 1953; Baldwin, October 1967; Hawkes Collection.

John Park/Parke is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Norge* for this Boat Service action. The rolls also show a John Park for Navarino and a John Parke for Basque Roads.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Implacable 26 Augt 1808, Anholt 27 March 1811 (**William Mear.**) some edge bruising, otherwise good very fine £10,000-£14,000

Provenance: Glendining, February 1902; Dalrymple White Collection 1946; Spink N.C., December 1956; Christie's, November 1985; Dix Noonan Webb, July 2015 and June 2020.

William Mear is confirmed on the rolls as a Private, Royal Marines, aboard H.M.S. *Implacable* in August 1808, and was one of the detachment of Marines that took part in the defence of the Island of Anholt in March 1811. Approximately 44 clasps issued for *Implacable* and approximately 40 clasps issued for Anholt. Only two medals issued with this combination of clasps.

The *Implacable* was originally the French line-of-battle ship *Duguay Trouin*, launched at Rochefort in 1797. She was present at Trafalgar and was one of the four ships that escaped, only to be brought to action and captured by Sir Richard Strachan on 4 November 1805, and taken into the Royal Navy as the *Implacable*.

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 *Sewolod*, 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 *Sewolod* just as she was entering the harbour. The *Centaur* then lashed the *Sewolod*'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 *Sewolod* 303 killed, wounded and missing.

One of the most brilliant operations of the War was the defence of the Island of Anholt, in the Baltic, by Captain J. W. Maurice, R.N. with 400 Marines commanded by Major Torrens. This small party, being attacked by 1000 Danish soldiers, beat them off, and forced no less than 520 men to surrender, while the *Tartar*, 32, Captain Baker, and the *Sheldrake*, 16, Captain Stewart, pursued a Division of 12 Gunboats protecting their landing, and captured two and sunk a third. The Danish loss amounted to 35 killed and 23 wounded, the British only losing two killed and Major Torrens and 30 men wounded. The clasp eventually issued for the defence of Anholt is the only one which stems partially from the promotion of Royal Marine officers.



Illustrated full size

The Small Army Gold Medal for Corunna awarded to Major Chichester McDonnell, 82nd Foot, a veteran of the American revolutionary wars of 1775-84

Field Officer's Small Gold Medal, for Corunna 1809 (Major Chichester McDonnell, 82nd Foot.) complete with gold ribbon buckle, nearly extremely fine £12,000-£16,000

Provenance: Hamilton-Smith Collection, Glendining's, July 1927.

Chichester (MacDonell) Macdonell of Aberchalder was born in about 1761 in Inverness-shire, Scotland, the youngest son of Alexander Macdonell of Aberchalder. He emigrated from Scotland with his father and two uncles and all their extended family to New York on the *Pearl* in 1773. He enlisted in the Royal Yorkers (Kung's Royal Regiment of New York) in 1778, during the American Revolution and served 6 years in total, being commissioned as a Lieutenant in Butler's Rangers on 9 October 1781. In a Muster Roll dated November 1783 he is stated to be aged 18. After the Revolution, he settled in the township of Charlottenburgh, on the banks of the St Lawrence River, about six miles east of Cornwall, Ontario, with his brothers and father, where their seat was called Glengarry House (later burned down in 1813). Chichester continued his military service in the British Army with a commission as an Ensign in the 17th Foot at St Domingo on 7 April 1797. Promoted to Major in the 82nd Foot on 2 August 1804, he served in the Peninsula from August 1808 to January 1809 and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera and Corunna. Macdonell received the Gold Medal for the battle of Corunna and, on 12 February 1809, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. On 21 December 1809, he exchanged as Lieutenant-Colonel to the command of 34th Foot, which regiment he joined in India, where he died in 1811. Amongst his extended family who remained in North America, Colonel John Macdonell went on to become Major-General Brock's military secretary and A.D. C., received the Gold Medal for the capture of Detroit, and was killed in action with Brock at Queenstown Heights; whilst Lieutenant-Colonel George Macdonell of the Glengarry Light Infantry received the Gold Medal for Chateauguay.

x 324



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Sahagun & Benevente (**Heinrich Wunderlich, 3rd Hussars, K.G.L.**) very fine
£1,000-£1,400

Provenance: J. B. Hayward, June 1975.

x 325



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Barrosa (**Chas. Stewart, R. Arty. Drivers**) edge bruising, otherwise very fine
£800-£1,000

Provenance: Sotheby, March 1986; Phillips, March 2001.

Charles Stewart was born in the Parish of Errol, near Perth, and enlisted for the Royal Artillery at Stirling on 2 May 1808, aged 23 years, for unlimited service (Volunteered from the Forfar Militia). He served 22 years 183 days as a Gunner and Driver, and was discharged from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Regiment of Artillery, at Woolwich on 30 September 1830, in consequence of chronic ophthalmia.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

326



Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Sahagun & Benevente, Vittoria, Toulouse (**James Arndell, 10th Hussars**) *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Glendining's, Clarke Collection, October 1912 (pair with Waterloo) and Muirhead Collection, October 1950 (pair). Nimrod Dix 1987 (single).

James Arndell/Arundle (alias Arnold) was born in the Parish of Bentley, Hampshire, and enlisted into the 10th Hussars at Farnham, Surrey, on 4 May 1797, aged 20, for unlimited service. He was discharged at Brighton Barracks on 15 August 1821, in consequence of 'reduction, having been subject to affections of the head and deafness.' Conduct stated to be 'Good' and that he 'served in the Campaign with General Sir J. Moore in 1808 & 1809, in the Peninsula in 1813 & 1814 and at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.' His death was reported in the *Stamford Mercury* of 6 February 1857: 'At Wothorpe, on the 31st ult., James Arundle *alias* Arnold, aged 83.'

Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

x 327



Military General Service 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**Geo. Sanderson, 32nd Foot**) *attempted erasure of name but still legible, neat repair to carriage between first two clasps, very fine* £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Glendining's, July 1940; Nimrod Dix, June 1986.

George Sanderson (Sanderson on discharge papers) was born in the Parish of Berwick, Northumberland, and enlisted into the 32nd Foot on 12 August 1802, aged 19, a weaver by trade. He served a total of 16 years 122 days, including 2 years for Waterloo, and was discharged at Fort George, Guernsey, in consequence of 'gunshot wound thro right ankle stiff joint received in action on the 18th Day of June 1815 at Waterloo is rendered unfit for further service. He was recommended to the Board by Lieutenant-Colonel John Hicks, Commanding 32nd Regiment, who stated, 'this man served at the capitulation of Copenhagen, the retreat to Corunna, Walcheren Expedition, Peninsula War under the Duke of Wellington, in the Battles of the 16th, 17th & 18th June 1815, I now recommend him to the favourable consideration of the Board.' He was duly granted an Out-pension on 27 January 1817.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x 328



Military General Service 1793-1814, 13 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**Chas. Stott, Serjt. 36th Ft.**) *contemporarily re-engraved naming, with original ribbon and otherwise as issued with perfect rivets etc., edge bruise, very fine or better and very rare* £800-£1,000

Only two 13-clasp M.G.S. medals were issued with this combination of clasps, one to Corporal Henry Backefeld, 1st Hussars K.G.L. (Sold Sotheby, March 1980, and in these rooms in April 2003 and September 2012), the other to Driver John Fitton, Royal Artillery Drivers, who died in September 1848 and whose medal has never appeared on the market. It is most probable that Fitton's medal was acquired by Sergeant Charles Stott, or perhaps a member of his family, in order to embellish his military history! Discharge papers exist for both men as follows:

Charles Stott was born in the Parish of Manchester and enlisted into the 36th Foot at Didsbury, Lancaster, on 22 November 1808, aged fourteen for unlimited service, a cotton spinner by trade. He served 15 years 219 days, not counting 4 years under age, and was discharged at Dublin on 30 April 1828, in consequence of hepatitis. He was admitted to an Out-pension at Chelsea Hospital on 15 May 1828, which he claimed in the Manchester District. According to the Royal Hospital Chelsea Admissions Book he was still living in 1864 when he would have been aged 70, his date of death unknown.

John Fitton was born in the Parish of Wrighton, near Oldham, Lancaster, and enlisted into the Royal Artillery Drivers at Manchester in November 1803, aged 18, a weaver by trade. He served 13 years 31 days and was discharged at Woolwich on 31 October 1816, 'being afflicted with Rheumatism and thereby rendered unfit for further service - is placed upon the Pension List at Nine Pence per Diem commencing 1st November 1816, By Order of the Honorable (sic) Board of Ordnance.' He claimed his pension in the Manchester District and, more importantly, claimed his Peninsula War medal with 13 Clasps before he died on 14 September 1848, aged 62.

x 329



Army of India 1799-1826, 3 clasps, Assye, Argaum, Gawilghur, short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming mostly erased but discernable to 74th Foot and possibly William Dammevan, *polished, good fine* £500-£700

x330 Alexander Davison's Medal for The Nile 1798, bronze, unmounted, *edge bruising, contact marks, good fine* £100-£140

Provenance: Donald Mellen Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2015.

x331 Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, bronze, 48mm, Soho Mint, fitted with later loop for suspension, *nearly very fine* £200-£240

x332 Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, white metal, pierced for suspension, *surface corrosion overall, therefore fair* £80-£100

x333 Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, white metal, pierced with later rings for suspension, *heavy edge bruising and surface corrosion overall, therefore poor* £80-£100

334



Waterloo 1815 (**E. Payne, Farrier, 2nd Reg. Life Guards.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *minor edge bruising and lightly polished, otherwise very fine* £2,800-£3,400

Provenance: Sotheby, February 1886; Glendining's, October 1938.

Listed in Dwelly's roll as Edward 'Paine', discharged 28 February 1816; 'Payne' in Royal Mint roll.

x 335



Waterloo 1815 (**Peter Baker, 7th Regiment Hussars.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, naming rather weak in parts, fine only* £1,000-£1,400

Peter Baker was born in the Parish of 'Pittinghoe' (Piddinghoe), Sussex, and enlisted for the 7th Hussars at Arundel on 6 November 1813, aged 19, for unlimited service. He served a total of 16 years 169 days including two years for the Battle of Waterloo, and was discharged at Brighton on 15 February 1828, in consequence of being unfit for further service. His conduct was described as having been 'Very good. Received a wound in the calf of the left leg at the Battle of Waterloo.' He was admitted to an out-pension on 12 March 1828.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

336



Waterloo 1815 (**Samuel Rushworth, 11th Reg. Light Dragoons.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Cleghorn Collection 1872; Whitaker Collection 1890.

Samuel Rushworth was born in Sheffield and joined the 11th Light Dragoons on 13 September 1809. He served 15 years 104 days, including 2 years for Waterloo, where he served in Captain James Duberly's Troop, and was discharged 'In consequence of severe debility and rheumatism'. (Ref. information supplied by vendor)



Waterloo 1815 (**Robert Bustle, Driver, Royal Horse Artillery.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Needs, November 1898.

Served in Major (William) Norman Ramsay's "H" Troop at Waterloo equipped with 9 pounder cannon.

"H" Troop, as it was known at the time was posted from Warley to Canterbury on 11 April 1811, and remained there until 1 April 1815. In June 1815 Brevet Major Norman Ramsay was appointed Commander of the troop upon his predecessor's promotion and it was Ramsay that would lead "H" Troop at the Battle of Waterloo.

Major Ramsay with "H" Troop, as with all the Royal Horse Artillery, did not see action on the first day of the campaign; it was not until the night of 16 June 1815, when Wellington had decided to abandon his position at Quatre-Bras, that the Royal Horse Artillery were brought into the Battle.

The 17th June saw, in particular Mercer's, Bull's and Ramsay's Troops, very heavily engaged in delaying the French advance while Wellington broke contact and then re-established himself at Waterloo. By the afternoon the brunt of the fighting fell upon the Light Cavalry Brigade which Ramsay was supporting. It was a hard fight and Ramsay himself was wounded. The French only broke off the action when they ran into the whole of the Duke's Army at Waterloo.

It rained all night of 17th/18th June turning the ground into a quagmire; so marsh-like was the ground that Napoleon had to wait until 1100 hrs before he could begin his assault on the Allied position. His plan was to launch a feint against the Allied right and get Wellington to commit his reserves, and then by a series of mass attacks, heavily supported by artillery, blast a hole through Wellington's now weakened centre. The Allied Army, broken in half, could then be destroyed again in the Forêt de Soignes. It was a plan dependent on mass rather than mobility; unimaginative in conception, its execution was careless. The feint attack against Hougoumont not only failed to fool Wellington, it was allowed to absorb too much of the French Army. The mass attacks against the centre were uncoordinated; infantry and then cavalry were each thrown alone and unsupported against the Allied centre. This was against all accepted practice and the infantry were driven off by artillery fire and shock cavalry action. The cavalry were unable to make much impression on the squares of infantry; when a foothold was gained it was not consolidated. Finally the Imperial Guard was hurled back by the close quarter fire of musket and canon.

The Royal Horse Artillery was initially deployed in the reserve. "H" Troop were positioned in-between Bull's and Webber Smith's Troop along the Hougoumont-Haye Sainte Ridge, behind the feeble cover of stunted hedges. It was a superb enfilade position covering the whole of the Allied centre. From there, early on in the attack on Hougoumont, French Tirailleurs were closely engaged with the Guards defending the chateau. There was fierce combat in the wood next to the chateau and Bull's Troop was ordered to support the Guards with their 5.5" howitzers. Major Bull fired into the wood but could not see the effect of his fire. Ramsay, who was to Bull's left, could; he sent runners to Bull to inform him of the effectiveness of his shooting. This is perhaps the first recorded instance of observed and corrected indirect fire.

The Duke had only two instructions for his artillery; they were not to engage the enemy batteries but to conserve their ammunition against the French attacks; and they were to retire into the protection of infantry squares when threatened by French cavalry. The battle was so hot that despite the Duke's precautions the artillery exhausted its field reserves of ammunition and suffered heavy losses. With the attacks on the Allied centre, first the infantry of d'Erlon and then the cavalry of Ney, the artillery was pushed even further forwards over the ridge. "H" Troop suffered very heavily from the fire of mounted sharpshooters who accompanied the cavalry attacks, it was during one of these attacks that Major Ramsay was killed, shot by a sharpshooter. The Troop suffered so badly that by the end of the day, Lieutenant Sandilands was the only officer out of five to be left unwounded. During the final stages of the French cavalry attacks, Bull's Troop had to dispatch men to help man the guns of "H" Troop. The Troop fought long and hard and helped to break up the final assaults of the French upon La Haye Sainte.

Major Norman Ramsay was buried where he fell by his Troop, but his body was later disinterred and reburied in Scotland where it remains today. On completion of the operations in France, "H" Troop returned to England and was posted to Woolwich in 1816.

Robert Bustle (Bussell on discharge and pension papers) was born in the Parish of Norwich, Norfolk, and was enlisted into the Royal Horse Artillery at the age of 18 years on 26 October 1793, a labourer by trade. He served in the Horse Artillery for 24 years 156 days, including 2 years for Waterloo, and was discharged at Woolwich, Kent, on 31 March 1816, in consequence of 'being placed on the Pension List at one shilling and one penny half penny per diem commencing 1 April 1816, by order of the Honble. Board of Ordnance.' At the 'Examination of Out-Pensioners who solicit to be admitted In-Pensioners of the Hospital' held on 25 March 1834, his application was upheld and he was duly admitted as an In-Pensioner on 1 April 1834, then aged 63. Robert Bussell died on 2 February 1842.

Sold with copied discharge and pension papers.



The unique Waterloo Medal awarded to Lieutenant Thomas Baynes, 39th Foot, who was 'shot through the neck' at the battle of Vittoria, and later as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir John Lambert served in the Peninsula and during the 1812 War in America, serving at the disastrous battle at New Orleans and at Fort Bowyer where Lambert took command of the Army. Serving alongside Lambert at Waterloo, Baynes had two horses killed and two wounded under him during the battle

Waterloo 1815 (Lieutenant Thomas Baynes, 39th Foot.) fitted with contemporary replacement silver clip and swivel-bar suspension, overall light contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine or better and rare £7,000-£9,000

Provenance: Glendining's, November 1907; Payne Collection 1911; Needes Collection 1939; Dix Noonan Webb, March 2013.

A unique Waterloo Medal to the only officer of the 39th Foot and one of the few Officers to serve at both New Orleans and Waterloo.

Thomas Baynes was appointed Ensign in the 1st Battalion, 39th Foot on 27 October 1808, and Lieutenant on 20 July 1809. He served in Sicily 1810-11 and Portugal from October 1811, serving during Lord Hill's operations in Spanish and Portugal 1811-12. He took part in the advance to Madrid and the terrible Burgos retreat, where his battalion formed part of the rearguard. At the battle of Vittoria on 21 June 1813, the 39th were very heavily engaged, being tasked with the taking of and afterwards defending, against repeated French attacks, the village of Subijana de Alave. Casualties in the regiment were very heavy indeed, totalling 243, amongst the highest of any Regiment in the Army. Baynes was severely wounded here, being shot through the neck. Recovering from his wound, he joined Sir John Lambert (a relative) commanding a brigade in the 6th division at the pass of Maya, and served with him as his Aide-de-camp in the operations in the Pyrenees, in September and October 1813, passage of the Nivelle, passage of the Nive, and the battle of St. Pierre, battles of Orthes and Toulouse.

Baynes again accompanied Sir John Lambert, commanding 1st Infantry Brigade (7th, 43rd and 5th West India Regiment) as his Aide-de-camp during the whole of the Brigade's operations in North America; 1814-15, taking part in the Battle of New Orleans. During the battle of New Orleans Lambert took command of the Army after General Pakenham was killed. As Aide-de-camp, Baynes would have been in the thick of things, carrying messages, liaising with Commanding Officers &c., a most dangerous job as he would have found during the Peninsula and later at Waterloo. The 1st Brigade was initially in reserve, which was thought to be an odd decision at the time. This mainly because the 7th and 43rd were two 'elite' regiments brought straight from the Peninsula. However, General Pakenham had sound reason for holding them in reserve stating, 'Those fellows would storm anything, but, indeed, so will the others, and when we are in New Orleans, I can depend upon Lambert's Reserve.'

As it happened, 1st Brigade was indeed brought into action and eventually it was this Brigade that covered the retreat of the Army. Another Officer on General Lambert's Staff at New Orleans and beyond was Major (later Sir) Harry Smith. Smith wrote much about the Campaign (and Waterloo where he was also on Lambert's Staff) in his autobiography. As General Lambert's Aide-de-camp, by reading this book and by following Lambert's movements, Lieutenant Baynes's can also be followed:

'If Sir Edward Pakenham is killed, Sir John Lambert commands, and will judge of what is to be done. I saw the attack had irretrievably failed. The troops were beat back, and going at a tolerable pace too; so much so, I thought the enemy had made a sortie in pursuit, as so overpowering a superiority of numbers would have induced the French to do. "May I order your Brigade, sir, to form line to cover a most irregular retreat, to apply no other term to it, until you see what has actually occurred to the attacking columns?" He assented, and sent me and other Staff Officers in different directions to ascertain our condition. It was (summed up in few words) that every attack had failed; the Commander-in-Chief and General Gibbs and Colonel Renny killed; General Keane, most severely wounded; and the columns literally destroyed. The column for the right bank were seen to be still in their boats, and not the slightest impression had been made on the enemy.

Never since Buenos Ayres had I witnessed a reverse, and the sight to our eyes, which had looked on victory so often, was appalling indeed. Lambert desired me, and every Staff Officer he could get hold of, to go and reform the troops, no very easy matter in some cases. However, far to the rear, they (or, rather, what were left) were formed up, Sir John meanwhile wondering whether, under all the circumstances, he ought to attack. He very judiciously saw that was impossible, and he withdrew the troops from under a most murderous fire of round shot. Soon after this we heard the attack on the right bank, which succeeded easily enough. The extent of our loss was ascertained: one-third.'

So as it happened, 1st Brigade was indeed brought into action and eventually it was this Brigade that covered the retreat of the Army. The battle itself had been a bloodbath but hardships suffered by the British Army during the retreat from New Orleans are often overlooked, though they are amply testified to by the likes of Gleig. Encumbered with large numbers of wounded and in terrible weather conditions, the Army was forced to retreat through the hostile, swampy country they had advanced. They were then ferried in ships' boats the day's journey to the fleet itself. A week or so later, the British were on the offensive again, striking out towards Mobile and Alabama, with the Army under Lambert eventually taking Fort Bowyer.

After the peace treaty arrived from Ghent, Lambert and Baynes returned to England but immediately on arriving, the Army was being mobilised for another campaign against Napoleon. Lambert was placed in command of the 10th Infantry Brigade consisting of regiments that had just arrived back from the American war (1/4th, 1/27th and 1/40th). These would be the only regiments to take part in the both campaigns.

Still serving as Lambert's Aide-de-camp, Baynes served at the battle of Waterloo, where he was again in the thick of the action, proof of this is clear as he had two horses killed and two wounded under him. And it is believed he and Lambert spent part of the battle in the square of the 27th Foot. He subsequently took a part in the capture of Paris.

Baynes was promoted to Captain in the Royal African Colonial Corps in January 1824, reverted back to the 39th Foot as Captain in June 1826, and transferred to the 88th Foot in November 1827, being placed on half-pay on 20 November 1828. He died at Brussels on 27 May 1847.



The Waterloo Medal awarded to Major Adam Brugh, 2nd Battalion, 44th Foot, who was severely wounded at the storming of Badajoz, 6 April 1812, was senior Captain and again severely wounded at Quatre Bras, 16 June 1815, and promoted Brevet Major two days later; he died in February 1825 while on passage to England from the war in Arakan

Waterloo 1815 (Capt. Adam Brugh, 2nd Batt. 44th Reg. Foot) fitted with original steel clip and contemporary silver bar suspension together with three-pronged silver ribbon buckle, *light contact marks, otherwise better than good very fine*

£4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Baldwin, January 1916.

At the battle of Quatre Bras, the 44th Foot was part of Sir Dennis Pack's brigade, along with the 42nd and 92nd Highlanders. During the height of the battle, Pack's brigade was ordered to take up positions covering the farm of La Bergerie. This strategically important position was just in front of the main crossroads, the high road of which leading to Brussels/Waterloo and the loss of which would threaten the entire Allied position. Advancing in line, the 44th and 42nd were surprised by French lancers, both regiments taking heavy casualties as they did not initially have time to form square. However, both regiments eventually managed to form a combined square and the attacks were eventually driven off.

Mauled by French cavalry, the 44th suffered one of the highest casualty rates of the day, particularly in Officers, where they lost 17 of the 25 combat officers killed or wounded. Praised by Wellington for their steadfastness on this day, two days later they would again be tested, losing a further 3 Officers and 61 men killed and wounded.

Adam Brugh was appointed Ensign in the 75th (Highland) Regiment of Foot on 24 June 1802; Lieutenant, 4 May 1804; Lieutenant, 76th Foot, 11 January 1805; Adjutant, 4 September 1806; He became a Captain in the Army on 12 February 1807, and transferred to the 44th Foot on 11 June 1807. He served with the 2/44th Foot in the Peninsula from April 1810 until July 1812, and was severely wounded at the storming of Badajoz on 6 April 1812. He was again severely wounded at the battle of Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815, when he was the senior Captain in the regiment, and was promoted Brevet Major with effect from 18 June 1815. He was promoted to Major on 14 May 1824, whilst serving with the regiment in Burma, and died on 6 February 1825, on board the ship *Medway*, off St Helena, whilst on his passage home to England.

x340 Honourable East India Company Medal for Burma 1824-26, silver, fitted with contemporary silver loop and split ring suspension, *edge bruising and heavily worn*

£500-£700

x 341



Ghuznee 1839 (**William Watson - Serjt. - 16th Lancers**) neatly engraved in reverse field, fitted with contemporary replacement silver bar suspension, *nearly very fine*

£700-£900

342 Ghuznee 1839, unnamed as issued, with original straight bar suspension, *edge nicks, otherwise extremely fine* £400-£500

343 Ghuznee Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, silver clip and straight bar suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

Provenance: Fred Rockwood Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, October 2014.

x 344



Defence of Jellalabad 1842, Mural Crown (***E. Murphy. No. 197. 13th or P.A.L.I.***) regimentally engraved naming, fitted with contemporary replacement silver straight bar suspension, *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £600-£800

Edward Murphy was a labourer from Carlow who enlisted on 4 January 1821, as Private No. 197. He was present during the operations in Burma (Ava) and is also entitled to the medals for Ghuznee 1839, and Cabul 1842. He arrived back in England on 2 July 1844, and was Out-pensioned on 17 August 1844, at the rate of 1s per diem.

x 345



Defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie 1842, unnamed as issued, fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension, *toned, very fine and scarce* £800-£1,00

x 346 Defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie 1842, unnamed as issued, fitted with steel clip and bar suspension, *edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine* £700-£900

x 347 China 1842 (**Charles Fivan, 98th Regiment Foot.**) original suspension, *small edge bruise, toned, very fine* £500-£700

x 348 Maharajpoo Star 1843 (**Private Charles Cantellow H.M. 16th Lancers**) original brass hook suspension, *good very fine* £400-£500

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- x349** Maharajpoo Star 1843 (**Private John Mackie H.M. 40th Regt.**) original brass hook suspension, *figure 4 obliterated from '1843', otherwise good very fine* £400-£500
-
- x350** Punniar Star 1843 (**Private John Houghton 50th Queen's Own Regt.**) fitted with adapted silver bar suspension, the reverse lightly engraved 'JH 50', *nearly very fine* £400-£500
-
- 351** Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 3 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, Sobraon (**James Walsh 31st Regt.**) *scratching in fields and several heavy edge bruises, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,000-£1,400
- James Walsh** was born in the Parish of Rathwaile, Dublin, and enlisted into the 59th Foot on 4 May 1825, aged 16. Whilst serving in the East Indies he volunteered to the 3rd Foot on 16 December 1828, and subsequently transferred to the 31st Foot on 15 October 1844. He fought with the 31st Foot throughout the Sutlej campaign, including the actions of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal and Sobraon. On 1 March 1846, Walsh again transferred regiments, this time to the 50th Foot alongside whom the 31st had been serving. Having survived the rigours and dangers of the campaign on the Sutlej, Walsh was now unlucky to be involved in the collapse of the barracks at Loodiana on the evening of 20 May 1846. Suffering a fracture of the neck and dislocation of the right thigh, together with severe contusions of the right knee, and consequently unable to move about without the aid of crutches, he was discharged at Chatham on 25 June 1847.
- Sold with copied discharge papers.
-
- x352** Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (**Chas. Roberts 16th. Lancers.**) *the planchet heavily polished and showing signs of fire damage, therefore fair to fine* £300-£400
- Charles Roberts** was born in Beading, Sussex, in 1809 and attested there for the 59th Foot on 13 January 1825, aged 16. He transferred to the 16th Lancers on 18 December 1828. He volunteered on the 18th December 1828 to serve with the 16th Lancers. He served with them in India and Afghanistan, and was present at the assault and capture of Ghuznee in 1838; the action at Maharajpoo in 1843; and the Battles of Aliwal and Sobraon in 1846. The 16th Lancers in particular distinguished themselves in the latter action: 'As the Sikhs tried to swing back their left, pivoting on Bhundri, some of their cavalry presented a threat to the open British left flank. A British and Indian cavalry brigade, led by the 16th Lancers, charged and dispersed them. The 16th Lancers then attacked a large body of Sikh infantry. They formed square to establish a strong front against a cavalry charge, as most European armies did. Nevertheless, the 16th Lancers broke the square. Both forces suffered heavy casualties.'
- Roberts transferred to the 3rd Light Dragoons on 1 April 1846, and was discharged medically unfit on 30 September 1848, due to injuries sustained whilst in the saddle, after a total of 22 years and 242 days' service.
- Sold with copied service papers.
-
- x353** New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**186. James Shaw, 2nd Bn. 14th Regt.**) *nearly very fine* £300-£400
-
- 354** Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat, an unnamed post-1873 specimen, *extremely fine* £240-£280
-
- x355** Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Richard Titcomb. 14th Lt. Dragns.**) *edge rubbed and suspension re-affixed, very fine* £200-£300
-
- x356** South Africa 1834-53 (**Corpl. S. Mclaughlin. 45th Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £300-£400
-
- x357** Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, otherwise toned, nearly very fine* £100-£140
-
- 358** Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising, good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 359** Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising and light contact marks, very fine* £80-£100
-
- 360** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, *pawn-broker's mark to edge, minor edge nicks, very fine* £120-£160
-
- x361** Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**George . Ormston . Royal . Artillery**) *contemporarily impressed in large capitals, nearly very fine* £140-£180
-
- 362** Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, slight edge bruises, otherwise very fine* £160-£200

x 363



Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**J. Sowerby. Coldstream Gds.**) officially impressed naming, edge bruise, otherwise good very fine £800-£1,000

Provenance: Bill Strong Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, May 2011.

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

Sold with inscribed (damaged) card box of issue and damaged and stained envelope addressed to 'Rev. J. Uirl' at Durham, with remnants of Coldstream Guards red wax seal.

x 364 Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (**John Williams R.M.A. H.M.S. Hannibal**) engraved naming, fitted with scroll suspension, nearly very fine £100-£140

x 365 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Patk. Quigley. 18th Royal Irish Regt.**) nearly very fine £160-£200

366 The Chin-Lushai campaign medal awarded to Mr. S. V. Tayler, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Bengal, who was Mentioned in Despatches

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (Mr. S. V. Tayler, Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police) engraved naming, small official correction to end of surname, otherwise nearly extremely fine £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

S. V. Tayler was appointed Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, in the Bengal Police, sometime before January 1886, when he is shown as serving at Burdwan. He later served at Backergunge and at Midnapore, and by January 1889 had been appointed to the 2nd Grade, serving at Chittagong Hill Tracts. He took part in the Chin-Lushai expedition of 1889-90, with the Chittagong Frontier Police and after a period of furlough, then served in the South Lushai Hills. He is last mentioned in the Indian Army List of July 1892.

Tayler was mentioned in the Chin-Lushai, Field Operations Despatch, *London Gazette* 12 September 1890: 'On the Lushai side the Cachar Military Police under Messrs. Daly and Broderick were brought to the front with great rapidity and in admirable order, and did most useful service, while the Chittagong Frontier Police did good work under Mr. S. V. Tayler.'

He is also mentioned again later in the same Despatch: 'Chittagong Frontier Police. During the last expedition I was able to make very favourable mention of the men composing the Chittagong Frontier Police Battalion, under the command of Mr. C. S. Murray, District Superintendent of Police. During this expedition 50 men accompanied the Northern Column, and 100 under Mr. S. V. Tayler, Assistant Superintendent of Police, were employed with the advanced party, and did excellent work. They are the most useful and willing men I should ever care to serve with. Besides being keen soldiers, they can build huts, thatch roofs, construct rafts and, in fact, put their hands to anything, and are accustomed to carry all their own kits.'

367 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (**1008 Sowar Bhima 2d. Bl. Lancers**) *nearly very fine* £100-£140

368 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891, an unnamed specimen struck on a slightly thinner flan with later affixed suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

369 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, North West Frontier, Umbeyla (**336. Gunr. R, Hartigan C. By. 19th Bde. R.A.**) *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

Roger Hartigan attested for the Bengal Artillery as a Gunner on 28 January 1852. He transferred to the Royal Artillery and re-engaged at Peshawur for 9 years on 26 January 1861. He was twice tried, being reduced to Gunner from Bombardier in October 1862, and had his sentence remitted on the second occasion in April 1870. He was finally discharged on 7 March 1871, his discharge papers recording that he was 'entitled to North West Frontier medal & clasp for Umbeyla.'

Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extract.

370



The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Captain J. H. St. John, 92nd Highlanders, who served on the Staff of Major General Michel during the Malwa Field Force's pursuit of the rebels under Tantia Topee 1858-9, and was three times Mentioned in Despatches and promoted Brevet Major

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Capt. . H. St. John, 92nd. Highlanders) *first initial neatly erased, good very fine* £400-£500

John Henry St. John was born in Florence, Italy, on 3 January 1828, and was commissioned Ensign in the 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) Regiment of Foot on 20 November 1846. He was promoted Lieutenant by purchase on 23 November 1849; and Captain on 26 July 1855. He served in Gibraltar from 16 April 1853 to 15 December 1854, in the Crimea from 7 December 1855 to 17 May 1856. The 92nd were not entitled to the Crimea Medal as they arrived after the qualifying period.

Based in Malta, in June 1857, Captain St John was appointed Aide-de-Camp to his father-in-law, Major-General Charles Warren C.B., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade and in November of the same year he was appointed Major of Brigade. During the Indian Mutiny, Captain St John served in Central India between 22 August 1858 and 31 March 1859, initially as Major of Brigade to Major General Michel, commander of the Malwa Field Force, to which part of the 92nd Highlanders was attached. Under General Michel, he took part in the pursuit of the rebels under Tantia Topee. He was Mentioned in Despatches for the action at Rajghur on 15 September 1858 and was also present at the actions of Mongrowlee on 9 October (Mentioned in Despatches), Sindwaho on 19 October (Mentioned in Despatches), and Kurrai on 25 October 1858. Promoted Brevet-Major on 7 December 1858, on 25 December 1858 he was specially appointed Assistant Quartermaster General (in field) by Major General Michel, continuing to serve under this General in the Malwa Field Force.

In 1861, Major St John served briefly as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, before returning to duty in Great Britain. He retired in 1867 and died at Netley Marsh, Hampshire, in 1912.

Photographs of Major St John are held in the National Portrait Gallery collection.



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Lieutt. F. A. Montrion 25th. Bo. N.L.I.**) *light contact marks to obverse field, good very fine*
 £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2007.

Francis Austin Montrion was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 25th Bombay Native Infantry on 5 March 1857 and served during the Great Sepoy Mutiny as a Staff Officer to the field force under Major Sutherland, 92nd Highlanders, and was present at the action of Rajpooor and the subsequent pursuit of Tanya Tope and the Rao Sahib.

The History of the Gordon Highlanders 1815-74 gives the following account:

'The rebels, in the meantime, after crossing the Nerbudda, had been again repulsed by the troops in Candeish. One hundred men of the 92nd, part of a small column under Major Sutherland, proceeded on 20 November 1857 to cross the Nerbudda, and on 24 November reached Jeelwana, where they were joined by another 50 men of the 92nd and a like number of the 71st mounted on camels.

On the morning of 24 November Major Sutherland proceeded with 120 Highlanders and 80 sepoy, partly on camels, and soon ascertaining that the rebels, under Tanya Tope, with two guns, were on the road to Rajpooor, pushed on in pursuit. On approaching Rajpooor, the rebel force was perceived passing through it, and the Highlanders, on camels, pushing rapidly forward, came on the enemy in half an hour. Before the men, however, could dismount for the attack, the rebels again retired. By this time the men following on foot, both Europeans and natives, having marched at a very rapid pace in rear, overtook the men on camels.

The whole now advanced together direct upon the enemy, who had taken up a strong position, in order of battle, on a rocky and wooded ridge, their two guns on the road commanding the only approach. The Highlanders, supported by the native troops, at once advanced, and rushing up the road under a shower of grape, in a very short time captured the guns, on which the rebels precipitately abandoned their position. In this attack, Lieutenant and Adjutant Humfrey was wounded.

Major Sutherland's force remained in the neighbourhood of Kooksee until 27 December, when it was ordered to join the headquarters at Mhow.'

Montrion was promoted Lieutenant on 5 July 1858, and Captain on 5 March 1869. He subsequently served as Adjutant of the 37th Bengal Native Light Infantry, and was advanced Wing Officer in 1879.



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Lieut. J. D. Vallance, 40th. Madras N.I.**) *suspension claw refitted, otherwise good very fine*

£400-£500

Provenance: George McIlroy Collection

John Dunscomb Vallance was born at Woolborough, Devon, on 3 September 1833 and was commissioned Ensign in the 40th Madras Native Infantry on 12 December 1849. He was promoted Lieutenant on 30 November 1855, and served during the Great Sepoy Mutiny with the 40th Native Infantry in the district of Jumblepore from the end of 1857 to March 1858.

'During this period he was present with the force which stormed and opened the Pass of Jurgotty and was also in all subsequent operations undertaken against the Jumblepore rebels by the late Major Bates. Subsequently commanded a detachment of 40th Regiment against insurgents in the Barra Basahar Hills, in March 1858 was present with a detachment of Jumblepore Sebundy Levy in an attack on a rebel stronghold in the Zemindary of Jhoberra. From April 1858 to July following commanded a detachment consisting of details from the Shekawati Battalion and Sebundy Levy stationed for the protection of the Chandepore Frontier. During that period was constantly employed in the successful attacks on the rebel strongholds, subsequently during the same and next year was frequently employed in operations against the rebels. In December 1859 commanded a strong detachment of the late Sebundy Levy against a large number of rebels and mutineers under Rajah Soonder Rai at Hullunder. At the later end of 1859 proceeded in command of the Sebundy Levy against insurgents in the Zemindary of Kiereah.' (*Indian Mutiny Medal Roll, Jumblepore Sebundy Levy, refers*).

'*Freedom Movement in Sambalpur*', by C. Mishra, gives a further account of the recipient, both during the Mutiny, and in the years that immediately followed:

'The second phase of Surendra Sai's war against the British began in 1857 when the great explosion occurred and it convulsed the whole country. The Raja of Bamra was suspected and was reminded of the fate of the Raja of Angul who was imprisoned and his estate confiscated for his rebellious conduct. Accordingly, Captain Woodbridge, Lieutenant Vallance and Captain Sweeny were sent to Sambalpur to meet the situation. Major Wyndham opened the Dak road to Midnapore through the territory of the Raja of Bamrah. Captain Knocker and Lieutenant Vallance hunted down the rebels in all directions. All these measures being taken for the security of the district three central posts for regular troops and eleven subordinate outposts for the men of the Ramgarh Battalion and the newly raised Sebundies were established.

Accordingly on the night of 6 November 1860, Lieutenant C. B. Smith, Assistant Commissioner, with a party of armed Beldars from Raipur and Lieutenant Vallance in command of a detachment of Samhalpur Sebundy Levy numbering in all two hundred and twenty men, proceeded to Manikgarh Eilt. After detaching a party to hold in check and cut off the retreat of the rebels by Sundara Pass, Lieutenants Smith and Vallance made directly for Tirsola, a village on the Jonk River having a stone breast work thrown across its road by the rebels. They however did not stand to defend it and followed a policy of retreat. In their hurried flight they left several herd of cattle which were captured by Lieutenants Smith and Vallance. Subsequently, the rebels about 150 in number took position in a valley near Manikgarh. It was protected in the front by two breast works of "considerable strength". It was so constructed as not easily to be turned from either flank.

On 9 November 1860 Lieutenants Smith and Vallance divided their force into three parties; one to protect their camp, one sent in advance to watch the breast work from the front and the third to attack the rebels under Lieutenants Smith and Vallance. The party ascended the high and precipitous Hill of Manikgarh and attacked the rebels from the rear. The rebels gave a dogged defence but could not withstand for a longer time. They fled to Junagarh Ghat. Three of the villages built by the rebels behind their defences were set on fire and destroyed and some more cattle were captured. In order to implement the decision regarding the precautionary measures to be taken by the Raja of Khariar, Major Forster left Lieutenant Vallance as ex-officio Assistant Commissioner of Sambalpur, with a party of Sebundies to superintend the work in anticipation to the approval of the Governor General. Major Foster commended the services of Lieutenant Smith and Lieutenant Vallance to the authority for recognition.'

Vallance was promoted Captain on 20 August 1863, and, after a period as District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, was advanced Major on 12 December 1869. He retired in March 1873.

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp, an unnamed post-1873 specimen, *extremely fine*

£140-£180

x 374



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (**G. Bromley, 32nd L.I.**) *minor edge bruising and a little polished, therefore nearly very fine* £1,600-£2,000

George Bromley was killed in action at Chinhut, 30 June 1857.

375 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**W. Shipley, 1st. Batn. 5th. Fusrs.**) *the obverse polished and worn, therefore good fine, the reverse better* £240-£280

x376 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**J. Daubeny, 34th Regt**) *in named card box of issue, minor edge nicks, otherwise extremely fine* £260-£300

James Daubeny is listed on the Medal Roll as 'Died in Hospital 22 September 1858', and his card box of issue is annotated 'Dead'.

377



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Lt. A. W. Brodhurst, 2nd Eurn. Lt. Cavy.**) *fitted with silver ribbon buckle, nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

Arthur Westby Brodhurst was born at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, on 21 October 1839, son of John E. Mansfield, a banker of that town, and was nominated as a Cadet for the Bengal Cavalry in February 1857. He was examined and passed on 10 June 1857, and gazetted a Cornet into the 2nd Bengal European Light Cavalry on 24 June following. He was attached to the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) and served in Sir J. Outram's Division, at the siege and capture of Lucknow, March 1858, and during the subsequent operations in Oude with the Queen's Bays under Lord Clyde (Medal with Clasp). Promoted to Lieutenant on 18 May 1858, he shortly afterwards transferred to the 20th Hussars, of which regiment he was Adjutant from January 1865 to February 1868, becoming Captain on 2 August 1871. Captain Brodhurst retired on 13 November 1872, and died in London on 8 April 1876.

Sold with copied Cadet papers and other research including a copied group photograph of 20th Hussars Officers, including Brodhurst, at Umballa, India in 1871.

x 378



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 *unofficial* clasp, 'Zeerapore' (**2742 Thos. Quinn, 87th Regt.**) '189' additionally scratch engraved on edge near claw, *very fine* £240-£280

379 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

x380 China 1857-60, 4 clasps, China 1842, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, unnamed, *good very fine* £300-£400

x381 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Pte. J. S. Brown, S John V. Bn.**) Canadian style impressed naming, *toned, very fine* £240-£280

382 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866, unnamed specimen, *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

x 383



Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Red River 1870 (**Pte. J. M. Beattie, Que. R.**) Canadian style impressed naming, *polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,800-£2,200

Joseph M. Beattie is confirmed on the roll for Red River 1870, one of approximately 136 clasps to the Quebec Rifles, and is also shown on the roll for Fenian Raid 1866 with the Toronto Field Battery.

x384 Abyssinia 1867 (**687 T. Jamieson. 26th Regt.**) *good fine* £180-£220

x385 Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**1929. Pte. G. Hawkins. 2. Bn. Rifle Bde. 1873-4.**) *very fine* £280-£320

386 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (**1334. Pte. F. Lonsdale. 2-24th Foot**) *small edge bruise, otherwise toned, good very fine* £800-£1,000

F. Lonsdale attested for the 24th Regiment of Foot and served with 'D' Company, 2nd Battalion in South Africa. He was permitted to work in the Shoemaker's shop at Rorke's Drift from 20 March 1879, and subsequently died in service.

387 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (**186 Pte. J. Burt. 1/13th Foot.**) *toned, good very fine* £500-£700

John Burt was born at Curry Mallet, Somerset, and enlisted for the 13th Foot at Taunton, aged 18, on 3 August 1874. He served abroad in South Africa, including Natal and Transvaal 1875-79, including the Sekhukhune campaign of 1878 (Medal with Clasp). He transferred to first class reserves at Devonport on 5 August 1880, for a further six years' service.

Sold with copied research.

388 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (**1771. Pte. R. Ward. 1/13th Foot.**) *small edge bruise and a little polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £500-£700

Provenance: Ex Fuller Collection.

Robert Ward was born in St Pancras, London, and attested for the 1/13th Foot at Westminster, aged 18, on 5 July 1869. He served overseas in the Mediterranean, including Gibraltar 1869-72, and Malta 1872-74; South Africa, including Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal and Zululand 1874-79, including the Sekhukhune campaign of 1878 and the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879. He was discharged to pension, aged 39, on termination of his second period of his limited engagement at Aldershot on 1 August 1890.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x389 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**1742, Pte. E. Bradbury, 1st Dn. Gds.**) *toned, nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

390 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**2060. Pte. W. Harris. 2/7th. Foot.**) *very fine* £80-£100

391



The Second Afghan War Medal awarded to Lieutenant T. J. O'D. Renny, 4th Punjab Infantry, who was mortally wounded on 14 December 1879, while forcing the Zawa Pass during the expedition against the Zaimukhts

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Lt. T. J. O'D. Renny, 4th Pun, Infy.) *minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine and rare*

£1,200-£1,600

Thomas John O'Dwyer Renny was born at Mussoorie on 15 August 1846, third son of Colonel Robert Renny, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. He entered H.M.'s Service on 11 April 1868, as an Ensign in the 31st Foot, but was transferred on the same day to the 36th Foot, and being in India when he was gazetted, he joined the latter regiment at Peshawar in the succeeding June. In November 1869 he accompanied the regiment to Rawal Pindi, and, on 28 October 1871, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On 5 January 1872, he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern in the 4th Punjab Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined this regiment at Abbottabad, and at that station from February 1873 to April 1874 he officiated as Quarter-Master of the corps, acting also as Adjutant, in addition, from the month of January. In April 1874 he was appointed First Wing Subaltern, and, still officiating as Adjutant, he, in December of that year, marched with the regiment to Kohat, at which station he continued officiating as Adjutant of the corps until February 1870. From September 1876 to May 1877 he again officiated as Quarter-Master, and during this period a reorganisation of regimental appointments having taken place, his permanent appointment received the designation of "Wing Officer".

In August 1877 he took part with the regiment in a raid into the country of the Jowaki Afridis, carried out in reprisal of Jowaki incursions into British territory, and in the following winter, as Adjutant of the regiment (to which post he was permanently appointed in November 1877), he served with the corps throughout the arduous operations against that troublesome clan (India Medal and Clasp). On the termination of this campaign he accompanied the regiment to Edwardesabad, arriving there in April 1878, and during the cold season of 1878-79 he was actively employed with the corps in protecting the Tank border against the Mahsud Waziris, who had at that time been making a series of unusually daring raids into British territory.

In the autumn of 1879, on the renewal of the Afghan War, he accompanied the regiment to the Kuram Valley, and in December of the same year he took part with it in the expedition against the Zaimukhts, a tribe which had been conspicuously troublesome in its plundering and murdering incursions on the line of communications. In the operations which followed he unfortunately lost his life, having, on the 14th December, fallen mortally wounded, shot through the head in the assault of Zawa, the Zaimukht stronghold. He died of his wound on the following day, in camp at Chinarak, whence his remains were afterwards removed to Kohat, and there interred.

- 392** Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Charasia (**58B/287 Pte. Jas. Griffin, 72nd High'rs.**) *minor edge bruise otherwise nearly extremely fine* £180-£220
- x 393** Afghanistan 1878-80, 4 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (**58.B/97 Pte. T. Hunter, 72nd Highrs.**) *considerable pitting from Bronze Star, otherwise fine* £300-£400
- 394** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**855 Pte. J. Palmer, 1st. Life Gds.**) *edge bruising and heavy pitting with naming details worn but just about legible, fair to fine* £70-£90
- 395** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**41/2224. Pte. J. Sandford. 1/Berks: R.**) *surname officially corrected, some light scratches to obverse field, otherwise good very fine* £60-£80
- 396** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**5349 Pte. J. Collins...**) *unit details erased, edge bruising and heavy pitting, therefore fine* £60-£80
J. Collins served in the Coldstream Guards.
- 397** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**1816. Pte. P. Scannell. 2/E. Surr: R.**) *light pitting, otherwise very fine* £100-£140

x 398

North West Canada 1885, 1 clasp, Saskatchewan (**Sgt. J. Maiden. A. Coy. Mid. Batt.**) *suspension a little slack, edge bruising and polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,000-£1,400

- 399** East and West Africa 1887-1900, no clasp, bronze issue, unnamed, *very fine and very rare* £500-£700
- x 400** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (**W. Smith, A.B., H.M.S. Raleigh.**) *good very fine* £200-£240
- 401** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, no clasp, unnamed, *extremely fine* £140-£180
- 402** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 1 clasp, Rhodesia 1896, unnamed, *extremely fine* £180-£220
- 403** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897, unnamed, *extremely fine* £180-£220

404



Hong Kong Plague 1894, silver issue (**Corporal E. Bennett, S.L.I.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruising, nearly very fine*
 £1,400-£1,800

405



Hong Kong Plague 1894, silver issue (**Private T. Lawton, S.L.I.**) officially impressed naming, *minor correction to latter part of surname, edge bruising, nearly very fine*
 £800-£1,000

Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, December 1995.

406 India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**4156 Sepoy Haidar Khan 22nd Pjb. Infy.**) *edge bruise, nearly very fine*
 £120-£160

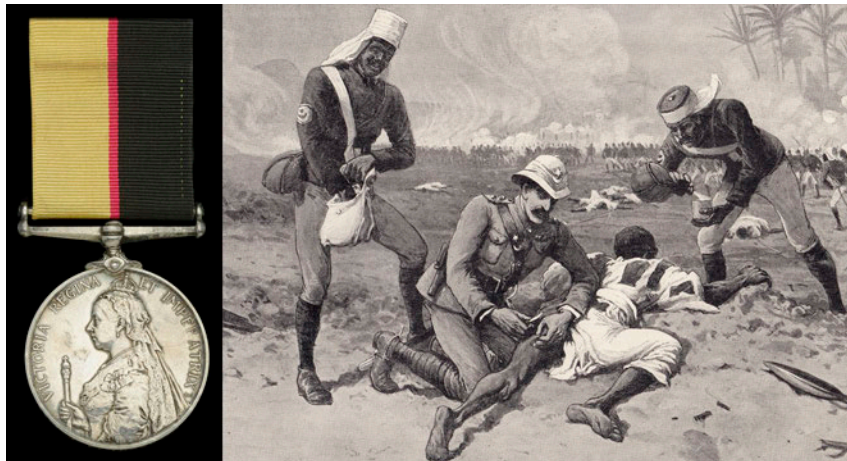
407 India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98, bronze issue (**24 Ward Servt. Dhuggri. Kuniloo A.H.C.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine*
 £140-£180

408 Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**4661. Pte. J. Breen. 1/Sea Hrs.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine*
 £240-£280

409 Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**3621 L/Cpl. A. Davie. 1/Cam: Hdrs.**) *very fine*
 £240-£280

Alexander Davie attested for the Cameron Highlanders and served during the Nile Expedition of 1898 (medal and Khedive's medal with clasps 'The Atbara, Khartoum'). He saw later service during the Boer War (medal with clasps 'Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen' with the Mounted Infantry company of the Cameron Highlanders. He was killed in action at Nooitgedacht on 13 December 1900, when, of the 40 men present, one officer and eight other ranks were killed, and ten others wounded. Sergeant Donald Farmer, was subsequently awarded the Victoria Cross for carrying a wounded officer under a very heavy and close fire to a place of safety, before returning to action.

Sold with copy medal roll extracts.



With the Nile Expedition - Mercy to a Fallen Foe: Surgeon-Captain Trask extracting a bullet from the leg of a wounded Dervish during the engagement at Firket.

The Queen's Sudan Medal awarded to Surgeon Captain J. E. Trask, Army Medical Services, who died from cholera in the Sudan on 25 July 1896; a First-Class Cricketer for Somerset, he was Mentioned in Despatches for the Dongola campaign, and is believed to be the spirit that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle converses with in his work *The New Revelation*

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (Surg: Capt. J. E. Trask. A.M.S.) impressed naming, good very fine

£600-£800

John Ernest Trask was born in Yeovil, Somerset, on 27 October 1861 and after training at the Bristol Medical School was commissioned into the Army Medical Department on 27 July 1887. After two years at Aldershot he was posted to India for almost five years, before returning to England in 1895. A keen cricketer, Trask played First Class cricket for Somerset at home, and also for Bombay and the Europeans whilst in India, where he was largely responsible for the institution of the inter-Presidency matches.

Advanced Surgeon-Captain, Trask was seconded to the Egyptian Army on 23 August 1895, and took part in the Dongola Expedition, and was present at the engagement at Firket on 7 June 1896, being Mentioned in Sir Herbert Kitchener's Despatch of 30 September 1896 (*London Gazette* 3 November 1896).

Trask died of cholera at Kosheh, Sudan, on 25 July 1896. However, this is not the last we hear of him, for Trask is believed to be the spirit that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle refers to as 'Dodd' in his 1917 work *The New Revelation*:

'I still continued during these years to hold table seances, which sometimes gave no results, sometimes trivial ones, and sometimes rather surprising ones... One night, the table was seized by a much more robust influence, which dashed it about very violently. In answer to my questions it claimed to be the spirit of one whom I will call Dodd, who was a famous cricketer, and with whom I had some serious conversation in Cairo before he went up the Nile, where he met his death in the Dongolese Expedition in the year 1896. I began to ask him questions exactly as if he were seated before me, and he sent his answers back with great speed and decision. The answers were often quite opposed to what I expected, so that I could not believe that I was influencing them. He said that he was happy, that he did not wish to return to earth... His death was painless. When he died he had found people to welcome him, but he had not seen General Gordon, nor any other famous spirit.' (*The New Revelation*, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle refers).

Sold with an illustrated page from *The Graphic*, 11 July 1896, showing 'With the Nile Expedition - Mercy to a Fallen Foe: Surgeon-Captain Trask extracting a bullet from the leg of a wounded Dervish during the engagement at Firket'; and copied research

411 East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98 (**960. Pte. Tura Baz. 11. 27/Bom. L.Inf:**) good very fine £300-£400

x412 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Nursing Sister E. A. Powner.**) officially re-impressed, good very fine £140-£180

Provenance: J. Chidzey Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2012.

Elizabeth A. Powner was born in Weston-upon-Trent, Staffordshire in 1872. She served in the Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve in South Africa, and was posted to No. 3 Stationary Hospital, Da Aar. In 1927 she was employed as a Sister in the Royal Infirmary, Bradford.

x413 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (**Pte. J. Everington. Kimberley Town Gd:**) nearly very fine £160-£200

x414 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**8161 Pte. A. Mather. K.R.R.C.**) nearly extremely fine £100-£140

415 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**1645 Tpr: A. Baker. S.A. Lt. Horse**) good very fine £140-£180

Arthur Baker served with the South African Light Horse during the Boer War, and was dangerously wounded in action whilst doing a reconnaissance near Elandslaagte on 17 April 1900. He subsequently died of his wounds at Ladysmith on 21 April 1900.

Sold with copied medal roll extract and other research.

- 416** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**368 Pte. H. W. Tempest. Natal R.R.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £80-£100

H. W. Tempest served with the Natal Royal Rifles from 29 January 1900 to 31 May 1902.
Sold with copied medal roll extract and nominal roll.

x **417**



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (**R. Villet. Mafeking Town Gd:**) *good very fine* £1,000-£1,400

- 418** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**4292 Trpt. G. Walker, 2nd Dragoons**) *suspension a little slack, edge nicks, nearly very fine* £80-£100

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

Garnet Charles Walker was born in Hounslow, London and enlisted in the Royal Scots Greys in June 1896, aged 14 years. Appointed a Bandsman in March 1898 and a Trumpeter in February 1900, he served in South Africa during the Boer War from 23 September 1900 and 3 April 1901. He was later appointed a Lance-Corporal but reverted to the rank of Bandsman and was discharged on 10 May 1908.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extract, and other research.

419



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps* (**Lieut. E. J. Stourton. 32. Co. Imp: Yeo.**) *engraved naming, housed in a damaged fitted leather case, extremely fine* £300-£400

Everard Joseph Stourton was born at Knaresborough, Yorkshire, on 28 December 1864 and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Warwick on 2 January 1900, having previously served as a Lieutenant with the 3rd Battalion Cameron Highlanders. He served with the 5th (Warwickshire) Company, 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 20 January 1900, before being commissioned a Lieutenant in the 32nd (Lancashire Hussars) Company, 2nd Battalion, on 1 August 1900. He was captured and taken Prisoner of War whilst serving with the latter unit at Zeekoe River, along with another 55 men, on 7 April 1901, and was released the next day at Graaff-Reinet. He returned to England in time to have his medal presented to him in December 1901, and died at Forfar, Angus, on 2 March 1932.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

For other medals to the Stourton family, see Lots 68 and 80.

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- 420** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**22275 Tpr: G. D. Walker. C. in C. Bodyguard**) *edge bruising, very fine* £80-£100
- George Durant Walker** served with the Commander-in-Chief's Bodyguard from 26 November 1900 to 16 July 1901, and then with the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles until discharged, time expired, on 28 November 1901. He died in 1910.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract and other research.
-
- 421** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**90 Tpr: C. Richardson. Eastn: Prov: Horse**) *light contact marks, very fine* £80-£100
- Charles Richardson** served during the Boer War as Trooper No. 90 in the Eastern Province Horse (discharged 15 November 1900 - time expired); Trooper No. 831 in the Johannesburg Rifles, and latterly as Trooper No. 1498 in Steinaecker's Horse. He was discharged from the latter unit on 7 February 1903 upon the regiment's disbandment (also entitled to a King's South Africa Medal). A man by the name C. Richardson (who may be the same person) served in the British South Africa Police during the Matabele rebellion in 1896 and again during the 1897 campaign in Rhodesia.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract and other research.
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- 422** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (**7335 Pte R. Pugh; RI: Warwick; Regt.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
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- x423** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**4021 Pte. F. Aldred. L.N. Lanc: Regt.**) *light file marks to obverse of suspension claw, good very fine* £80-£100
- Not entitled to Defence of Kimberley clasp.
-
- x424** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**4725 Pte. M. Mc.Namara. Munster Fus:**) *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £260-£300
- Modder River clasp scarce to the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Cresswell's *Irish Medals* states only one half company present, comprising 2 officers and 69 other ranks; *British Battles and Medals* gives a total of 75 clasps to the regiment.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 425** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902, *date clasp unofficially affixed by solder* (**5522 Pte. W. Hanna. RI: Innis: Fus:**) *attempt to erase first part of naming details but all still perfectly legible, nearly very fine* £60-£80
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- 426** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**966 Pte. G. Breffit. Kaffrn: Rifles**) *first two letters of surname double-struck, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £300-£400
- George Henry Breffit** was born in Cressbrook, Derbyshire, in 1860 and emigrated to South Africa in 1893. He served with the Kaffrarian Rifles during the Boer War, and in a letter to his sister, published in the *Derbyshire Times* on 1 September 1900, he wrote: 'I have seen plenty of fighting, from Aliwal North to Rouxville, and to Wepener on 5 April.' He was actively involved in the siege of Wepener and it is well described in the letter. He finishes his letter by mentioning that after the siege he was involved in two small skirmishes and a further five weeks of patrolling.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract and copied research, including the above-mentioned letter.
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- 427** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**805 Tpr. E. Scanlan. Driscoll's Scts.**) *light contact marks, very fine* £80-£100
- Ernest Scanlan** was born in Southsea, Hampshire, on 17 March 1870 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 24 April 1885. He was shore discharged on 21 March 1900, having risen to the rank of Able Seaman, and also spent a lot of time (over 300 days!) in the cells, mainly for breaking out of various ships. On discharge from the Royal Navy he made his way to South Africa and served during the Boer War in Driscoll's Scouts from 9 August 1901, before being discharged medically unfit on 1 January 1902 (and thereby just qualifying for the South Africa 1902 date clasp). His character on discharge is described as 'very good'.
- Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.

- 428** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4485 Pte. L. J. W. Doggett, 2/D. Gds:**) a somewhat later issue (see footnote), with first initial officially corrected, light contact marks, very fine £140-£180

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 September 1916.

Leopold John William Doggett was born in Malta on 11 October 1880 and served with the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queens Bays) in South Africa during the Boer War. However, a note on the medal roll shows that his Queen's South Africa Medal was forfeited after a conviction by a District Court Martial for stealing on 1 September 1903.

On discharging from the Army, Doggett worked as a gunsmith in Horncastle. He has several newspaper articles about his wild behaviour pre-Great War involving alcohol and assaulting the Police, and one newspaper article dated 1909 mentions his previous 16 convictions and being sentenced to 1-month hard labour. Despite this, he was a Special Reservist from at least 1909 (as per newspaper article and the new service number 3/8216), and his Queen's South Africa Medal was restored to him on 1 June 1911.

On the outbreak of the Great War, Doggett attempted to re-join the 2nd Dragoon Guards but was posted to the 3rd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment as a Sergeant. Tried by District Court Martial on 15 April 1915 at Grimsby for being Absent without leave he was reduced to the ranks and was posted to the 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 May 1915 as a Private. He was invalided home a couple of months later but returned to France on 16 June 1916 with the 184th Company, Machine Gun Corps. The following month he was awarded the Military Medal for his gallantry during the attack at Fromelles on 19 July 1916 (*London Gazette* 21 September 1916).

According to a contemporary account published in the *Boston Guardian*, 2 September 1916, Doggett was awarded the M.M. for 'bringing into safety one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, one Lance-Corporal, and five Privates. Hearing his comrades calling for help, Doggett stripped himself of his equipment and jacket and went to give help although he had to pass through an area swept by machine guns and shells. Wading waist deep through two ditches of foul black muddy water, he came across five Privates badly wounded and by tremendous exertion managed to place each man in a place of safety. He returned again and again bringing in Sergeant Young of the Berkshire Regiment who was dangerously wounded and also a Lance-Corporal. His last venture was to assist two officers who were exhausted and suffering from shell shock. He got back to his lines without injury'.

Promoted back to Sergeant, it would appear that Doggett remained in the Machine Gun Corps until demobilisation on 17 February 1919. He was granted a disability pension for a 'dislocated cartridge in his knee', and died in Southwark, London, on 8 March 1953. His brother, Corporal Albert Edward Doggett, Royal Army Service Corps, was also awarded the Military Medal.

Sold with copied medal roll extract and copied research.

- 429** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (**25435 Tpr: W. Lea. 57th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) edge bruising, polished and worn, nearly very fine £160-£200

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919.

Walter Lea was born in Knutsford, Cheshire, on 14 June 1880 and was serving with the 5th Lancashire Volunteer Artillery when he volunteered for the Imperial Yeomanry on 11 February 1901. He served with the 57th (Buckinghamshire) Company, 15th Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 25 March 1901 to 2 August 1902, and was discharged at Aldershot on 9 August 1902.

A Police Officer with the Lancashire Police in civilian life, Lea served with the Military Mounted Police during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 July 1915, and for his service he was awarded the Military Medal. He was discharged on 2 April 1919, and resumed his police career in Lancashire.

Sold with copied service papers, medal roll extracts, and other research.

- 430** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, clasp carriage altered with unofficial rivets between all clasps except for the two date clasps (**7957 Pte. F. Brunton. RI: Irish Regt.:**) good very fine £100-£140

Frederick Brunton was born in Dublin in 1868 and attested for the Royal Irish Regiment in Liverpool on 14 February 1901, having previously served in the 5th (Irish) Volunteer Battalion, Liverpool Regiment. He served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from 1 April 1901 to 18 June 1902, and was discharged on the latter date. He died in Dublin in 1913.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

- 431** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, unofficial retaining rod between state and date clasps (**1392 Tpr: A. H. Cook. S.A.C.:**) good very fine £70-£90

Arthur Herbert Cook was born on 10 September 1880 and served with 'A' Division, South African Constabulary.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

- 432** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, date clasp loose on riband (**2103 Pte J. McIntosh, 1st Cam'n: Highrs:**) suspension claw re-riveted, polished, good fine £100-£140

J. McIntosh attested for the Cameron Highlanders and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War.

Sold with copy medal roll extracts confirming all clasps, the first stating 'To England, time expired', and the supplementary roll noting 'Invalided 22 January 1901'.

- 433** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**3077 Pte. M. Smyth, RI. Dublin Fus.:**) *number and surname both officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

Michael Smyth (recorded as Smith on the medal roll) was born in Dublin in 1870 and attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 4 September 1888. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he deserted on 25 July 1893, but re-joined in 1899, forfeiting all previous service. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 10 November 1899 to 9 November 1900, and was discharged medically unfit on 13 April 1901.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

- 434** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (**1567 Pte. H. Tidy, Rifle Brigade.:**) *partially officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £100-£180

Harry Tidy was born at Edenbridge, Kent, in 1871 and attested for the Rifle Brigade on 9 September 1891. He served with the 3rd Battalion in India from 4 December 1893 to 1 February 1899, and transferred to the Reserve on 5 February 1899. Recalled to the Colours, he served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 28 October 1899 to 8 April 1901, and was dangerously wounded at Grootvlei on Boxing Day 1900, whilst serving with 'F' Company, under Captain C. Radclyffe.

The Rifle Brigade at Grootvlei

After a quiet Christmas based at the Oceana Mine near Grootvlei, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Colville, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, proceeded on a farm-clearing expedition, with a small column consisting of six companies of the 1st Battalion, a squadron of the 13th Hussars, four guns of 63 Battery, Royal Field Artillery, as well as one 'pom-pom'. Colville left 'F' Company under the command of Captain Radclyffe, as well as some artillerymen, to guard the baggage wagons based at the mine. The column moved out in the direction of Roddewal, where after five miles they became involved in a small skirmish at the first of the target farms. During the skirmish a large party of approximately 450 Boers were spotted heading towards the Oceana Mine. A signal was sent to Captain Radclyffe informing him of this development, and he at once set about disposing his small force in an attempt to protect the baggage, with the pom-pom located near a small hollow. After a couple of hours had passed a number of mounted Boers appeared on a ridge a thousand yards away. As Radclyffe's men opened fire the Boers dismounted, pushed forward, and sent out small parties to the left and right in an encircling movement against the Rifle Brigade position. Under heavy and accurate fire the pom-pom was moved down towards the hollow and back towards the compound – of the nine men who assisted in moving the pom-pom one was killed and the other eight all wounded.

Seeing that the enemy were now advancing in considerable force, Radclyffe decided to send the baggage back to the column, whilst attempting to hold the Boers in check for as long as possible. Under cover of heavy Rifle Brigade fire from behind the wagons, the native teams began inspanning the oxen. When they were ready to move the native teams started off the wagons in the direction of Colville's column and, as they did so, the small Rifle Brigade covering party came under very severe fire and had to retire, as the Boers saw that they were losing their target. During this time, Radclyffe and his sections continued their holding action but suffered a number of casualties, with their ammunition running out fast. With the baggage now well on its way, Radclyffe, who was lying wounded, ordered those in advanced positions who could do so to retire to the compound so as to avoid capture. No. 1 section provided covering fire until their ammunition ran out, at which point the Boers advanced rapidly, forcing their surrender, along with the wounded soldiers. Fortunately, at this point, the main column appeared on the horizon, forcing the Boers to withdraw, leaving their wounded prisoners behind. For some time the wounded on the ridge were exposed to fire from both the returning column and the Boers, and a corporal was seen to make a valiant attempt to carry the wounded Radclyffe to safety. Total losses that day were heavy, with 13 Officers and men killed, 44 wounded, and 19 taken prisoner. For his gallantry in defending the position, Captain Radclyffe was awarded the D.S.O. (article in the *O.M.R.S. Journal*, Winter 1995 refers.)

Tidy was evacuated to England on account of his wounds, and transferred to the Reserve on 17 April 1902. He was finally discharged on 8 September 1903, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service, medals roll extracts, and other research.

- x435** Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (**1447 Corpl: M. Hogan. RI: Mun: Fus.:**) *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2006.

- 436** China 1900, no clasp (**St. Surgn. J. C. Ferguson, R.N., H.M.S. Wallaroo.:**) *minor edge bruise, otherwise good extremely fine* £300-£400

John Christopher Ferguson was born in Dublin in 1863 and was commissioned in the Royal Navy as a Surgeon in 1888. He was advanced Staff Surgeon in 1900, and is confirmed on the roll as being entitled to a no clasp China Medal serving in H.M.S. *Wallaroo*. He was promoted Fleet Surgeon 1904, and saw further service during the Great War as a Surgeon Commander (British War and Victory Medals and Russian Order of St. Stanislaus Second Class. He was promoted to his ultimate rank of Surgeon Captain 1918, and died in 1925.

Sold with copied record of service, and medal roll extracts.

- x437** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (see footnote) (**2179 Pte. Osman Fa..Imoola. 3/K.A.R.:**) *bad edge cut affecting two letters of name, otherwise nearly very fine* £80-£100

The recipient is entitled to the clasp for Somaliland 1908-10, not Jubaland.

438 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**2/Lt. J. W. Masters. R.N.F.**) mounted for wear, *slight edge bruises, very fine* £140-£180

Henry John Walton Masters was born on 19 August 1934. He was commissioned into the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers as a Second Lieutenant on 12 February 1954 and was promoted Lieutenant on 12 February 1956 and Captain on 12 February 1960.

Sold with copied research.

x439 **A scarce Africa General Service Medal for Kenya awarded to Lance Corporal D. V. Leaman, 1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment, who died of gunshot wounds received on operations against the Mau Mau, 10 November 1953**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22652621 Pte D V Leaman Devons) in named box of issue, *a later issue with engraved naming, nearly extremely fine* £200-£300

Derek Victor Leaman was a '19 year old Torquay soldier serving in Kenya with the 1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment... has died in a Military Hospital after receiving gunshot wounds while on active service against Mau Mau terrorists.

A War Officer telegram... told Mr and Mrs E. Leaman, of 36 Starpitten Grove that their son Derek, a lance-corporal with B Company, died at Nyeri Military Hospital on Tuesday.... Before joining the Army, Derek was employed as a market gardener at Stokeinteignhead... Derek, one of a family of eleven... was at 16 years of age, interested in horses and for a time he was apprenticed as a jockey...' (newspaper cutting included in lot refers)

Lance Corporal Leaman died from a gunshot wound to the pelvis received whilst on operations. He died in Nyeri Military Hospital, 10 November 1953, and is buried in Nairobi Cemetery.

Sold with the following original and contemporary documents: Army Certificate of Education Third Class, dated 20 June 1953; Inventory of Soldier's Effects, dated 19 January 1954; letter addressed to recipient's mother regarding photographs of her son's grave and funeral from Captain and Adjutant J. P. Randle, Devonshire Regiment, dated 4 January 1954; photograph of recipient's funeral, and grave; newspaper cutting relating to recipient's death, dated 13 November 1953.

440 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**2395 Corpl. E. Hall 1st. R. War R.**) *initial officially corrected, light contact marks, very fine* £70-£90

x441 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, bronze issue (**Bearer Maubu Bux 1st. Rl. M. Fus.**) *good very fine, rare to unit* £140-£180

442 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12 (**3926 Sepoy Fatteh Singh, 32nd Sikh Pioneers**) *edge nicks, very fine* £140-£180

443 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**214659 Dvr. A. E. Jackson. R.A.**) *surname officially re-impressed*; British War Medal 1914-20 (**J.88029 C. G. Jeffreys. Boy 2 R.N.**); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**3503 Sepoy Ganesha Singh. 4 Rd. Constn. Bn.**) *unit partially officially corrected and top lugs on clasp bent*; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (**2037238 S. Sjt. J. Terry. R.A.**) *generally very fine and better (4)* £70-£90

444 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp (2), Waziristan 1919-21 (**7815248 Pte. J. Guthrie, M.G.C.**); Waziristan 1921-24 (**3590470 Pte. A. Palfreyman. Bord. R.**) *latter officially re-impressed; edge bruising, generally very fine and better (2)* £80-£100

445 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**5719816 Pte. J. Thompson, Dorset. R.**) *very fine* £120-£160

446 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**F/L. W. E. Hodgins. R.A.F.**) *retaining rod replaced, light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £200-240

Wilfred Ernest Hodgins was born in Canada in 1892, and medically qualified as M.C.P.S. and M.B. in Ontario, in 1916. He first saw service in the Royal Army Medical Corps, being Commissioned Temporary Lieutenant on 15 June 1916, and was promoted Captain on 15 June 1917. He served in Mesopotamia from July to December 1916, in India from 1916 to 1918, and then South Persia 1918 to 1920. For his services with the Royal Army Medical Corps he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 3 February 1920).

Hodgins was initially seconded to the Royal Air Force but was subsequently transferred to the Royal Air Force with a permanent commission in 1924. He rose through the ranks of the Medical Branch, R.A.F. becoming Deputy Principal Medical Officer, Home Command and was promoted to Wing Commander in 1935, and Group Captain on 1 July 1939. He is additionally entitled to the G.S.M. 1918-62, with clasp for South Persia, and the British War and Victory Medals, and is possibly also entitled to medals for service in the Second World War.

Sold with copied research.

447



India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1925 (**347556. A.C. 1. G. Cairns. R.A.F.**) *good very fine* £800-£1,000

448 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**4446356 Pte. H. Duncan. Durh. L.I.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £60-£80

449 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**11974 Sep. Mohd. Hasan. 2-10 Baluch R.**); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (**10660 Pte. Hari Temkar. 128 Pioneers**) *the first lacquered, otherwise very fine (2)* £70-£90

450 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (**6283466 Pte. H. Flowerdew The Buffs.**) *good very fine* £80-£100

451 India General Service 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933 (**9839 Sep. Timku, 3-14 Punjab R.**); 2 clasps, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (**286 L-Nk. Feroze Khan, 2-76 Pjbis.**) *very fine (2)* £70-£90

452 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (**5496090 Pte. R. Barham. Hamps. R.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £80-£100

x453 1914 Star, with clasp (**SX5/177. F. C. Eastwood, A.B. R.N.V.R. Howe Btn. R.N.D.**) *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

Frederick Charles Eastwood was born in St. Leonard's on Sea, Sussex in March 1892. He enlisted in the Eastbourne (Sussex) Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in September 1910, and was mobilized for service with the Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division in August 1914. Eastwood served with the Battalion during the Defence of Antwerp, and served in Gallipoli from 29 April 1915. Able Seaman Eastwood was killed in action during the Third Battle of Krithia, 4-6 June 1915, and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

Sold with copied service papers.

x454 1914 Star, with clasp (**F.269. A. E. Lancaster, Ldg. Mech. R.N.A.S.**) *good very fine* £120-£160

Albert Edward Lancaster was born in Peckham, London in January 1880. He joined the Royal Naval Air Service in September 1914 (R.A.F. service records give previous service with 1st Royal Dragoons in 1904). Service during the Great War included at R.N.A.S. Westgate. Lancaster advanced to Petty Officer in February 1918, and transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Sergeant in April 1918 (his BWM and VM were sold in these rooms in July 2010).

455 1914 Star (**M. A. Hayes. B.R.C.S. & O. St. J.J.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

Mary Alice Hayes served as a Theatre Sister with the British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Brussels Unit, from 15 September 1914. She was awarded the Royal Red Cross 2nd Class for this work (*London Gazette* 3 June 1918: 'Theatre Sister, B.R.C.S.').

Sold with copied research.

x456 1914-15 Star, unnamed; British War Medal 1914-20, unnamed, *extremely fine (2)* £50-£70

457



1914-15 Star (**J.5420 V. J. McKey. A.B., R.N.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**K.6687 J. Reilly. Act. L. Sto. R.N.**) *very fine and better* (2) £60-£80

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.

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*. She was the first ship of the Royal Navy to be sunk in the Great War.

Victor James McKey was born in Solihull, Warwickshire, on 12 December 1892 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy, Second Class on 28 September 1909. Advanced Able Seaman on 20 April 1912, he joined H.M.S. *Amphion* on 15 September 1913 and was killed when she struck a mine and sunk on 6 August 1914. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

John Reilly was born in Larkhall, Lanarkshire, on 20 January 1892 and entered the Royal Navy on 7 May 1910. He joined H.M.S. *Amphion* on 2 April 1913 and was killed when she struck a mine and sunk on 6 August 1914. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

x458

The 1914-15 Star awarded to Major N. M. Moncreiff, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was wounded in action on the Western Front, 30 September 1916, and succumbed to those wounds, 15 November 1916

1914-15 Star (Lieut. N. M. Moncreiff. 2/Can:Mtd:Rif.); Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (Major N. H. Moncreiff [sic]) *generally very fine or better* (2) £160-£200

Norman Halliday Moncreiff was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in September 1886. He was the son of The Hon. F. Moncreiff of 8 Magdala Place, Edinburgh, and grandson of the 1st Baron Moncreiff. He initially served with the British Columbia Horse, before transferring to the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. Moncreiff served with the latter on the Western Front, and was wounded in action, 30 September 1916. Major Moncreiff died of wounds at No. 2 Red Cross Hospital, Rouen, 15 November 1916, and is commemorated at the St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen. He is also commemorated on the Lavington Cenotaph, Canada.

x459

1914-15 Star (**429258 Pte P. Rutledge. 7/Can: Inf.**); together with British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (**2193345 Sjt. R. J. Burland. C. E.; 629923 S. Sjt. J. T. Rigg. 47-Can. Inf.; 791065 Pte. J. Fraser. 47-Can. Inf.; 629559 Pte. J. Oxnam. 47-Can. Inf.**) *suspension claw re-pinned on last, edge bruising, nearly very fine, remainder generally very fine or better* (5) £70-£90

Peter Rutledge was born in Waterside, Ayrshire, Scotland in November 1875. He had 14 years prior service with Royal Marine Light Infantry; and, 72nd Regiment, Seaforth Highlanders of Canada. Rutledge served during the Great War with the 7th Battalion (1st British Columbia), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Private Rutledge died of illness, 12 September 1916, and is buried in the Wokingham (St. Sebastian) Churchyard, Berkshire.

John Thornthwaite Rigg was born in Whitehaven, Cumberland in July 1881. He was a mining engineer by profession, with prior service with Bedfordshire Regiment and Canadian Army Medical Corps. Rigg served with the 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front, and his name brought to the notice of Secretary of State for War for valuable service in connection with the war.

John Oxnam was born in Marazion, Penzance, Cornwall in June 1897. He served during the Great War with the 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Private Oxnam was killed in action in the attack at Regina Trench (Courcelette), 11 November 1916. He is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

x460 British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**M8589 W. T. Matthew Car. Cr. R.N.; SS.111544 W. Will. L. Sto. R.N.; Ply.338-S-Act. Sgt. L. Snellgrove. R.M.L.I.**) *suspension claw loose on 1st, last officially renamed, edge bruising, nearly very fine (3) (3)* £80-£120

William Thomas Matthews was a native of Islington, London, and the son of Mr and Mrs W. T. S. Matthews, of 19, Whitehall Park Road, Chiswick, London. He served during the Great War as Carpenter's Crew with H.M.S. *Black Prince*, and was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland. During the late afternoon and night of 31 May the *Black Prince* had lost touch with the main fleet, and at about 00.15 on 1 June she found herself 1,600 yards from ships of the German 1st Battle Squadron. Illuminated by searchlights, several German battleships then swept her with fire at point blank range. Unable to respond, she burst into flames and four minutes later after a terrific explosion she sank with all hands - 37 officers, 815 ratings, and 5 civilians. Matthews is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

William Will was born in Aberdeen in March 1893. He joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in November 1911, and subsequent service included with H.M.S. *Legion* from 18 July 1914. Whilst serving with her, Will took part in the Battle of Heligoland Bight. He transferred to the cruiser *Calliope* in March 1916, and served with her as part of the 4th Light Cruiser Squadron at the Battle of Jutland.

Louis Snellgrove served with the Royal Marine Light Infantry during the Great War, and was wounded in action at Gallipoli. Snellgrove served with H.M.S. *Fox*, and was awarded the M.S.M. for services in Russia (*London Gazette* 17 October 1919, having already been M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 April 1919).

x461 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Ply. 7715 Pte. G. Stokes. R.M.L.I.**) *good very fine* £60-£80

George Stokes was killed aboard H.M.S. *Amphion* on 6 August 1914, the first Royal Navy ship to be sunk in the Great War. In addition to the 1914-15 Star and Victory Medal, he is also entitled to the Q.S.A. for service aboard H.M.S. *Blanche* and received the L.S. & G.C. medal in H.M.S. *Gloucester* in November 1910. He is commemorated by name on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

462 British War Medal 1914-20 (**10164 Pte. C. W. Thorp. H.A.C.-Inf.-)** *extremely fine* £60-£80

Cecil W. Thorp attested for the Honourable Artillery Company on 27 July 1916, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 May 1917, and later in Italy.

Sold together with his original, hand-written pocket diary, which contain a detailed and scarce account of his movements and time served on the Western Front, and later in the Italian theatre from 30 March 1918 to 12 October 1918. The final laconic entry reads: '12 October; Southampton 5:30 a.m., ashore 9 a.m., Waterloo 1 p.m., had lunch, home 3 p.m.', followed by a subsequent entry dated 11 November 1918; 'At 11 o'clock armistice signed.'

x463 British War Medal 1914-20 (**G-3215 Cpl. P. W. Dyer. The Queen's R.**) *nearly very fine* £40-£60

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 January 1920:

'For valuable services rendered whilst prisoners of war or interned.'

Percy W. Dyer was a native of West Hartlepool and served during the Great War with the 7th (Service) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment in the French theatre of war from 27 July 1915. He was taken prisoner of war whilst serving with the 1st Battalion at Ypres, 25 September 1917.

464 British War Medal 1914-20 (6) (**27968 Pte. F. G. Brown. R. War. R.; 16683 Pte. E. H. Parry. R. War. R.; 242692 Pte. W. Pettifer. R. War. R.; 2099 Pte. F. Sanders. R. War. R.; 40745 Pte. G. England. Yorks. L.I.; 43525 Pte. J. R. B. Houghton. Manch. R.**) *generally very fine and better (6)* £120-£160

Frederick George Brown was born in Wimborne, Dorset. He attested into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front. After contracting Trench Fever and a spell in hospital in England, he returned to France and later died of wounds on 15 April 1918. He is buried in Lapugnoy Military Cemetery, France.

Evan Henry Parry, a native of Birmingham, attested at Warwick into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion. He was killed in action on 3 May 1917; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

William Pettifer was born in Birmingham in 1873 and attested into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment for service during the Great War. He served with the 1st/6th Battalion on the Western Front, and was killed in action, aged 44, on 9 November 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

Frederick Sanders was born in Birmingham and attested into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914, and died of wounds on 30 April 1915. He is buried in Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, France.

George England was born in Mangotfield, Bristol. He attested into the Yorkshire Light Infantry and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 August 1916. He was killed in action whilst serving with the 1/5th Battalion on 9 July 1917 and is buried in Ramscappelle Military Cemetery, Belgium.

John Reginald Burkett Houghton was born in 1896 and attested into the Manchester Regiment for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front and was killed in action, aged 21, whilst serving with the 21st Battalion, on 10 January 1917. He is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

465 British War Medal 1914-20 (**S. Nurse F. E. Dingle.**) *very fine*

£30-£40

Florence Emma Dingle was born in 1874 at Lostwithiel, Cornwall, and trained at Bristol General Hospital, 1905-08. She joined the Territorial Force Nursing Service in 1914 and served initially at 4th Northern General Hospital, Lincoln. She was sent to Salonica where she served from 7 September 1917, initially at No. 43 General Hospital and shortly afterwards at No. 48 General Hospital and then at No. 40 Casualty Clearing Station. After the war ended she served some time at the British Military Hospital in Sofia before being demobilised. She joined the Nursing register in 1921 (No. 423) and was also appointed a Queen's Nurse. She also joined the Reserve and was promoted to Sister, but resigned in 1930 having reached the age limit. She continued her nursing work into her mid-60s, her record giving details of appointments, courses, character and abilities until 1938. She died in 1965.

Sold with copied research including service record and medal rolls which confirm additional entitlement to Victory Medal and Territorial Force War Medal.

x466 **The British War Medal awarded to Captain R. C. Dyer, Special List [D.C.M., M.M. and Bar, Russian Order of St. George 4th Class], late Sergeant, 8th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was twice decorated for his gallantry at Courcellette in 1916, and was awarded the D.C.M. for his gallantry at Onega, Russia in 1918. He was commissioned and placed in command of a battalion raised from Russian Bolshevik prisoners - the 'Dyer Battalion' of the Slavo-British Legion, and died of disease in Russia, 30 December 1918**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. R. C. Dyer.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine*

£300-£400



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2010.

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and resource during the landing at Onega and clearing of the town. He set a very fine example to his men throughout the action, and from a very exposed position, successfully engaged an enemy machine gun at close range with his Lewis gun. He showed marked courage in taking up new positions with his gun under heavy machine gun and cross rifle fire, and by his skilful use of it rendered very valuable service.'

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

'For gallantry and devotion to duty in charge of Brigade Runners previously to, but especially during, the successful attack by this Brigade on the Zollern and Hessian trenches, Sept. 26-27 1916. Without intermission, he was constantly supervising the organization of the Brigade Runners & it was owing to him that at no time were we out of touch by runner with any of our units. He showed himself to be energetic & trustworthy and set men under his command, & for his services in this connection I strongly recommend him for immediate reward.'

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 23 October 1916:

'For gallantry and devotion to duty in charge of the Bde runners previously to but especially during the successful attack by the Bde Sept. 26th and 27th 1916. Without intermission he was constantly supervising the organization of the Bde Runners and it was owing to him that at no time were we out of touch with any of our units. He showed himself to be energetic and trustworthy and set men under his command and for his services in this connection I strongly recommend him.'

Royce Coleman Dyer was born in Sutton, Quebec, Canada in February 1889. A Butcher by occupation, he attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 21 September 1914. Dyer was posted to the 8th Battalion (Manitoba Regiment), Canadian Infantry. He served with the Battalion on the Western Front, including during the Second Battle of Ypres where he was gassed. For his bravery under fire during the fighting around Courcellette in 1916, he was awarded the Military Medal and Bar.

Dyer advanced to Sergeant when he joined the Allied Force going to Russia in June 1918, and distinguished himself during the landings at Onega. Soon after he was commissioned and placed in command of a battalion raised from Russian Bolshevik prisoners - the 'Dyer Battalion' of the Slavo-British Legion. Dyer was later awarded the Russian Order of St. George 4th Class. Captain Dyer died of disease, 30 December 1918, and is buried in the Archangel Allied Cemetery.

Sold with photographic image of recipient in uniform.

x467 The British War Medal awarded to Bombardier C. H. Fox, 4th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, who was killed in action near Dickebusch Lake, 30 April 1916

British War Medal 1914-20 (83227 Bmbr. C. H. Fox. C.F.A.) *minor edge bruising*; Memorial Plaque (Charles Henry Fox) *therefore generally nearly very fine or better (2)* £50-£70

Charles Henry Fox was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada in October 1894. He served during the Great War the 4th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery on the Western Front. Bombardier Fox was killed in action near Dickebusch Lake, 30 April 1916, and is buried in the Reninghelst New Military Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

x468 British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (429282 Pte. E. G. Larson. 7-Can. Inf.; 845382 Pte. S. J. Tulloch. 47-Can. Inf.; 628207 Pte. G. Pease. C.M.G. Bde.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) (428292 Pte. J. Fyffe. 7-Can. Inf.; 428547 Pte. J. O'Neill. 7-Can. Inf.; 116168 A.C.S. Mjr. H. Brady. 47-Can. Inf.) generally very fine or better (6) £80-£100

Samuel John Tulloch was born in Sombra Township, Ontario, Canada in February 1894. He served during the Great War with the 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry in the UK, and died of illness, 9 May 1918, and is buried in the Netley Military Cemetery, Hampshire.

John Fyffe was born in Blairgowrie, Perthshire, Scotland in August 1883. He served during the Great War with the 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front, and died of wounds, 7 May 1917. The CEF Burial Registers gives - 'Died of Wounds - (Shrapnel wound, left arm amputated) at No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, Etaples.'

Private Fyffe is buried in the Etaples Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

William Alexander McNeill/James O'Neill enlisted under the latter name as an alias. He was born in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada in September 1887. O'Neill served during the Great War with the 7th Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front, and died of wounds, 30 March 1916. The CEF Burial Registers gives - 'Died of Wounds - whilst with his Company in the support trenches on March 29th 1916, he was wounded by shrapnel from enemy shell. He was immediately taken to No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station, where he died the next day.'

Private O'Neill is buried in the Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord, France.

Hugh Brady was born in Inniskillen, Ireland in August 1877. He resided at 1550 Vine Street, Kitsilano, Vancouver, British Columbia. Brady had 12 years prior service with 6th Dragoon Guards (entitled to QSA and KSA); and, two years with BC Horse as Squadron Sergeant Major. He served during the Great War as Company Sergeant Major with the 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front.

x469 British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (3056553 Pte. A. Tremblay 38-Can. Inf.; 3204466 Pte. D. J. Molyneux. N.S.R.) third erased; Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.R., 1st issue (Sergt. Albert S. Molden) in Royal Mint case of issue; Canadian Forces Decoration, E. II.R. (Cpl. J. M. J. C. Tremblay) last in case of issue, generally very fine (5) £80-£120

Adelard Tremblay was born in Cornwall, Ontario, Canada in July 1895. He was a Stenographer by trade, and served during the Great War with the 38th Battalion (Ottawa), Canadian Infantry. Private Tremblay was killed in action on the Western Front, 2 September 1918, and is buried in the Dury Mill British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

Daniel John Molyneux was born in Dundas, Prince Edward Island, Canada in June 1887. He served during the Great War in the UK with the 1st Depot Battalion, Nova Scotia Regiment.

x470 British War Medal 1914-20 (418896 Sgt. F. McKeown. 42-Can. Inf.) very fine £60-£80

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917:

'In the vicinity of Avion, South West of Lens during a successful raid on the night June 8/9th 1917 in which 9 Officers and 420 Other Ranks of this Battalion took part, he displayed marked coolness and initiative in handling his section of rifle grenadiers keeping them well in hand going over and co-operating in the capture of an enemy machine gun. This N.C.O. has had nearly two years service with this Battalion in France and has repeatedly shown outstanding courage. He has received no previous award.'

Frederick McKeown was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada in May 1896. He served during the Great War with the 42nd Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front.

x471 The British War Medal awarded to Private J. Farrer, 1st Depot Battalion, Western Ontario Regiment, who died of pneumonia in the UK, 12 October 1918

British War Medal 1914-20 (2356842 Pte. J. Farrer. W.O.R.); Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (2356842 Pte. J. Farrer) *toned, nearly extremely fine (2)* £50-£70

Joshua Farrer was born in Burnley Lancashire in November 1893. He resided at 15 Mayflower Street, Greece, Rochester, New York, U.S.A. Farrer served during the Great War with the 1st Depot Battalion, Western Ontario Regiment in the UK. He died of pneumonia, 12 October 1918, and is buried in the Plymouth (Efford) Cemetery, Devon.

x472 The British War Medal awarded to Private P. Roy, Canadian Forestry Corps, who died as a result of a train accident, 26 March 1918

British War Medal 1914-20 (666083 Pte. P. Roy. C.F.C.) *edge bruise*; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (666083 Pte. P. Roy.) *generally good very fine (2)* £80-£100

Philicien Roy was born in St. Antoine, Kent County, New Brunswick, Canada in June 1896. He served during the Great War with the Canadian Forestry Corps on the Western Front, and died as a result of a train accident, 26 March 1918. Private Roy is buried in Champagnole Communal Cemetery, Jura, France.

- x473** Family group:
British War Medal 1914-20 (2) **(476353 Pte. G. C. Sinclair. F.G.H.; 721033 A. Cpl. T. Sinclair. C.R.T.)** remnants of lacquer, generally very fine or better (2) £50-£70
- George Charles Sinclair** was born in West Selkirk, Manitoba, Canada in December 1898. He was a fisherman, and served during the Great War with the Fort Garry Horse in the UK. Private Sinclair died after the war of related injuries/illness, 15 April 1921, and is buried in Mapleton (St. Clement's) Cemetery, Manitoba, Canada.
- Thomas Sinclair** was born in St. Paul, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada in November 1873. He was the father of the above, and served during the Great War with the Canadian Railway Troops in the UK. Sinclair died in February 1954, and is buried with his son in Mapleton (St. Clement's) Cemetery, Manitoba, Canada.
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- 474** British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue **(343 Porter Ganesh. 8th. P. Cps.)** nearly very fine £80-£100
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- 475** Victory Medal 1914-19 (4) **(29436. Cpl. A. Stanton. R.A.F.; 33455. 1.A.M. J. Flatman. R.A.F.; 33589. 1.A.M. N. S. Hodgson. R.A.F.; 135856 2.A.M. L. Black. R.A.F.)** generally very fine (4) £60-£80
- Albert Stanton** was born on 18 January 1885 and commenced service in the Royal Flying Corps on 27 May 1916, at the age of 30, and was by trade a Carpenter and Joiner. He served in France as an Aero Rigger, including service with 23 Squadron, from 21 June 1916 to 24 September 1918, before transferring to the Reserve on 9 March 1919.
- John Flatman** was born in 1887 and commenced service in the Royal Flying Corps on 17 June 1916, at the age of 28, and was by trade a chauffeur. He served in France as a Driver / Chauffeur from 27 November 1916 to 6 February 1919, and was discharged to the Reserve on 10 March 1919.
- Norman Simon Hodgson** was born in 1882 and commenced service in the Royal Flying Corps on 20 June 1916, and was by trade a baker. He served in France with No. 6 Wing, R.F.C. from 13 October 1917 to 25 February 1919 and was discharged to the Reserve on 27 March 1919.
- Lewis Black** was born in 1897 and commenced service in the Royal Flying Corps on 16 May 1916, declaring prior service as a Private in the Seaforth Highlanders, and was by trade an apprentice coppersmith. He had served in France with the Seaforth Highlanders from 5 September 1916 to 9 December 1917, and then as a coppersmith with the R.F.C. and R.A.F. from 10 December 1917 to 14 February 1919. He was discharged to the Reserve on 23 March 1919.
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- x476** **The Victory Medal awarded to Corporal C. A. Garten [M.M.], 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry**
Victory Medal 1914-19 (2137343 Cpl. C. A. Garten. 47-Can. Inf.) good very fine £50-£70
- M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.
- Chester Arthur Garten** was born in Abilene, Kansas, U.S.A. in June 1880. He served in US Navy from 1903-1907, before residing in Vavenby, British Columbia, Canada. Garten served during the Great War with the 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. He died in Vancouver in September 1941.
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- x477** **The Victory Medal awarded to Private H. E. Hawkes, 75th Battalion (Mississauga), Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action at Vimy, 1 March 1917**
Victory Medal 1914-19 (681785 Pte. H. E. Hawkes. 75-Can. Inf.); Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (681785 Pte. H. E. Hawkes) generally very fine or better (2) £60-£80
- Henry Ernest Hawkes** was born in Suffolk, England in August 1884. He resided with his wife at 264 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Hawkes served during the Great War with the 75th Battalion (Mississauga), Canadian Infantry and was killed in action on the Western Front at Vimy, 1 March 1917. Private Hawkes is buried in La Chaudiere Military Cemetery, Vimy, France.
-
- 478** Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 **(2. Lieut. L. T. Burgess. R. Ir. Rif.)** good very fine, rare to unit £240-£280
- Leonard Thomas Burgess** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Irish Rifles, and served with the Machine Gun Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from July 1916. His British War and Victory Medal pair were issued from the Machine Gun Corps medal roll.
- Sold with copied medal index card and medal roll extracts which show Burgess as being one of only two officers from the Royal Irish Rifles to receive the Territorial Force War Medal.
-
- 479** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 **(P/SKX. 872933 B. Cammidge Sto. Mech. R.N.)** officially re-impressed naming, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine £100-£140
-
- x480** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine **(3055402. Pte. M. Rosie R. Scots.)** solder repair to suspension, surname officially corrected, nearly very fine £50-£70
- M. Rosie** served with the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots in Palestine. He subsequently served with the 2nd Battalion during the Second War, and was taken prisoner of war at the fall of Hong Kong, 25 December 1941.

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- 481** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**3211004 A.C.1. W. J. Colecliffe. R.A.F.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (**1943879 SAC. P. J. Grigg R.A.F.**) the second mounted court-style as worn, *the first with heavy edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine; the second nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-£100
-
- 482** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**Capt. W. G. Ash. 9/L.**) *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
Wilfred George Ash was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Reconnaissance Corps on 25 July 1942, and to a Short Service commission in the Royal Armoured Corps as Lieutenant on 25 November 1946, with seniority 25 January 1943. He served with the 9th Lancers from November 1946 to 1949. He was deprived of his hon. rank of Captain on 31 January 1867, on conviction by the Civil Power.
Sold with some copied research.
-
- 483** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**Lt. A. B. Young. R.A.M.C.**) in named card box of issue; together with the related miniature award, *this a G.V.I.R. 1st type planchet, and riband bar, a slightly later issue struck on a thinner flan, extremely fine* £70-£90
Andrew Buchanan Young was commissioned Lieutenant, Royal Army Medical Corps, on 20 August 1951, and served in Malaya attached to 1/10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles. Advanced Captain, he subsequently served as Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Scottish Office, and was appointed an Honorary Physician to H.M. Queen Elizabeth II on 10 May 1993.
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- 484** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (**2744740 L.A.C. E. V. Morgan. R.A.F.**) *extremely fine* £40-£50
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- 485** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**22504363 Gdsm C Care Coldm Gds**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £140-£180
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- 486** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**22436279 Pte H R Booth Border R**) *extremely fine* £140-£180
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- 487** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23311573 Pte. G. E. French. Oxf & Bucks.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
Gerald Edward French was born in Ratley, Warwickshire, on 1 April 1936 and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He served with the 1st Battalion in Cyprus, and died there from peritonitis infection on 28 October 1957, aged 21. He is buried in Waynes Keep Cemetery, Nicosia, Cyprus.
Sold with copied research.
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- 488** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23433575 Pte. W. P. Kendrick. Mx.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £50-£70
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- 489** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**Lt. G. J. Biggam. R.A.M.C.**); together with the related miniature award, *this mounted as worn, nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 490** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23345103 Pte. B. J. T. Britton. Int. Corps.**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £60-£80
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- 491** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**1020 Sgt. Ali Bakhit. T.O.S.**) *extremely fine* £60-£80
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- 492** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**1301 Pte. Abdullah Thalib. T.O.S.**) *nearly extremely fine* £50-£70
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- 493** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**1078 Pte. Muhammad Juma. T.O.S.**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £60-£80
-
- 494** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**2228 Pte. Rashid Hamad. T.O.S.**) *extremely fine* £50-£70
-
- 495** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**3040 Boy Abbas Kamar. T.O.S.**) *clasp facing slightly bent, and couple of digs to obverse field, otherwise good very fine* £50-£70
-
- 496** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**1075 Boy. Yarman Muhammad. T.O.S.**) *extremely fine* £50-£70
-

497 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**2063 Gundi M. S. Haushabi. F.G.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £80-£100

M. S. Haushabi served as a Private (Gundi) in the Federal Guard.

498 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp (2), North West Frontier 1936-37 (**6196 Sepoy Tirlok Singh, 2-17 Dogra. R.**) *this with official corrections*; North West Frontier 1937-39 (**11476 Sep. Waryam Singh, 1-12 F.F.R.**) *traces of lacquer to latter, good very fine (2)* £60-£80

499 Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (**947904 Sgt. J. R. Hammond. R.A.**) *very fine*

Malaysia, Federation, Medal of the Order of the Defender of the Realm (Pingat Pangkuan Negara), silver, in embossed case of issue, *extremely fine (5)* £60-£80

x 500



Newfoundland Volunteer War Service Medal, officially numbered '2876', in Royal Mint case of issue, *extremely fine, scarce* £700-£900

501 Southern Rhodesia Service Medal, *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280

x**502** Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (**D-8000333 V. Chouinard**) *very fine* £70-£90

Joseph Pierre Viateur Chouinard was born in December 1929, and was a native of Quebec, Canada. He was employed as a Lumberjack by St. Lawrence Paper, Trinity Bay, Quebec prior to military service. Chouinard served with the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Regiment, Canadian Army in Korea, and died of accidental injuries received when another soldier was cleaning a Bren Gun, Chunggye, 21 May 1951.

Sold with copied service papers.

503 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (**Flt. Lt. L. R. Overy R.A.F.**) in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

504



General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (**4269039 SAC. K. B. Rabjohns R.A.F.**) *extremely fine* £60-£80

Kenneth Barry Rabjohns was born on 17 June 1944 and enlisted in the Royal Air Force on 4 January 1962. He saw further service with the Royal Mechanical and Electrical Engineers.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient; and a named R.E.M.E. Presentation Service Certificate.

505 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23977782 Pte. J. A. Riddiford. Lan. R. (PWV)**) *nearly extremely fine and a scarce award to a casualty* £260-£300

James Austin Riddiford was born in Birmingham on 12 October 1944 and attested for the Lancashire Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion in Aden, and was 'fatally injured in an exchange of fire between Arabs and troops at an observation post of the Singapore Lines military camp in Aden. He later died from his wounds in the R.A.F. Hospital, Steamer Point, Aden on 11 July 1967' (Britain's Small Wars website refers). His body was repatriated and he is buried in Burnley Cemetery, Lancashire.

Sold with copied research.

506 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24158726 Tpr. D. Cottam 9/12L.**) *extremely fine* £80-£100

507 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, Dhofar (**24315909 Dvr. J. Robinson RCT.**) *good very fine* £140-£180

508 Civilian Service Medal (Afghanistan) 2001 (**Pushpak Gurung**) *mounted as issued, extremely fine* £100-£140

509 Iraq Reconstruction Service Medal 2003 (**Him Rana**) *lacking ribbon, abrasively cleaned and polished, therefore good fine* £80-£100

Coronation, Jubilee and Long Service Medals

- x510** Imperial Service Medal (5), G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (2) (**Richard Clemence; Frederick David Bailey.**) G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (2) (**Caleb Phillips.; John Henry Martin**); G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**George Giles Bolden.**) *very fine or better* (5) £70-£90

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 8 June 1923, Clemence, Richard, Ship Fitter, H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 11 September 1925, Bailey, Frederick David, Hammerman, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 18 December 1934, Phillips, Caleb, Smith, H. M. Dockyard, Devonport.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 22 September, 1936, Martin, John Henry, Skilled Labourer (Transporter Operator), H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 8 December 1942, Bolden, George Giles, Shipwright. H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.

Sold with copy research.

- x511** Imperial Service Medal (5), G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (2) (**Thomas Henry Pitt; James Moseley.**); G.V.I.R., 1st issue (2) (**Edward Conroy; Morris Anthony Cusse**); E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Frederick Henry Goby**) *very fine or better* (5) £70-£90

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 11 January 1924, Pitt, Thomas Henry, Skilled Labourer, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 14 March 1930, Moseley, James, Joiner, Royal Naval Armament Depot, Priddy's Hard, Gosport.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 11 July 1941, Conroy, Edward, Skilled Labourer (Stoker), H.M. Dockyard, Sheerness.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 10 October 1941, Cusse, Morris Anthony, Skilled Labourer (Engineer Machinist), H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 11 March 1974, Goby, Frederick Henry, Electrical Fitter, Portsmouth.

Sold with copy research.

- x512** Imperial Service Medal (4), G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**Henry Meirs Trevan.**) in case of issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue (3) (**Richard Victor Reed; William Sydney Bennetts; Leslie Robert Pearce**) all in *Royal Mint* cases of issue, *edge digs to last, otherwise very fine or better* (4) £60-£80

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 16 September 1924, Trevan, Henry Meirs, Shipwright, Recorder, H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 24 March 1961, Reed, Richard Victor, Mess Steward, Portsmouth.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 29 October 1965, Bennetts, William Sydney, Blacksmith, Plymouth.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 7 August 1970, Pearce, Leslie Robert, Mechanical Transport Driver, Portsmouth.

Sold with copy research.

- x513** Imperial Service Medal (4), G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**Christmas John Crow.**) in case of issue; G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**Leon Hannaford**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue (2) (**William Archibald Lisney; Frederick Charles Ayling**) both in *Royal Mint* cases of issue, *edge bruise to first, otherwise very fine or better* (4) £60-£80

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 18 February 1930, Crow, Christmas John, Engine Fitter, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 21 October 1947, Hannaford, Leon, Boilermaker, H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 30 September 1960, Lisney, William Archer, Skilled Labourer, Portsmouth.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 10 May 1971, Ayling, Frederick Charles, Painter, Portsmouth.

Sold with copy research.

- x514** Imperial Service Medal (4), G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (3) (**Arthur Mason.; George Tylden Perch; Henry James Prout.**) last in case of issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Cyril James Gagg**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *very fine or better* (4) £60-£80

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 25 February 1936, Mason, Arthur, (Boilermaker's Assistant), H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 20 October 1933, Perch, George Tylden, Engine Driver, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 30 June 1936, Prout, Henry James, Foreman of Works, H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 24 January 1964, Gagg, Cyril James, Shipwright, Portsmouth.

Sold with copy research.

x515 Imperial Service Medal (4), G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**Harry Blythe.**) in case of issue; G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (**Harold Richard Stephen Handford**) in damaged *Royal Mint* case of issue; E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (2) (**Harold Fred Horn; Claude Martin**) both in *Royal Mint* cases of issue, *generally very fine of better* (4) £60-£80

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 23 September 1938, Blythe, Harry, Engine Fitter, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 22 December 1950, Handford, Harold Richard Stephen, Wireman, H.M. Dockyard.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 30 December 1958, Horn, Harold Fred, Shipwright, Portsmouth.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 4 December 1970, Martin, Claude, Storehouse Assistant, Devonport.

Sold with copy research.

516 Jubilee 1887, bronze, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £100-£140

x517 Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (**PC, C. Crosswell. T. Divn.**); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (**Insp. G. Davis**) *the first nearly very fine, second better* (2) £80-£100

George Davis joined the Metropolitan Police as a constable on 21 June 1893, with 'H' (Whitechapel) Division, and retired from the force after serving 35 years on 29 July 1928. Prior to his enlistment he had served as an asylum attendant at the top security Priory clinic in Roehampton. Sold with copied Metropolitan Police record of service.

518 Coronation 1902, bronze; Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, all unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £100-£140

519 Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 3rd issue (**389864 W.O. Cl.1. K [sic]. R. K. Campbell. The Greys.**) *last two letters of unit officially corrected, extremely fine* £80-£100

John Robert Kidd Campbell was born in Burnley, Lancashire, in 1895 and attested for the 1st Dragoons on 31 January 1914, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 October 1915 to 16 September 1919. He transferred to the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) with the rank of Sergeant, becoming a Staff Sergeant-Major, and was commissioned a Lieutenant in 287 Company, Royal Pioneer Corps on 5 March 1941. He resigned his commission on 3 January 1944, and died at Flyde in 1963.

Sold with copied research.

x520 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, engraved naming (**Joseph. Cross. Pte. R.M. H.M.S. Jackal**) *good very fine* £120-£160

Joseph Cross was born in the Parish of Wilton, near Taunton, Somerset, and enlisted into the 1st Somerset Militia on 7 October 1861, aged 18. He was discharged on 26 May 1862, on which date he enlisted into the Portsmouth Division of the Royal Marines. He served afloat aboard H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide*, January to December 1864; *Gannett*, July 1865 to October 1868; *Jackal*, July 1870 to December 1875; *Indus*, October 1876 to January 1877; and *Invincible*, March to August 1878. A Private throughout his period of service, his character was generally 'V. Good' or 'Exemplary', he was discharged on 'Invalided' on 22 October 1878, having received his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 19 July 1875.

Sold with copied record of service.

x521 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, engraved naming (**Robert Pattison Gunner 7th Co. R.M.A.**) *very fine* £100-£140

Robert Pattison was born at Thirsk, Yorkshire, in May 1844 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery at Derby on 26 May 1864. He was re-engaged on 19 April 1876, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 July of that year.

Sold with copied record of service.

522 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**John James Skewes. Qr. Mr. H.M.S. Cambridge**) *edge nicks, good very fine* £100-£140

x523 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Charles Gillingham, Boatman, H.M. Coastguard.**) *good very fine* £80-£100

x524 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Jas Dunk, Sergt. No. 3498 Chat. R.M.L.I.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

James Dunk was born in Faversham, Kent, on 19 July 1865, and enlisted in the Royal Marines on 19 January 1885, a clerk by occupation. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1900, and was discharged, 'medically unfit for further service' on 6 August 1912.

Sold with copied record of service.

- x525** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**8751. George Smith, Sergeant. R.M.A.**); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (**Ply. 21539 (Ply. B. 2055) F. Gospel. Mne. R.F.R.**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
- George Smith** was born at Benson, Oxfordshire, on 7 December 1879, and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery in London on 6 March 1900. Promoted Bombardier on 6 October 1909, and Corporal on 13 June 1913, he served during the Great War with the Royal Marine Anti-Aircraft Brigade, and was promoted Sergeant on 21 October 1915. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 July 1916, and was promoted Colour Sergeant on 23 October 1919. He was discharged on 5 March 1921, after 21 years' service.
- Frank Gospel** was born in Pocklington, Yorkshire, on 26 October 1903 and joined the Royal Marine Artillery at Manchester on 8 January 1923. He served with the Plymouth Division until being discharged on 14 April 1928, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1938, and was discharged on 14 April of that year. This is his sole medallic entitlement.
- Sold with copied Service Papers.
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- 526** Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (**332529. F/Sgt. C. H. Wood. R.A.F.**) *nearly extremely fine* £50-£70
- Cecil Henry Wood** was born in Chiswick, London, on 17 May 1893 and served with both the Royal Fusiliers and the Royal Army Service Corps during the Great War. He transferred to the Royal Air Force on 29 July 1919, and serving as a Stores Clerk was advanced Flight Sergeant on 1 April 1928.
- Sold with copied record of service and other research.
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- 527** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Colr. Sergt. C. H. Wilson. 1.V.B. P.W.O. West Yorks Regt. 1895.**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £70-£90
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- x528** Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (**A/Cpl. E. Ninham Midd. L.I.**) *claw tightened, nearly very fine* £50-£70
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2005.
- Enous Ninham** was born in Oneida, Middlesex County, Ontario, Canada in January 1890. He served in Canada during the Great War.
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- 529** Efficiency Decoration, E.II.R., Territorial, reverse officially dated 1985, with integral top riband bar, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; together with a related miniature award, with top T. & A.V.R. riband bar, *extremely fine* £60-£80
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- 530** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**217 L.Sjt: J. H. Baguley. 6/Manch: Regt.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £70-£90
-
- 531** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**397 Q.M. Sjt: R. Pinder. 10/Manch: Regt.**) fitted with a contemporary silver straight bar suspension and matching top brooch bar, *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
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- 532** Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Australia (**137156 H. W. Evans**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £60-£80
- Harold William Evans** was born in Brisbane, Queensland, on 5 February 1943 and enlisted in the Citizen Military Forces in Queensland on 14 May 1962. He was advanced Warrant Officer Class II in 1972, and was awarded his Efficiency Medal in 1975 (*Australian Government Gazette* 6 May 1975).
- Sold with copied research.
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- 533** *Pair: Fireman L. H. J. Christian, London Fire Brigade*
- Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C. (Fireman Leonard H. J. Christian); London County Council Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C. (Leonard H. J. Christian 1954) in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £50-£70
- Leonard Herbert James Christian** was born in 1909 and is shown in the 1939 Register as residing at 74 Greenwich South Street, and was a Motor Driver by trade.
- Sold with a *somewhat damaged* original London Fire Brigade enclosure letter for the L.C.C. medal, dated 11 March 1955 and addressed to Fm. L. H. J. Christian at Station C. 46, Greenwich, London.
-
- 534** Prison Service (Operational Service) L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (**SO R Gamble KV009**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; together with the recipient's H.M. Prison Service 25 Years' Service lapel pin, silver, officially named 'Richard Gamble', in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine, the latter scarce (2)* £140-£180
- Sold with the recipient's Certificate of Long Service for 25 Years' Service; and Invitation for the presentation of the recipient's Long Service Medal, for 20 Years' Service.
- Richard Gamble** was presented with his Prison Service Long Service and Good Conduct Medal by the High Sheriff of North Yorkshire at H.M. P. Kirklevington Grange, on 16 August 2011.
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- x535** Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R. (**Major L. R. Whitehorn**) *good very fine* £50-£70

x536 Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Oliver L. D.**) in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £200-£300

Lawrence Donald Oliver was born in August 1901, and joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Ottawa in August 1925. He spent his entire career with 'K' Division, serving at Kethbridge and Calgary amongst other detachments. Oliver advanced to Corporal in April 1940, and to Sergeant in November 1945. He retired in May 1949, and died in Calgary in October 1985.

x537 Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**J. W. Tomelin**) in named card box of issue, additionally annotated '14486 Sgt.', *mint state* £200-£300

Provenance: D. G. Mellen Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2015.

x538 Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**W. G. Walker**) in case of issue, *extremely fine* £280-£320

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

William Gilbert Walker engaged with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on 8 February 1954 and took his discharge in November 1957. He re-engaged with the R.C.M.P. in 1961 and served with them until he transferred to the Canadian Security Intelligence Service in July 1984. He left the R.C.M.P. with the rank of Inspector. Walker died in May 1987. Sold with some copied service details.

Life Saving Awards

539



Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea, silver (**Radio Officer P. G. Winsor, S.S. "Sultan Star" 14th. February 1940.**) in fitted case of issue, surname officially corrected (presumably having originally been spelt 'Windsor'), extremely fine £400-£500

Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea, *Lloyd's List* 18 March 1941: Philip George Windsor [sic], Radio Officer, *Sultan Star*

'The ship was torpedoed without warning, and at once began to settle by the stern. The radio officer sent out an SOS Signal, and the master, who was on the bridge, telegraphed 'Finished with Engines,' the signal for those below to go to boat stations. The master, seeing his ship was fast sinking, ordered all boats to get well clear except one which was to stand by to pick up the radio officer and himself.

The radio officer continued to broadcast the SOS and the master tried to drag him from his instrument, seeing that the water was over the after end of the boat deck and there was danger of the boilers bursting at any moment. Mr. Windsor would not leave until he was sure his signals had been received. As the ship was going down the master dived overboard, as he could do no more. On being hauled into the lifeboat he looked back and saw the radio officer dive to the side of the vessel, which was standing on her stern, and slide down a rope just as the ship sank.

The deck cargo of heavy barrels broke loose, and as no boat could have lived in the whirlpool the master waited for it to go down before picking the officer up from the wreckage more dead than alive. The radio officer's gallant efforts brought to the scene three destroyers, which rescued all the crew and destroyed the submarine.'

Lloyd's Medals by Jim Gawler gives the following account which contains some additional details:

'The S.S. *Sultan Star* was about 200 miles south of Ireland, on 14 February 1940, when she was torpedoed and at once began to settle. One member of the crew was killed but the remainder assembled at the boat stations. The Master saw that his vessel was sinking by the stern so he gave the order to abandon ship. All the boats were instructed to stand well clear, except one which was to pick up the Master and the Radio Officer, Philip George Windsor [sic], who was sending out an S.O.S.

As the ship sank lower the stern went under and the water came over the after end of the boat-deck, but the Radio Officer refused to leave as he was not certain that his signal had been picked up. Under the circumstances the Master dived into the sea and swam to the waiting life-boat. The *Sultan Star* stood on her stern with her bows in the air and, as the sea started pouring down the funnel, the Radio Officer left the wireless office and made a dash for the side.

The ship carried a deck cargo stowed in barrels and these broke loose, causing injuries to the Radio Officer who had managed to cling to some wreckage. When the sea settled he was picked up by one of the life-boats. Within a short time three Destroyers arrived on the scene and the survivors were taken aboard. The Radio Officer was given immediate medical treatment and subsequently recovered.'

540 C.Q.D. Medal 1909, silver, unnamed as issued, with original ring suspension, nearly extremely fine £240-£280

Provenance: Spink, July 1998.

Miscellaneous

x541 Arctic Medal 1818-55, unnamed as issued, *suspension claw loose, harshly cleaned after possible fire damage, otherwise very fine* £400-£500

x 542



Polar Medal 1904, E.VII.R., bronze, no clasp, an unnamed specimen without suspension, *extremely fine* £300-£400
Provenance: Spink Smythe Auction 347, June 2019.

543



British North Borneo Company's Bravery Cross, bronze, unnamed, unissued residual stock, *good very fine, scarce* £240-£280
Provenance: Spink, July 1998.

544



Mayor of Sydney's Medal for the Soudan 1885, silver, 'Presented by the Citizens of Sydney. T. Playfair, Mayor, 1885', the edge named '**H. Luke. 206**', *nearly very fine, scarce* £300-£400

545 Memorial Plaque (**William Edward Philip Howland**) in contemporary circular brass frame, *very fine* £60-£80

William Edward Philip Howland served as a Leading Stoker with the Royal Naval Reserve during the Great War and was killed in action when H.M.S. *Formidable* was torpedoed by U-24 on 1 January 1915, and sank with the loss of 35 officers and 512 men. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

546 Memorial Plaque (**Frederick William Solly**) good *very fine* £60-£80

Frederick William Solly served as an Able Seaman with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve during the Great War. He was killed in action at the battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, whilst serving in H.M.S. *Invincible*; during the battle the armour of one of *Invincible's* gun turrets was penetrated, causing her to be blown in half by a magazine explosion amidships and sink within 90 seconds with the loss of all but six of her crew of 1,032 officers and ratings. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

547 Memorial Plaque (**Herbert George Pankhurst**) *some polish residue, very fine* £80-£100

Herbert George Pankhurst served as a Shipwright Second Class during the Great War in H.M.S. *Queen Mary*, and was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916. During the Battle, *Queen Mary* engaged the German ships SMS *Seydlitz* and SMS *Derfflinger*, and one of *Derfflinger's* shells scored a direct hit on *Queen Mary's* 'Q' turret detonating the magazines and breaking the ship in two. She was sunk with the loss of 1,266 crew; there were only 18 survivors.

Pankhurst was amongst those killed, and he is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

x548 Memorial Plaque (**Henry John Trigg**) *very fine* £60-£80

Henry John Trigg attested for the Royal Marine Light Infantry and served with the 1st Royal Marine Battalion during the Great War with both the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force and with the British Expeditionary Force- his service history with the Royal Naval Division states: 'Draft for MEF 18.8.15, joined 1st RM Battalion 2.9.15 - 2.10.15 to Works Dept. Lancashire Landing, rejoined 1st RM Battalion 3.1.16 to 7.9.16 Discharged Dead.'

Trigg was killed in action on the Western Front on 7 September 1916 when an enemy 5.9" shell fell amongst the 1st Royal Marine Battalion whilst they were coming out of the front line at around 9:00 a.m., killing a total of seven other ranks. He is buried in Tranchée de Mecknes Cemetery, Aix-Noulette, France.

549 Memorial Plaque (2) (**Thomas Augustus Swetman; George Henry Minter**) both with Buckingham Palace enclosures, in card envelopes, *some verdigris, nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-£90

Thomas Augustus Swetman served as a Gunner with the 13th Battery, 5th (London) Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 27 September 1915. He is buried in Bully Grenay Communal Cemetery, France.

George Henry Minter served as a Private with the 55th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action, aged 25, on 17 May 1918. He is buried in Franvillers Communal Cemetery, France.

550 Memorial Plaque (2) (**William Robert Henry Blades; Reginald Freed**) *some glue residue to reverse, otherwise very fine* £60-£80

William Robert Henry Blades served as a Gunner with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War and died in Mesopotamia between 29 April 1916 and 31 December 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

Reginald Freed served as a Private with the Royal Engineers during the Great War and died on the Western Front on 25 October 1918. He is buried in Rocquigny Equancourt Road British Cemetery, Manancourt, France.

551 Memorial Plaque (**Robert George Frederick Maunsell**) *some verdigris, otherwise very fine* £80-£100

Robert George Frederick Maunsell served as a Captain with the Hampshire Fortress Company, Royal Engineers during the Great War, and was drowned when S.S. *Transylvania* was torpedoed and sunk by U-63, on its way to Salonika, with the loss of 412 lives, on 4 May 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Savona Memorial, Italy.

552 Memorial Plaque (**Wilfred George Jackson**) in card envelope, *numerous spots of verdigris, otherwise very fine* £70-£90

Wilfred George Jackson served as a Lieutenant with the 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 January 1915, and was killed in action on 27 April 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

553 Memorial Plaque (**Harold Percival Victor Jarvis; Arthur Herbert Kinge**) first in card envelope, *some polishing to observe of first with partial drill hole and scratches to reverse with soldered wire attached; otherwise generally good very fine (2)* £60-£80

Harold Percival Victor Jarvis served as a Private with the 7th Battalion, East Kent Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 4 April 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.

Arthur Herbert Kinge served as a Private with the Royal Artillery during the Great War, before transferring to the 1st Battalion, Border Regiment. He was killed in action on the Western Front on 19 May 1917; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

554 Memorial Plaque (2) (**Frederick George Hill; Richard Redfern**) the first with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-£90

Frederick George Hill served as a Private with the 10th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 3 July 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Sold together with the bestowal slip for his British War and Victory Medals, and two small unidentified photographs of a man and a woman, presumably taken from a locket.

Richard Redfern served as a Private with the Liverpool Regiment during the Great War, and later transferred to the Machine Gun Corps. He was killed in action on the Western Front on 10 April 1918; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

555 Memorial Plaque (**Ethelbert Overton**) in card envelope, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80

Ethelbert Overton attested for the Bedfordshire Regiment and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War in Gallipoli from 10 August 1915. He and was killed in action during the attack on Kidney Hill, Gallipoli, five days later on 15 August 1915; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

556 Memorial Plaque (**Frank Headington**) in glazed wooden frame, *held in place by two small screws through plaque, otherwise very fine* £60-£80

Frank Headington attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 19 July 1916; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

x557 **The Memorial Plaque awarded to Private E. G. Tudor, 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action by the Arabs at the V.C. action of Hillah, 24 July 1920**

Memorial Plaque (Ernest Geoffrey Tudor) with Buckingham Palace certificate of appreciation for taking evacuees in to your home in 1939, named to recipient's wife 'Mrs G. Tudor' envelope addressed to her at '1 The Square, Kington, Herefordshire', also with a large portrait photograph of her, *certificate with foxing, very fine (lot)* £140-£180

Ernest Geoffrey Tudor was the son of Mr and Mrs W. Tudor of 21 Victoria Road, Kington, Herefordshire. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, and subsequently in Iraq (entitled to BWM and VM, and G.S.M. with 'Iraq' clasp). Private Tudor was killed in action with Arab insurgents at Hillah, 24 July 1920. As part of the campaign against Arab insurgents in Iraq in the Kifi - Kufa area on the Euphrates south of Baghdad, a column was despatched. The column commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Hardcastle, D.S.O., Manchester Regiment, consisted of three companies of the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment; two squadrons of the 35th Scinde Horse; two sections of the 39th Battery Royal Field Artillery; one company of the 1/32nd Sikh Pioneers; and one section of the 24th Combined Field Ambulance. On 24 July 1920 whilst in the process of preparing a camp for the evening, a large number of insurgents were reported to be approaching. Misled over the actual numbers advancing, an ill-advised decision was made to retreat. The column headed towards Hillah but in a confused night action, the column became disordered and in many places chaos ensued. Elsewhere men fought bravely and several decorations were won, including a posthumous V.C. awarded to Captain George Stuart Henderson, D.S.O., M.C. & Bar, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment.

Private Tudor is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

558 Memorial Plaque (**Geoffrey John Childe**) *light scratches, otherwise good very fine* £60-£80

Geoffrey John Childe served as a Rifleman initially with the 9th (Queen Victoria's Rifles) Battalion, London Regiment during the Great War. He later transferred to the 12th (The Rangers) Battalion, and was killed in action, aged 36, on 27 January 1917. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

559 Memorial Plaque (2) (**John James Mathias Handley; Tom Sunley**) the first with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope, *some verdigris, very fine and better (2)* £60-£80

John James Mathias Handley served as a Corporal with the Army Service Corps during the Great War in Mesopotamia, and died on 2 October 1918. He is buried in Tehran War Cemetery, Iran.

Tom Sunley served as a Private with the Army Service Corps during the Great War, and later with the 8th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps. He died on 20 February 1919 and is buried in Ath Communal Cemetery, Belgium.

560 Memorial Plaque (3) (**Frederick Horace Barton; Alfred Warren; John Donoghue**) first with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelopes, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £70-90

There are several men with these names on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.

561 Memorial Plaque (4) (**Thomas Buchanan; John Moore; James Arthur Rogers; Frederick George Wheeler**) *traces of verdigris, generally very fine (4)* £80-£100

There are several men with these names on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.

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- 562** Memorial Plaque (4) (**George Bugg; James Alexander MacMillan; Arthur Edward Roberts; Albert Shepherd**) some verdigris, three countersunk holes to Macmillan plaque, solder marks to reverse of Roberts plaque, otherwise generally very fine (4) £80-£100
- There are several men with these names on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.
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- 563** Memorial Plaque (3) (**Walter Clark; Percy Lee; Thomas George Steedman**) very fine (3) £70-£90
- There are several men with these names on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.
-
- 564** Memorial Plaque (4) (**Jack White; William Skelton; Herbert Richard Johnson; Albert West**) three in card envelopes, some verdigris, good very fine, or better (4) £80-£100
- There are several men with these names on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.
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- x565** Memorial Plaque (**Charles Lewis Whiteley**) in card envelope of issue, with Memorial Scroll (**Pte. Charles Lewis Whiteley Canadian Infantry Bn.**) in O.H.M.S. card tube addressed to recipient's father in Moncton, New Brunswick, very fine £50-£70
- Charles Lewis Whiteley** was born in Darlington in July 1890, and was the son of Joseph Whiteley who emigrated to Canada. He served with the 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Sergeant Whiteley was killed in action, 13 June 1916, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.
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- x566** Memorial Plaque (**John Webster Whittet**) crudely mounted on a plywood wall plaque, good very fine £40-£50
- John Webster Whittet** was born in England in August 1897. He resided in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, and served during the Great War with the 58th Battalion, Canadian Infantry. Private Whittet died of wounds received on the Western Front, 12 September 1916, and is buried in the Gamlingay Cemetery, Cambridgeshire.
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- x567** Memorial Plaque (**James Alvanley Pepper Arden**) in card envelope of issue, very fine £50-£70
- James Alvanley Pepper Arden** was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada in March 1879. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles on the Western Front. Private Arden was killed in action, 22 March 1917, and is buried in the Ecoivres Military Cemetery, Mont-St. Eloi, France.
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- x568** Memorial Plaque (**Arthur Oliver Slocock**); Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**1009114 Pte. A. O. Slocock**) very fine (2) £70-£90
- Arthur Oliver Slocock** was born in Carlow County, Ireland in January 1874. He emigrated to Canada, was employed as a Policeman and resided at 26 Lillooet Street East, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Slocock served during the Great War as a Sergeant in Canadian Army Medical Corps at the 12th Canadian General Hospital in the UK. He died after the war of related injuries/illness, at Barrow-in-Furness, 5 January 1927.
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- x569** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**2. Lieut G. P. Davidson**) in case of issue, very fine £80-£120
- Gordon Parsons Davidson** was born in Toronto, Canada in December 1892. He initially served during the Great War as a sergeant with the 32nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry before being commissioned in the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers. Second Lieutenant Davidson was serving with the latter on the Western Front when he was killed in action on 3 May 1917. He is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.
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- x570** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**9205 Sgt. P. B. Crowther**) nearly very fine £50-£70
- Percy B. Crowther** was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, and was the son of Mrs E. Wilson on 16 Laplante Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. He worked in a Colliery prior to the Great War, and then served as a Sergeant with the 7th Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment on the Western Front. Sergeant Crowther was killed in action, 11 March 1916, and is buried in the Voormezele Enclosures No. 1 and No. 2, Belgium.
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- x571** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**2005407 L-Cpl. B. Y. Prismall**) very fine £50-£70
- Benjamin York Prismall** was born in Chieveley, Berkshire in June 1894. He resided in Vernon, British Columbia, Canada and served during the Great War with the Canadian Engineers in Britain. Sapper Prismall died of Pneumonia, 28 October 1918, and is buried in the Toronto (Prospect) Cemetery, Canada.
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- 572** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**3082428 Pte. D. Lloyd.**) nearly very fine £60-£80
- David Lloyd** attested for the Canadian Engineers, and served during the Great War on the Western Front. He died of wounds on 31 September 1918, whilst serving with the 7th Battalion, and is buried in Auberchicourt British Cemetery, France.

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- x573** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. **(13727 Pte R. F. F. De La Gorgendiere)** *good very fine* £60-£80
- Régis Francis Fleury de la Gorgendière** was born in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada in November 1891. He served during the Great War with the 5th Battalion (Western Cavalry), Canadian Infantry and was killed in action on the Western Front, 26 September 1916. Private de la Gorgendière is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.
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- x574** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. **(429642 Pte. E. G. Smith)** *lacking suspension ring, scratches, otherwise very fine* £50-£70
- Ewart Gladstone Smith** was born in Mason, Michigan, U.S.A. in December 1892. He was the son of the Reverend Thomas Napoleon Smith, who resided at 59 Poppleton Road, Leytonstone, Essex. Smith served during the Great War with the 7th Battalion (1st British Columbia), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Lance Corporal Smith was killed in action at Courcellette, 27 September 1916, and is buried in Delville Wood Cemetery, Longueval, France.
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- x575** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. **(192818 Pte. F. J. Parker)** *in case of issue, very fine* £50-£70
- Frederick James Parker** was born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire in March 1891. He was a train driver by trade, and served during the Great War with the 15th Battalion (48th Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Private Parker died after the war of related injuries/illness, 8 May 1921.
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- x576** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. **(75976 Sgt. L. Hunter.)** *in case of issue, very fine* £60-£80
- Leslie Hunter** was born in Ashbourne, Derbyshire in June 1885, and he was the husband of Ethel Hunter of Compton Street, Ashbourne, Derby. Hunter served during the Great War with the 29th Battalion (Vancouver), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Sergeant Hunter was killed in action, 30 September 1915, and is buried in Wulverghem-Lindenhoek Road Military Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.
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- 577** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. **(859351 Pte. H. Murray)** *on white metal neck chain, very fine* £60-£80
- Hugh Murray** was born in Auchnagatt, Aberdeenshire on 18 September 1894, and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Cypress River, Manitoba. He served with the 43rd (Manitoba) Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 5 February 1917. He is buried in Aubigny Communal Cemetery Extension, France.
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- x578** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. **(428092 A-Cpl. D. Black)** *very fine* £60-£80
- Dugald Black** was born in Barrhead, Renfrewshire, Scotland in July 1894. He served with 72nd Regiment, Seaforth Highlanders of Canada prior to serving with the 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Black advanced to Corporal and was serving with the 7th Battalion (1st British Columbia), Canadian Infantry when he was killed in action, 28 November 1916, 'between Gordon and Gabriel trenches, Carency sector Souchez France' (C.E.F. Burial Registers refer).
Corporal Black is buried in the Zouave Valley Cemetery, Souchez, Pas de Calais, France.
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- x579** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. **(464501 L-Cpl. E. C. Hoskins)** *good very fine* £70-£90
- Ernest Charles Hoskins** was born in Vancouver, Canada in January 1894. He served during the Great War with the 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front, and was:
'Killed in Action. He went "over the top" on the night of May 5th 1917, in charge of a section, and after making a successful attack on an enemy position, West of La Coulotte, remained to consolidate it. About noon on the next day, whilst aiding in repelling a counter attack, he was struck by an enemy sniper's bullet, and instantly killed. Owing to the nature of the operation proceeding, his body could not be brought away for burial.' (Papers refer).
Lance Corporal Hoskins is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.
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- x580** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. **(684003 A-Cpl. W. Palmer)** *in damaged case of issue, very fine* £80-£120
- William Palmer** was born in Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada in January 1880. He served during the Great War with the 171st Battalion (Quebec Rifles), Canadian Infantry in the UK. Corporal Palmer was in charge of a hut of 30 men (all of Russian nationality) of his battalion whilst stationed at Whitely Camp - on the night of 7 December 1916, he was murdered with a knife by one of the men (Private Alexei Leternuk). The latter was believed to be drunk, and fell into an argument with Palmer upon his return to the hut. Corporal Palmer is buried in Witley (Milford) Cemetery, Surrey.
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- x581** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. **(2768753 Pte. A. T. Hughton)** *good very fine* £60-£80
- Andrew Teskey Hughton** was born in Franktown, Ontario, Canada in June 1897. He served during the Great War with the 259th Battalion, Canadian Rifles, C.E.F. (Siberia) in Canada, and according to 'CEF Burial Registers - pneumonia - admitted from the troop train of the (S.E.F.) to Isolation Hospital Edmonton, 19-10-18, Influenza, developed pneumonia.'
Private Hughton died of the above, 29 October 1918, and is buried in Franktown Public Cemetery, Ontario, Canada
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- x582** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. **(107175 Pte R. Crerar)** *lacking suspension ring, very fine* £50-£70
- Robert Crerar** was born in Howick, Northumberland in July 1878. He served with the Newcastle-on-Tyne Volunteer Field Artillery, 1895-1900. Crerar served during the Great War with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, and was killed in action on the Western Front on 2 June 1916. Private Crerar is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

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- x583** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. **(793107 Pte. F. N. Lebouffe)** *good very fine* £80-£100
- Felix Napoleon Le Bouffe** was born in Springdale Newfoundland in February 1897. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps on the Western Front. Private Le Bouffe was 'Killed in Action. While moving to new gun positions on the night of October 9th, 1918, an enemy aeroplane dropped a bomb amongst the party instantly killing Private le Bouffe. Positions north of Cambrai' (CEF Burial Registers refers)
- Private Le Bouffe is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial, France.
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- x584** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. **(4070804 Pte. E. De Joneker)** *very fine* £50-£70
- Edmond De Joneker** was born in Rudervoorde, Belgium in December 1894. He emigrated to Canada, and resided at Stoney Mountain, Manitoba. De Joneker served during the Great War with the 1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment in Canada. Private De Joneker died as a result of an accident, 29 June 1918, and is buried in the St. Boniface Cemetery, Manitoba, Canada.
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- x585** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. **(K.52830 Pte. A. Parry)** *very fine* £80-£100
- Arthur Parry** was born in Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil, Wales in July 1906. He arrived in Canada in September 1939, with his wife, in order to carry on with a transcontinental cycling trip which was also to take in Australia. The outbreak of the war interrupted their plans, with Mrs Parry returning to the UK, and Parry enlisting in the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada (Newspaper article, with photograph of couple, on Veterans.gc.ca website).
- Private Parry was killed at Adrano, Sicily, 5 August 1943, and is buried in the Agira Canadian War Cemetery, Sicily.
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- x586** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. **(F.O. R. E. Archibald R.A.F. 87451)** *in case of issue, very fine* £140-£180
- Ronald Earle Archibald** was the son of Mr and Mrs W. E. Archibald of Rosedale, British Columbia, Canada. He served during the Second World War as a Flying Officer with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. Archibald served as a pilot with 61 Squadron (Lancasters) operating out of Syerston. He was killed in action whilst flying Lancaster R5627 QR on an operation to Bremen, 4 June 1942, 'T/O Syerston 2315. Shot down by a night-fighter (Lt. Hans-Heinz König, NJG2). Crashed on the southern perimeter of Bad Zwischenahn aerodrome.' (Royal Air Force Bomber Command Losses of the Second World War by W. R. Chorley refers)
- Of the crew of seven, one was taken prisoner of war with the remainder killed. All of the latter, including Flying Officer Earle, are buried in the Sage War Cemetery, Germany.
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- 587** King's Commendation for Brave Conduct, a pair of plastic pin-backed badges, in their card box of issue, *extremely fine as issued (2)* £100-£140
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- 588** Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct, two bronze oak leaf emblems, with pin fittings, in *Central Chancery, St. James's Palace* case of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
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- x589** Bethnal Green Volunteers' Medal 1814, by P. Wyon, obverse: a figure of Victory by a pillar, standing on a dragon, with the legend, 'England's perseverance dethroned Buonaparte'; reverse: an oak and laurel wreath with legend, 'Bethnal Green Volunteer Infantry, Lt. Col. Carrick, Enrolled 13 Aug. 1803 and disembodied at the general peace of Europe, 24th June 1814', 50mm., silver, unmounted, *nearly very fine* £40-£60
- Ref: *Tancred* p.362, *H.I.* p.298, *Payne* p.212.
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- 590** Honourable Artillery Company, medallion of the 'Old Gunners Club' in fine quality bronze, complete with broad suspender and RA riband; together with a Lord Robert's Silent Tribute medal in silver plate, complete with top bar, on miniature-width 'India' riband, as issued, *good very fine or better (2)* £40-£50
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- x591** King and Constitution Medal 1690, a silver medal by *W. Mossop* [struck c. 1800], 34mm, the obverse depicting a laureate and draped bust of William III facing left, the reverse depicting a crowned royal coat of arms with supporters, with ring suspension, (ref. *W.* 2005; *E.* 324) *good very fine* £60-£80
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- 592** Regimental Medallions (8), Royal Tournament Inter Unit Team Fencing **(Major J. Alves R.M.)**; R.M. College Drill Competition (2) **(Won by E Company 1901 Gentleman Cadet R. J. A. Terry; Won by E Company June 1901 Gentleman Cadet R. J. A. Terry)**; Royal Naval & Royal Marines Championships; Metropolitan Territorials Association School of Arms **(Novices 1909 Foils First Prize won by J. G. Ritchie)**; Series G **(Won by Pte. R. W. Brading 1894)**; Westminster School O.T.C. Junior Squad Competition **(Bd. Cpl. J. J. B. Shaw 1918)**; together with an unknown Fob **(A. Beadle)**; Great War Tribute Medals (4), Low Moor Munitions Co. Ltd., naming erased; Ashington Sailors and Soldiers Welcome Home; Battle of Jutland Tribute Medal, miniature; Great War In Commemoration, all silver, *generally very fine (12)* £100-£140

- 593** Regimental Medallions (8), Glamorgan Rifles Association (**The Victory Shield Aggregate 1951 C.S.M. J. Cotter**); Scottish Rifle Association (**Section Prize, G. Coy. 4th V.B. S.R. Won by Sgt. Forrest**); C.C.S.R.C. (**1914 F. Greenaway**); 1905 (**D. Coy 21 Mx Sgt. A. Archer**); Shooting (**2nd V.B. A & S.H. Regimental Club won by Col. Sergt. John Barry. A. Coy**); China Fleet Rifle Meeting (**600 Yds 1936 G. Thomas**); Royal Marines, Regimental Fob; County of Lancaster Rifle Association, all silver, *generally very fine* (8) £80-£100
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- 594** Regimental Prize Medallions (4), Sea Cadet Corps National Championship Medallion; North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles Medallion (**Best Shot Revolver Class Firing 1902-03 Capt. E. T. Millard Score 45 Points**); Hong Kong Rifle Association Medal, on frayed ribbon with 'H.K.R.A.' top bar and clasp '1939'; **Netherlands**, Koninklijke Nederlandsche Zeil En Roei Vereeniging (**Th.v.Eupen,24,6,17**) all silver, *very fine* (4) £50-£70
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- 595** Regimental Prize Medallions (5), Cape Colony National Rifle Association Merchant's Cup 1922 Medallion; Goldfields Shield (**1909 Won by Geledhuis Deep, Cpl. W. Pringle**); Cape Garrison Artillery Citizens Shield Medallion (**No. 6 Co. Major J. C. Hanna**); Cape Town Highlanders Medallion; Kimberley Regiment Medallion (**Beveridge Shield Won by "B" Company Pte. W. A. Cameron**) all silver, the first in case of issue, the second with gold applique, the last enamelled, *good very fine* (5) £60-£80
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- 596** Regimental Prize Medals (6), Transvaal Scottish Regimental Fob (2), Southern Rhodesia Volunteers Regimental Medallion (**Quarterly Medal Tpr. C. E. Noakes. 31-3-11 Score 88**), Southern Rhodesia Volunteers Regimental Fob; 103rd (Calgary Rifles) Canadian Infantry Regimental Medallion (**Sharpshooter 1918 Sgt. A. Haper.**); South African Nordelike Kommandement. Northern Command Medallion, all silver, some with enamelling, *good very fine* (6) £60-£80
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- 597** Regimental Prize Medallions (4), Yorkshire Field Firing Competition Medal, with clasp 1898, on ribbon with top bar, in the shape of a Khedive's Star with Lord Roberts on the obverse (**Private G. Wainwright 1895**); Shooting Medallion with hollow centre (**Presented to Private D. Locke, K Coy, 16th. L.R.V. For Good Shooting 1875**); Transvaal Bisley Shooting Badge (**1904**); together with an unknown badge with hollow centre, *all silver, very fine* (4) £100-£140
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- 598** Regimental Prize Medallions (9), London Rifle Brigade Medallion (**6186 Pte R. W. Brading. N. Co. 1904.**); Ontario Rifles Association (**P.O.B.A. 1898 Won by in 1901 Sgt. W. Sadler, 8th R.R.**); Devonshire Volunteer Association shooting Medallion (3) (**Cadet Shield Winners 1899; Cadet Winners 1900; Cadet Winners 1900**); Portsmouth United Service Rifle Meeting Medallion (**P. A. Fulcher 1927**); Victorian Shooting Medallion; The Army Rifle Association Medallion; together with an unknown shooting Medallion, all silver, *generally very fine* (9) £80-£100
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- 599** Regimental Medallions (9), United States Forces in England fobs (4), with different observes; The Royal Canadian Royal Regimental Medallion; Hockey Medal (**1st Cdn. Division England 1942 Winners R.C.A.M.C. Lt. Col. Mader V.O.**); Canadian Forces Overseas Medallion (**C.M.H.Q. 3rd. 440 Yd.s Relay**); American Red Cross Football Medallion 1944-45; Tientsin A.A.A. Medallion (**1932 Tug of War**), all silver, the first fur with enamel, the last gilded, *edge bruise to last, generally very fine* (9) £60-£80
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- 600** Regimental Prize Medallions (8), Eastern Bengal Railway Sporting Medallion (**Welfare Week 1936**); Officer's Recreation Club Deolali Medallion; Auxiliary Forces India, The Bangalore Contingent Medallion; I.D.F. (**18th Battalion, Bttm. Shooting Club**); Madras University Training Corps Medallion (**Hockey 1940-41**); Bombay Volunteer Artillery Medallion (**Wheal Club 1911-12 No. 1 Coy. Gunr. J. Smith**); Western Command Small Arms Association India, 63mm; Royal Army Ordnance Corps Medallion, the first seven silver, the last silvered-bronze, *generally very fine* (8) £80-£100
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- 601** Regimental Prize Medallions (8), Burma District A.S.C.B. sporting Medallion (**100 Yards**); S.C.R.A. Medallion (2) (**Winners Rawlinson Cup 1931-32; S.C.R.A. Cup 1931-32**); Army Musketry School, B.A.F. Medallion; Indian Polo Medallion; Army Rifle Association India Medallion (**Nanpara Cup 1932-33**); Western Command India Small Arms Association Medallion; 2nd Indian Division, Baluchistan District Medallion (**Sgt. C. Hadland Winners "Patel" Football Cup 1928**), all silver, the last with enamel, *good very fine* (8) £80-£100

- 602** Regimental Sporting Medallions (14), Northern Ireland District Curragh Challenge Cup 1927 (**1st D.L.I. 'C' Coy Cpl. J. Gallagy**); London Territorial Sports 1909; City of London (T) A & S A War Memorial Trophy (**Football Ravensbourne H A Gough 1927**); Ordnance Athletic Recreation Club Cricket (**Foremans Cup Runners Up 1020 Erecting & Test J. Harris**); RNAS Evanton (2) (**Inter Hut Soccer Aug. 1945 Runners Up J. Walton. L.A.F.A.; Football 1946 Winners Dispersal J. Walton L.A.F.A. 12th Man**); ACAC (**Unit Team Championships J. B. Jarvis 43rd Light Infantry 1932**); The Army Football Association (**Army v Essex County 1960-61 Referee Captain R. A. Baker R.A.E.C.**); United Services Football League (**Junior Challenge Cup Winners 1938-39**); British Legion Band Society 1927 (**Brass Band Contest Winners J. Bell**); Military College of Science; 101 Training Reserve Batt.; Mill Hill O.T.C.; Miniature Rifles Society Clubs, all silver and enamelled, *the last with solder over naming, generally very fine* (14) £100-£140
- 603** Regimental Sporting Medallions (10), Royal Military Tournament (**Mandalay District Assault at Arms Octr 1903 Best Man At Arms**); U.S.W.P.L. (**1936 2nd Victory B**); Minehead Gurads 1905 (**Pte. T. Bearder 2nd V.B.R.W. 'K'**); Royal Air Force Football Association (**Junior Runners Up 1936-37**); R.A.F. Donibristle (**Inter-Section Tug of War**); Chatham Port Rifle & Revolver Meeting (**R.H.R. Sheerness 1931**); The National Service League For Military Proficiency Second Prize; Liverpool College O.T.C.; 70th Foot; Senior Company League; Royal Engineers Badge; Zeebrugge Raid Commemorative; Masonic Medals (2), Hallstone Jewel (**Bro. D. D. Laurie No. 2319**), RAOB King George Lodge Great War Commemorative; Birmingham Great War Peace Celebrations, all silver except the last, *generally very fine* (15) £90-£120
- 604** Regimental Sporting Medallions (11), Army Athletic Club, Public Schools Gymnastic Competition (**Cheltenham College F. R. Jones M. G. Salter 1904**); Royal Military Academy; North China Company Team Championship (**Winners 1928 C. Coy. 1 E. York. R.**); R.A.F. Hendesford Boxing (**H. Hines 1943**); R.A.F. No. 23 Group Swimming Championships; Tug of War 1929; Territorial Force Athletic Sports Championships (**Edinburgh 1914 Wrestling Dr. J. Johnstone**); Dollar Acadamey (**Scott Lang Cup 1940 Sgt. G. M. Short**); Army Football Association (2); Royal Air Force Athletic & Cross Country Association (**1931 120 Yds. Hurdles Championship Second**), the last silvered bronze, the rest all silver, *some edge bruises, generally very fine* (11) £80-£100
- 605** Rifle Club Medallions (12), Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, 25 Yards Scotland Championship (**1935-36**); Wickham Bishops & District Rifle Club (**1910 Won by Geo. Ernest Partridge**); County of Lancaster R.A. (S.B. Section) (**A. Trotter Sharpshooting 1937**); Manchester Rifle Club 1930 (**Aggregate J. Hayward**); Bardon Moor Rifle Meeting (**1918**); Maple Durham Rifle Club; Association of Civil Service Rifle Clubs (**Vickers 1925 1st Team**); Stock Exchange Rifle Club (**Bisley 1926 W. W. Fielding**); N.R.A. Rifle Club; Ham and Petersham Rifle Club 1906; Surrey Rifle Association; N W Rifle League; all silver, some enamelled, *generally very fine* (12) £60-£80
- 606** Army Temperance Association Medals (10), comprising Royal Army Temperance Association Medal for Physical Efficiency (**L/Sgt H H Cranwell. Gren Gds. 1931**); Army Temperance Association India 6 Month Medal (ATAI.1), silver; Army Temperance Association 3 Year Medal (ATAI.3), silver; Army Temperance Association India 7 Year Medal (ATAI.7), silver; Army Temperance Association India Association Medal (ATAI.14), silver; Army Temperance Association India Queen Victoria Medal (ATAI.15), silver; Royal Army Temperance Association 1 Year Medal (RATA.2), silver; Royal Army Temperance Association 3 Year Medal (RATA.4), silver; Royal Army Temperance Association 5 Year Medal (RATA.5), silver and enamel; Royal Army Temperance Association 6 Year Medal (RARA.6), silver, *generally very fine* (10) £80-£100
- x607** A framed display of 35 mainly Masonic Jewels, the centrepiece being a silver Masonic Square and Compass inlaid with 32 paste 'diamonds', together with the related miniature award, all mounted in a glazed display frame, *generally good very fine* (35) £300-£400
- 608** Regimental Sweetheart Brooches (20), Essex Regiment, A large collection of assorted varieties, one with shell backing, one with Mother of Pearl backing, some enamelled, all base metal, sold together with a Commemorative crown sized medallion in case 'Great British Regiments The Essex Regiment First Afghan War Last Stand at Gundamak 44th & 56th Foot' *some enamel damage, generally very fine* (21) £80-£100
- 609** Presentation Items.
A presentation silver-plated tankard, 115mm in height x 86mm in diameter, by *E. and E. Emanuel, Portsmouth*, inscribed '**From J. E. Harpur Crewe. 64th. Regt. to T. G. Shark as a Token of Regard 1875.**'; together with an unrelated silver pocket watch, with Roman numerals, with subsidiary seconds dial with Arabic numerals, the backplate engraved '**Presented to E. H. Alkman. as a mark of esteem by the Crew of H.M. Monitor No. 28. August 1917.**'; and a brass stall plate, 118mm x 96mm, engraved '**Brigade Major Neemuch**', with two loops crudely soldered to reverse, *the watch not obviously in working order, overall reasonable condition* (3) £100-£140

Sold with copied research.

- x610** An Ulster Special Constabulary Shield.
A large shield bearing the central crest of the Ulster Special Constabulary, 470mm x 290mm, of composite manufacture mounted on a wooden base, *very good condition* £30-£40
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- 611** A Royal Automobile Club Patrolman's cross belt or pouch badge, 100mm x 63mm, bearing the head of King Edward VII, die stamped brass / bronze alloy, much larger than the usual size cap badges of the period, with two lugs to the reverse; together with a German Third Reich period belt buckle, all paint finish gone, on a reproduction belt, *generally good condition, the first scarce (2)* £40-£50
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- 612** Certificate of Waterloo Prize Money, named to **Sergeant Andrew Rigoly**, late 1st Battalion of Light Infantry, King's German Legion, and certifying that he died on 24 June 1815, and that his name is inserted in Prize List no. 37 of the 5th Class, the certificate dated 'Hannover the 14th March 1817' and signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hartwig, *cut in parts with slight tears at edges, therefore fair condition* £80-£100
- Andrew Rigoly** served in the 5th Company, 1st Light Battalion, King's German Legion during the Waterloo Campaign, 16-18 June 1815. He was wounded at the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815, and died of his wounds on 24 June of that year.
- The total prize money for the Waterloo campaign and the subsequent capture of Paris was 25 million Francs, which equated to £978,848. The prize pot was divided out to the 107,190 recipients thus:
- The Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, received one-sixteenth of the prize pot, or £61,178
The 48 General Officers collectively received one-sixteenth of the prize pot, with each receiving £1,274- 10s 10d
The 565 Field Officers (including those holding Brevet rank) collectively received one-quarter of the prize pot, with each receiving £433- 2s 4d
The 1,354 Captains collectively received one-eighth of the prize pot, with each receiving £90- 7s 3d
The 3,522 Subalterns collectively received one-eighth of the prize pot, with each receiving £34- 14s 9d
The 6,376 Sergeants collectively received one-eighth of the prize pot, with each receiving £19- 4s 4d
The 95,323 Corporals, Drummers, and Rank and File collectively received one-quarter of the prize pot, with each receiving £2-11s 4d.
- Wellington was also voted a tax-free Gratuity of £200,000 by Parliament as a reward for the Battle of Waterloo.
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- 613** **The Memorial Scroll and Second War Mentioned in Despatches Certificate to Sergeant J. Gilpin, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who died in Malaya on 25 July 1949**
Memorial Scroll 'Serjeant J. Gilpin, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry'; Mentioned in Despatches Certificate 'Lance-Corporal J. Gilpin, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry', and dated 28 October 1942, *extremely good condition (2)* £80-£100
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 October 1942
'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Burma during the period December 1941 to May 1942.'
- Jack Gilpin** was born on 22 June 1915 and attested for the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry at Leeds on 5 May 1934. He served with the Regiment during the Second World War in Burma, and subsequently with the 1st Battalion in post-War Malaya, and died in service in Panang on 25 July 1949.
- Sold with the recipient's Soldier's Service and Pay Book; Infantry Roll Book; and other ephemera.
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- 614** Mentioned in Despatches Certificates (3): **Chief Engineerroom Artificer Herbert Mitchell**, dated 11 June 1946; **Corporal I. A. Stephenson, Royal Army Service Corps**, dated 4 April 1946; and **Captain G. R. Gout, Corps of Royal Engineers**, dated 8 May 1956, the last mounted in a glazed display frame, *the last with considerable foxing; otherwise generally good condition (3)* £60-£80
- Herbert Mitchell** was Mentioned in Despatches 'for distinguished service during the War in the Far East' (*London Gazette* 11 June 1946).
- Ivan Asher Stephenson** was awarded the British Empire Medal (Military) as an Acting Sergeant, R.A.S.C., (*London Gazette* 13 June 1946), and was Mentioned in Despatches 'in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North-West Europe' (*London Gazette* 4 April 1946).
Sold with a 21st Army Group Commander in Chief's certificate, for outstanding good service named to S/290127 Corporal I. A. Stephenson, Royal Army Service Corps, bearing the facsimile signature of Field Marshal B. L. Montgomery; Buckingham Palace congratulations slip dated 24 June, 1947 addressed to Sergeant Ivan A. Stephenson. B.E.M. Royal Army Service Corps, dated 24 June 1947; original letter from R.A.S.C. Records Office, forwarding Mentioned in Despatches Certificate, dated May 1948, and addressed to Mr. I. A. Stephenson, 27 Damory Street, Blandford, Dorset; and Army Council Issue slip for Second World War campaign medals, indicating the issue of 4 medals and one emblem.
- George Roy Gout** was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on 25 March 1945, and was promoted Lieutenant on 27 March 1948 and Captain on 6 July 1951. He was Mentioned in Despatches 'in recognition of distinguished services in Malaya during the period 1st July to 31st December, 1955' (*London Gazette* 8 May 1956). He was promoted Major on 2 February 1959 and retired on 22 May 1975.

615 Miscellaneous Documents, booklets and ephemera, mainly of military interest. Comprising a Soldier's 'Brown Book' Service and Pay Book, Regular Army Soldier's 'Red Book' Certificate of Service, Record of Service Sheet, and Parchment Royal Warrant, on appointment as Warrant Officer, relating to Warrant Officer Class II, **Company Sergeant Major A. M. Williams, Royal Engineers and Royal Signals**, together with a group photograph supposedly including the recipient; a Parchment Certificate of Service (Army Form D.426), Parchment Certificate of Discharge (Army Form B.2077), and Certificate of Employment During the War (Army Form Z. 18), relating to **Regimental Sergeant Major G. R. Marsden, 4th Dragoon Guards**; a small bundle of letters home, mainly from India and Burma in the early 1890s, relating to **Lance Sergeant R. Scott, Cheshire Regiment**, including a parchment Camp Cookery Certificate issued by the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Aldershot Camp, this all giving an interesting snapshot of military life on campaign in India and Burma; a R.A.F. Form 2520B Airwoman, Royal Air Force Service and Release Book, and letter from the Royal College of Music, London, relating to **Flight Sergeant H. M. Klein, B.E.M., Women's Auxiliary Air Force**; a Home Guard Service Certificate, 1952-56, named to G. E. A. Bourne; two National Registration Identity cards, one named to W. J. J. Haynes, of Briery Hill, with a Gloucestershire Regimental Association Life Membership Card; an Army Booklet 'Health Memoranda for British Soldiers in the Tropics' 1941; and other ephemera; together with a British cast copy of the Sinking of the S.S. *Lusitania* Medal by K. Goetz, 55mm, unboxed, *generally good condition* £60-£80

Alexander Mitchell Williams was born in 1904, and enlisted at Cork into the Royal Engineers on 2 February 1920. He transferred into the Royal Signals on 6 November 1920, and remained in the Royal Signals for his military career. He served at Home, in Egypt, India and served with the B.E.F. in France from September 1939 to June 1940, the remainder of his Second World War Service being 'at Home'. His Certificate of Service confirms that he had served 25 years and 253 days with the Colours and seven years in the Reserve, having a combined service of 33 years. He received the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1938, the 1939-45 Star and the Defence and War Medals. He was discharged from the Army Reserve in 1953.

George Richard Marsden was born in Ashford, Kent. He enlisted into the Dragoons of the Line as Private No. 4802, 4th Dragoon Guards, at London on 13 May 1898. He transferred to the Army Reserve at Gosport on 20 April 1905, and was recalled for service in the Great War being promoted Regimental Sergeant Major on 13 October 1917.

Robert Scott received the India General Service Medal 1854, with clasp Chin-Lushai 1889-90, for service in India as Colour Sergeant, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment.

Miss Hilda Minnie Klein was born in Bow, London, in October 1896. A talented pianist, she entered the Royal College of Music on 23 September 1915 and studied there for 19 terms. She won numerous prizes, became an Associated Board examiner and held a teaching post until the late 1960s. Miss Klein enlisted in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force at Harrogate on 30 September 1940. Promoted to Corporal on 24 January 1941, she was trained as a Photographic Interpreter (P.I.) and transferred to R.A.F. Medmenham in Buckinghamshire on 17 April 1942; the station was the R.A.F.'s Central Interpretation Unit, responsible for analysing air photographs and producing reports of enemy positions. The unit issued target maps to 617 Squadron prior to the Dambusters Raid, and kept close tabs upon the movements of the Tirpitz in Norway. For her services she was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1945) and additionally awarded the British Empire Medal, Military Division (*London Gazette* 1 January 1946). She was discharged on 14 September 1945 and died at Hove, Sussex, on 7 June 1981.

616 Ephemera Relating to the Duke of Wellington. Comprising a fine commemorative wall plaque c.1900, carved crystal bust contained on a black velvet ground, contained in a period circular frame; a selection of commemorative wall plaques including gilt and bronze examples; a pair of Masonic Jewels to the Duke of Wellington's Lodge, including a gold (9ct) example, all 3 parts stamped 'Spencer of London'; together with another silver-gilt example, both engraved 'W. Bro. Harry Goodier 1953-54'; and a copy 33rd Foot silvered Shoulder Belt Plate, *generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240

617 Four Colour Prints of the 78th Highlanders, by R. Simkin, taken from the book '*History and Services of the 78th Highlanders 1799-1881*', by Major H. Davidson, comprising a group of Highlanders in uniform in India in 1852; a group of Highlanders in uniform in 1859, with some wearing the Indian Mutiny Medal; a group of Highlanders in uniform in 1877, with the Colonel of the Regiment mounted; and the original Colours of the 78th Highlanders carried during the campaigns 1793-96, all mounted in matching glazed display frames, approximately 400mm x 340mm, *generally good condition (4)* £30-£40

618 Victoria Cross, a replica manufactured by *Hancocks, London*, the reverse embossed 'Replica Victoria Cross supplied by Hancocks & Co. (Jewellers) Ltd. for Display Purposes', *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

Hancocks & Co. Ltd. have been (and still are) the official manufacturers of the Victoria Cross since its institution in 1856 to the present day. This particular replica is believed to date from the 1960s.

619



George Cross, an unnamed specimen, on original mounting pin, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine*

£400-£500

620 Specimen Medals (3): British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916 (2), silver issue, 1 clasp, Punitive Expedition; bronze issue, 1 clasp, Punitive Expeditions; British North Borneo Company Medal 1898-1900, bronze issue, 1 clasp, Tambunan, all stuck on somewhat thicker flans, and without the usual obliteration to the 'Son' of Spink and Son, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £120-£160

621 Copy Medals (5): British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916 (3), silver issue, 1 clasp (2), Punitive Expeditions; Rundum; bronze issue, 1 clasp, Punitive Expedition; British North Borneo Company Medal 1898-1900 (2), silver issue, 1 clasp, Tambunan; bronze issue, 1 clasp, Tambunan, the edge of all stamped 'copy', and all with the usual obliteration to the 'S' of 'Son' of Spink and Son, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £100-£140

622 Copy Medals (5): British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, silver issue, 1 clasp (2), Punitive Expedition; Rundum; British North Borneo Company Medal 1898-1900, silver issue, 1 clasp, Tambunan (2); British North Borneo General Service Medal 1937, silver, the edge of all stamped 'copy', the first four with the usual obliteration to the 'S' of 'Son' of Spink and Son; the last with the usual obliteration of the far laurel leaf in exergue; together with two poor-quality cast copies of the British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, one with clasp Punitive Expedition, *the first five nearly extremely fine* (7) £100-£140

Sold with a *cast copy* British North Borneo Police waist-belt clasp; and three modern Malaysian proof coins.

623 Copy Medals: South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879; British North Borneo Company Medal 1898-1900, 1 clasp, Tambunan, both stamped 'copy', *nearly extremely fine* (2) £50-£70

x624 A miscellaneous selection of riband buckles and clasps, including two silver two-pronged riband buckles; a top silver brooch bar; various mounting bars; and the clasps Mooltan, Goojerat, *these both copies*, Northwest Frontier, Central India, *the lower roses both missing*, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, and South Africa 1902 (2), *generally good condition* (lot) £60-£80

x625 Renamed and Defective Medals (4): Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R., *naming erased*; Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 copy clasp, Chrystler's Farm, *naming erased*; Cabul 1842 (**Coll. Willm. Allason. 3rd. K.O.L.D.**) with replacement suspension clip and traces of brooch mounting to obverse; Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 3 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, Sobraon, *naming erased, and roses missing from bottom clasp; edge bruising and contact marks, generally nearly very fine* (4) £240-£280

Note: No traces has been found of a Colonel William Allason serving in the British Army during this period.



The mounted group of three miniature dress medals attributed to Major-General H. M. Wemyss, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, who was severely wounded in the attack on the Lahore Gate during the assault of Delhi

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's badge, gold and enamel, with integral silver-gilt ribband buckle; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £300-£400

Provenance: The recipient's full-sized awards were sold in these rooms, as part of the Brian Ritchie Collection, in March 2005.

C.B. *London Gazette* 22 February 1881.

Henry Manley Wemyss was born at Cupar on 8 November 1831 and was educated at Edinburgh Academy and at Addiscombe. He was appointed Ensign on 9 December 1848 and landed in India in January 1849, when he was directed to do duty with the 57th Bengal Native Infantry at Dinapore. In June of that year he was posted to the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers at Cawnpore, and was promoted Lieutenant on 18 April 1853.

At the outbreak of the Great Sepoy Mutiny the 1st Bengal Europeans were directed to form part of the 1st Ambala Brigade, Delhi Field Force. Wemyss, who was then holding a staff appointment, immediately rejoined his regiment and reached it in time to take part in the battle of Badli-ki-Serai on 8 June. He subsequently advanced with the British force to Delhi Ridge.

Before Delhi on 14 July 1857, he was wounded while leading his regiment in the sortie which cleared the suburb of Subzi Mundi. 'During these operations', in which the Fusiliers lost sixty-four killed and wounded, 'Lieutenant H. M. Wemyss, the Adjutant of the Regiment, was hit by a musket-ball on his side; but he refused to go to the rear, and continued to perform his duties.' Besides participating in numerous engagements between 8 June and 11 September, 'including the cutting out of a Battery of Light Guns at Ludlow Castle, on the 12 August, by a column under command of Brigadier G. D. Showers', he was present at the rout of the enemy at the Nudjughur canal on 25 August when Brigadier John Nicholson's force killed eight hundred rebels and captured thirteen guns.

At the storm of the city on 14 September, the Fusiliers were selected by Nicholson to lead the First Column in the escalade of the shattered wall near the Kashmir Bastion and climb down to the main-guard by St James's Church. Here Wemyss was asked by Lieutenant Noel Money, commanding the leading men of the regiment, how to proceed. Wemyss showed him a narrow lane leading to the Kabul Gate and told him to pass down it under the wall for safety's sake. Wemyss and regimental headquarters were delayed in following by having to clear some buildings near the Kashmir Gate. When this was accomplished they moved on and were themselves passing down another narrow lane when the commanding officer, Major George Jacob, fell mortally wounded. Captain Greville, the next senior officer, took command and at length headquarters caught up with Money near the Kabul Gate.

The next objective was the heavily defended Lahore Gate. Greville suggested breaking into some houses in order to take the enemy in the rear but Nicholson ignored him and called for a direct assault. Three desperate and costly charges followed. 'Anything I had been in before was child's play', wrote Money afterwards, 'It was here that I saw about twelve officers knocked out in five minutes.' 'General Nicholson, now in front, shook his sword in defiance at the multitude of the enemy around, who, with shouts and yells, poured grape bullets, and stones on the party below. Nicholson, "our best and bravest," was struck down mortally; wounded; Speke, "gentle everywhere but in the field" fell mortally wounded; Greville, in re-forming the Regiment, was shot through the right shoulder. Captain Caulfield (doing duty), Lieutenants Wemyss, Butler, and Woodcock, all fell at this time; as well as a large proportion of the rank and file.'

Following the capture of Delhi, Wemyss was granted leave but returned to the fray in January 1858 as Brigade Major of the Ambala Brigade and held that appointment until October. In spite of his prominent role at Delhi he was denied public recognition. An official source states: 'Not mentioned in despatches published of the Siege, from it is believed, the deaths of General Nicholson and Major Jacob and the despatches of the 1st Brigade not having been sent in from so many of the senior Officers being killed and wounded.'

Wemyss rejoined his regiment in December 1859, following a period of leave in England, and transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps on its creation. He afterwards held a succession of staff appointments in the 'new' Oudh Division until 1867, when he was posted officiating second-in-command of the 39th Native Infantry, his former regiment having joined the Home Establishment as the 101st (Royal Bengal) Fusiliers in 1861. Advanced to Captain in 1861 and Major in 1868, he succeeded to the command of the 39th Native Infantry in 1872, and the next year was given command of the Jhansi district in addition.

During the first phase of the Second Afghan War Wemyss commanded the 39th Native Infantry at Ali Musjid in March and April 1879. From 11 April to August he commanded the Bhopal Battalion on garrison duties at Landi Kotal, and commanded a reconnaissance of cavalry and infantry to Kam Shiliman to watch the movements of the Mohmands. During the second campaign he served as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Khyber Line Force, and accompanied the 1st Brigade in its advance to meet the Kabul troops at Kita Sang. In January and February 1880, he took part in the Lughman expedition against the Wazir Kugianis, and in April participated in the Hissarak Valley expedition. For services in the Afghan War he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath, was Mentioned in Despatches, and was promoted Brevet Colonel. Advanced to the rank of Honorary Major-General in 1890, he died at Stanmore, Canterbury, on 17 November 1915.

627 The group of three miniature dress medals attributed to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Boulderson, 91st Highlanders, late 71st Highland Light Infantry

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India; India General Service 1854-94, 1 clasp, Umbeyla; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879, all unnamed, *contact marks and polished, otherwise toned, nearly very fine* (3) £160-£200

John Boulderson was born at Madras on 8 April 1838, and was educated at Cheltenham College before purchasing a commission as an ensign in the 71st (Highland) Regiment on 1 February 1856. He was promoted to Lieutenant, 11 March 1859; transferred to 91st Highlanders in 1875; Captain, 1 April 1879; Major, 1 July 1881; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel (retired), 18 March 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boulderson served with the 71st Highlanders in the Indian campaign of 1858, and was present at the battle of Kotakeserai, recapture of Gwalior, and operations against Burgore and Dowlut Sing (Medal with Clasp). Served also throughout the campaign against the hill tribes on the N.W. Frontier of India in 1863 (Medal with Umbeyla Clasp). Served with the 91st Highlanders in the Zulu war of 1879, and was present at the action of Gingindhlovu and relief of Ekowe (Medal with Clasp). Boulderson retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in March 1882. He died in 1925 aged 87 and was buried in Highland Road Cemetery, Southsea, Hampshire.

See O.M.R.S. Journal for March 2021 which carries a lengthy article on Lieutenant-Colonel Boulderson by the late Tony Conroy, particularly the part played by him and his regiment in the Umbeyla campaign.

For the recipient's full sized awards, see Lot 162.

628 The mounted group of four miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Bell, 27th Punjabis, late King's Own Scottish Borderers, who died on service during the Great War

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888; India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2; Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi; Khedive's Star, undated, mounted on contemporary wearing bar, *very fine* (4) £140-£180

George Henry Bell was born on 11 April 1869, the son of George Coates Bell, a Surgeon Major in the Bombay Medical Department. He was educated at Dulwich College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Upon passing out in August 1888 he took up a commission in the King's Own Scottish Borderers with whom he saw service during the next two years in the Sudan, being present at the action of Gemaizah (Medal with Clasp and bronze star) and also took part in the operations on the Nile in 1889. In 1890 his unit went to India, and a year later he joined the Indian Army as a Lieutenant, first with the 19th Punjabis before, in 1893, switching to the 38th Dogras. During this period he spent much of his service on the North West Frontier, becoming familiar with the small forts that were common there, as well as with the Punjab in general. Fort Sandeman, Mir Ali Khel, and Jamrud made him familiar with the Zhob, Baluchistan, and the Khyber, and, in 1896, he was permanently appointed to the 27th Punjabis, of which regiment he became Adjutant and was later made Captain in 1899. He went with them to Kila Drosh (Chitral), Peshawur, Bannu, and to Kajuri Kach, Jandola, Zam, Tank, and Dera Ghazi Khan. He saw active service in 1901-2 in the Waziristan Campaign (Medal with Clasp), and again in the following two years, as his regiment was sent to the Somaliland, including the action at Jidballi, in which for a time he served as Field Intelligence Officer (Medal with two Clasps). In 1906 the 27th Punjabis returned to the North West Frontier again as Major on the Staff of the 1st Division, Peshawur, at Cherat and Malakand. Rejoining his regiment at at Multan he was once more on the Waziristan borderland in 1908, at Dera Ismail Khan and Shukh Budin; and after an absence of four years the 27th Punjabis returned there in 1912.

When war broke out he was commanding a detachment at Fort Jandola. In October 1914 he and his regiment were transferred to Europe, albeit along the way they were also involved in repelling an attack on the Suez Canal. Upon reaching France in August 1915 he was second in command of the regiment during the battle of Loos and was subsequently given command of the 69th Punjabis, who had suffered heavy losses in that action. He subsequently took his new regiment east, serving with them as they fought from the Suez across the Arabian Peninsula in outposts of the Aden Hinterland. In February 1916 he was ordered to Mesopotamia to take command of the 9th Bhopals. Almost immediately after reaching the front line trenches his fine constitution broke down and he was invalided to India and died while on sick leave at Srinagar, Kashmir, on 3 September 1916, his wife, Eva, having joined him from England a week earlier.

For the recipient's full sized awards, see Lot 171.

629**The group of four miniature dress medals attributed to Major C. Rose, Army Veterinary Corps**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5; India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Tirah 1897-98, Samana 1897, Punjab Frontier 1897-98; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, mounted as worn, the original ribands somewhat frayed and the KSA detached but present, *very fine* (4) £140-£180

Charles Rose was commissioned into the Army Veterinary Department in 1891 and saw much active service in India and South Africa. Retiring in 1913, he was recalled for active service in the Great War, landing in France on 18 August 1914. He served in France until April 1915, after which he was recalled to the U.K. and retired on ill health grounds in 1916. He died on 11 September 1939, aged 71.

Sold with an 'Indian bazaar' crudely cast and hand engraved white metal Victorian Queens Crown Army Veterinary Department officers cap badge; together with several family and portrait photographs, some named with hand inscriptions, including one of Major Rose in uniform wearing the full size riband bar reflecting the above miniatures; several photographs of active service in India and South Africa; and three large team photographs of the Royal Veterinary College Rugby Football Teams, 1884-5, 1885-6 and 1886-7, including Charles Rose.

x630 Miniature Medals: The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (2), O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt; M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type badge, silver; Military Cross, G.V.R.; Military Medal (2), G.V.R.; G.V.I.R.; 1914 Star (2), one with clasp; 1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2), one with M.I.D. oak leaves; General Service 1918-62, G.V.I.R., 1 clasp, Cyprus [sic]; South Atlantic 1982, without rosette; Army L.S. & G.C. (2), G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension; E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army; together with a small silver medal 'in recognition of War Work done at Messrs Ransomes & Rapier Ltd. 1918'; generally nearly very fine and better (16) £80-£100

631 Miniature Medal: Baltic 1854-55, a contemporary striking, with E. & E. Emanuel, Portsmouth, top silver riband buckle, in Emanuel embossed fitted case, extremely fine £100-£140

x632 Miniature Medals: Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol; India General Service 1854-95, no clasp; Indian Mutiny 1857-59 (2), no clasp; 2 clasps, Central India, Lucknow, clasps mounted in this order; South Africa 1877-79, no clasp; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith; 5 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, all of contemporary manufacture, generally very fine and better (9) £140-£180

x 633



Miniature Medal: Polar Medal 1904, E.VII.R., silver, 1 clasp, Antarctic 1910-13, clasp loose on riband toned, extremely fine £240-£280

Provenance: Spink Smythe Auction 347, June 2019.

World Orders and Decorations

x634 **Austria, Empire**, Merit Cross 1849, by *Wilhelm Kunz*, silver and enamel, with crown suspension, maker's mark to suspension ring; Military Merit Medal (Signum Laudis), Franz Joseph, bronze, with crown suspension, *minor enamel damage to first, otherwise very fine* (2) £60-£80

x635 **Austria, Empire**, Military Merit Cross 1914-18, Third Class, silver and enamel, *good very fine*

Belgium, Kingdom, Commemorative Medal for the Great War, bronze, *good very fine*

Italy, Kingdom, Africa Campaign Medal, bronze, with 2 engraved clasps, Adua 1890, Cassala 1894; East Africa Medal, bronze, 2 clasps, 1936, 1937, *edge bruising to first, generally very fine*

Kuwait, Emirate, Military Service Medal, Second Class, silvered, with silver star on riband, *extremely fine*

Netherlands, Kingdom, Cross for Important War Actions, white metal, 2 clasps, Atjeh 1873-1896, Atjeh 1896-1900, the reverse crudely numbered '51503', *very fine*

Norway, Kingdom, Medal for Freedom and Fatherland, silver, the reverse impressed '**P. S. Floge**'; together with a commemorative medal for the 50th Anniversary of the Battle of Narvik 1940-90, white metal; and a miniature medal for Borgerdad, Carl XIV Johan, silver, with crown and wide suspension, *edge bruise to first, very fine* (9) £100-£140

636 **Belgium, Kingdom**, Civil Medal, First Class (2), both gilt, one with miniature metal rosette on riband; Allied Victory Medal, bronze, *very fine*

France, Third Republic, Medaille Militaire, with clasp 'Missions D'Assistance Exterieure'; Medal of Honour for Public Health Assistance 1932-36; together with a contemporary French tailor's copy of the British Crimea Medal 1854-56, with fixed suspension, no clasp the edge crudely scratched '**14r d'Infant 1854 55 56 G. Crepin**', *the last cleaned, generally very fine*

Zimbabwe, Independence Medal 1980, officially numbered '64093', *very fine* (7) £80-£100

x637



Canada, General Campaign Star, 1 clasp, ISAF + FIAS (**V87726312 Pte CP Myers**) in card box of issue, *test marks to edge, with scratches, otherwise very fine and scarce* £300-£400

Christopher Pierre Myers enlisted in the Canadian Armed Forces in February 2006, and served with 2 Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry as part of the Joint Task Force Afghanistan, Kandahar between 13 February - 2 September 2008. Myers advanced to Corporal in March 2009.

Sold with copied service records.

x638 **China, Republic**, Order of Extreme Bravery, breast badge, 70mm x 63mm, bronze-gilt and enamel, unmarked, *nearly very fine, scarce* £300-£400

639



Denmark, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, F.I.X.R. (1947-72), Grand Cross set of insignia, by *Michelsen, Copenhagen*, comprising sash badge, 81mm including crown suspension x 41mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked; Star, 88mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with silver mark and maker's mark on reverse, with full sash riband, in case of issue, *extremely fine* (2) *£1,400-£1,800*

x 640



France, Kingdom, Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Knight's breast badge, 37mm, gold and enamel, ball finials, unmarked, with rosette on riband, *minor enamel damage to one arm of cross, very fine* *£240-£280*

x 641

France, Kingdom, Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Knight's breast badge, 35mm, gold and enamel, lacking ball finials, unmarked, *minor enamel damage, especially to tips of arms of cross, good very fine* *£240-£280*

x 642

France, Presidency, Legion of Honour, Commander's neck badge, 70mm including crown suspension x 46mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, obverse with Napoleon facing right at centre, 'Bonaparte 1er Consul 19 Mai 1802' around, the reverse with Eagle facing right, 'Honneur et Patrie' around, with crown with leaves on half arches, unmarked; together with a Second Empire-period Chevalier's badge, *this lacking reverse central medallion*; and a related miniature award, *significant enamel damage to first, therefore fair to fine* (3) *£240-£280*

-
- x643** **France, Second Restoration**, Order of the Cross of Fidelity, Chevalier's breast badge, 48mm including crown suspension x 30mm, silver and enamel, unmarked; together with a reduced size Royalist miniature award, housed in a contemporary embossed leather box, *nearly very fine, scarce* (2) £120-£160
-
- x644** **France, Second Empire**, China Expedition Medal 1860, by *Barre*, silver, with original embroidered riband, *good very fine* £100-£140
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- x645** **France, Second Empire**, Mexico Expedition Medal 1862-63, by *Barre*, silver, with original embroidered riband, *good very fine* £100-£140
-
- x646** **France, Second Empire**, St. Helena Medal, bronze; Italy Campaign Medal 1859, by *Barre*, silver, *good very fine*
- France, Third Republic**, Medaille Militaire, silver, gilt, and enamel, with lid of card box of issue; Commemorative Medal for the Franco-Prussian War 1870-71, bronze; Tonkin Medal 1883-85, silver; Colonial Medal, silver, 2 clasps, Tunisie, de l'Atlantique a la Mer Rouge; together with three unofficial Great War Medals, two for Verdun, all bronze, *generally very fine* (9) £100-£140
- Sold with a silver medallion, engraved 'Abnégation Dévouement Epidemic 1866 à Monsieur E. Beccue la Population ouvrière Reconnaisante', mounted in a silver band with broad suspension loop.
-
- 647** **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, 56mm including wreath suspension x 41mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, poinçon mark to base of tassel, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £50-£70
-
- x648** **France**, A framed display of 39 mainly French Decorations and Medals, including Croix de Guerre (7), these with various different reverses and riband emblems; Cross of Military Valour; Cross for Combatant Volunteers in the Resistance; Cross for Volunteers for Combatant Service (2); Cross for Voluntary Military Services; Commemorative Medal for the Franco-Prussian War; Commemorative Medal for the Great War; Allied Victory Medal; Commemorative Medal for the Second World War; Korea Medal; and U.N. Korea Medal (French type), all mounted in a glazed display frame, *generally good very fine* (39) £200-£240
-
- x649** **France**, A framed display of 20 French and French Colonial Orders, Decorations, and Medals, including Legion of Honour, Third Republic, Chevalier's breast badge; Order of National Merit, Chevalier's breast badge; Order of Nichan-Iftikhar, Officer's breast badge (3), all with rosettes on riband; Order of Commercial Merit, Chevalier's breast badge; Order of Cambodia, Chevalier's breast badge; Order of the Academic Palms, Officer's badge, with rosette on riband; Medaille Militaire, Third Republic issue; Free French Forces Medal; Order of Liberation; Medal of the French Family (2), silver-gilt; silver; Order of Sporting Merit; Order of Tourism Merit; Wound Star (2), military; civilian; and a group of three miniature awards, comprising the Legion of Honour, the Croix de Guerre, and the Medal of French Resistance, mounted continental style on a double braided gilt chain, all mounted in a glazed display frame, *generally good very fine* (23) £400-£500
- Sold with three soft-back publications on French Orders, Decorations and Medals: 'Guide des Orders Civils Français et Étranges'; 'Décorations France et Colonies'; and 'France Décorations Union Française'.
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- x650** **Germany, Baden**, Long Service Medal, Third Class, for 9 Years' Service, silver, *good very fine*
- Germany, Bavaria**, Merit Cross, First Class, with crossed swords, gilt and enamel, *very fine*
- Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin**, Military Merit Cross 1914, bronze, on combatant's riband, *good very fine*
- Germany, Saxony**, Friedrich August Medal, bronze, *good very fine*
- Germany, Württemberg**, Military Merit Medal, Wilhelm II, silver, *good very fine* (5) £70-£90
-
- x651** **Germany, Brunswick**, Waterloo Medal 1815 (**Friedr. Berner. 2. Lin. Bat.**) fitted with original steel clip and later small ring suspension, *very fine* £400-£500

x 652



Germany, Hannover, Waterloo Medal 1815 (**Lieutenant Claus v. Plate, Hus. Rgt. Brem[en et] Verden.**) fitted with replacement silver clip and ring suspension, *heavy edge bruising and polished, especially the reverse, fine* £500-£700

x 653



Germany, Hannover, Waterloo Medal 1815 (**Soldat Joh. Herm. Bodemann, Landw. Bat. Quackenbrueck**) fitted with steel clip and small ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, better than good fine* £400-£500

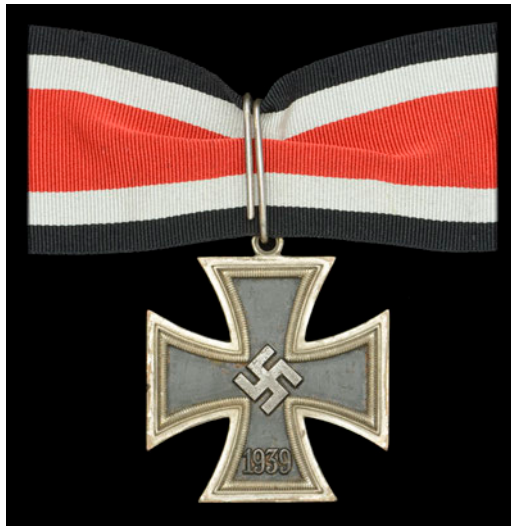
x654 **Germany, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre; War Merit Medal 1870-71 (2), bronze; Long Service Medal, Second Class, for 12 Years' Service, bronze; Centenary Medal 1897, bronze, *good very fine*

Germany, Empire, Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatants' cross with swords (2), bronze; Kyffhauser War Veterans Commemorative Medal 1914-18, bronze, *good very fine* (8) £100-£140

Sold with an uncut die-striking of the Prussian Pour le Merite; a stylised version of an Iron Cross 1813; and an unofficial Third Reich period Lappland Shield.

x655 **Germany, Saxony**, Order of Albert, 2nd type (2), Knight's 2nd Class breast badge, with crossed swords, 39mm x 34mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked; Silver Cross of the Order, with crossed swords, unmarked, *good very fine* (2) £140-£180

656



A German Second World War Knight's Cross to the Iron Cross.

Germany, Third Reich, Knights Cross to the Iron Cross, a service worn example by *Steinhauer & Luck*, silver with blackened iron centre, 'Mico 800' marking on the reverse side, *some of the original finish to the edges of the frame lost, and with all of the blackened finish to the high swastika missing; original short loop suspension replaced by a longer contemporary loop and fitted with a section of Knights Cross ribbon, the award itself though totally original, nearly extremely fine* *£4,000-£5,000*

657



A German Spanish Cross in Gold with Swords

Germany, Third Reich, Spanish Cross in Gold, with Swords, a very nice example by *C. E. Juncker, Berlin*, of convex construction, with separately applied central swastika disc, the reverse marked 'CEJ' within a block to the centre, complete with its correct pin, hook and hinge, *good very fine, scarce* *£1,000-£1,400*

Officially 1,126 Spanish Cross in gold with swords were awarded for exceptional bravery and leadership during the Spanish Civil War.

658



Germany, Third Reich, Spanish Cross in Bronze, without Swords, a very nice example by *Steinhauer and Luck, Ludenscheid*, marked 'L16', complete with its correct pin, hook and hinge, *good very fine* *£600-£800*



A well-documented Second World War German 1940 'Battle of Britain' Iron Cross group of four awarded to Luftwaffe Ju.88 Radio Operator - Air Gunner Sergeant L. Ottmann, who during the course of the Second World War flew a total of 135 combat missions, including the great raid on Coventry (Moonlight Serenade), and further 22 raids on London; transferring to the Eastern Front, he then took part in Operation Barbarossa

Germany, Third Reich, Iron Cross 1939 (2), First Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, retaining pin stamped '113'; Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; War Merit Cross 1939, Second Class, with swords, bronze; Winter War Medal 1941-42, zinc, nearly extremely fine (4) £600-£800



Ottmann, second from left, with his crew in Lublin, Poland, in September 1941

Leonhard Ottman began his aircrew training with a flight in a Junkers JU 52 transport aircraft on 13 June 1939. He went on to fly in the Dornier Do17, Heinkel HE111, Junkers JU88 and other similar size aircraft, qualifying as an aircraft radio operator. On completion of his training, he was posted to Kampfgeschwader (Totenkopf Geschwader) Stab II/KG54 as a radio operator on Junkers JU88 twin engine multi-role light bombers. He became part of the regular crew of Lieutenant Mally, with who he remained until his last flight in August 1944. He was to go on to complete 421 flights, from bases in Germany, France, Poland and Italy. Of these flights, 135 were classed as combat missions.

Ottman's war began with his first posting - to KG54 at St. Andre, in Southern France (IV. Fliegerkorps) where he began his flying duties on 8 August 1940. His first combat mission came on 29 August with a feint attack against the English coast. This was during the height of the 'Battle of Britain' and no doubt intended to draw the RAF fighters away from their airfields so they could be attacked by other Luftwaffe units. KG54 then began to play its part in the period known as 'The Blitz', when English and Welsh cities (especially London) and ports were targeted. Ottmann's 42 combat missions from St. Andre included 17 raids on London, over the period 23 September to 29 November, and Operation *Mondscheinserenade Korn* (Moonlight Serenade Korn) on Coventry on 15 November 1940, which was at the time the largest and most devastating aerial attack to date anywhere, when the city was attacked by 449 bombers from Luftflote II and III which dropped 503 tonnes of mixed bombs. Many factories destroyed, and the medieval heart of the city devastated. The night's bombing cost the city 554 killed, and 865 seriously injured.

On 14 April 1941, Kampfgeschwader 54 moved to Bretigny, still in France (remaining part of IV. Fliegerkorps), from where Ottmann took part in a further 17 combat missions, mainly against English cities and airfields, including London (five times), Plymouth (twice), Liverpool (three times), and Exeter (three times).

Ottmann's final sortie to England took place on 20 May 1941, when his aircraft attacked the port of Plymouth: 'We attacked the target from 150 metres and dropped our bombs directly onto the port but because of the strong anti-aircraft fire it was not possible to assess the effects of the bombing. By low flying we were able to get away from the massive artillery fire.'

On 17 June 1941, Kampfgeschwader 54 moved to Swidnik, near Lublin, in Poland; now with V. Fliegerkorps. There they took part in Operation *Barbarossa*, the invasion of Russia, which began on 22 June 1941. Over the next month Ottmann took part in 35 Attacks made against targets in Eastern Poland and Russia, including the airfield at Schepatoka in Russia on 1 July 1941: 'Our mission was to dive bomb in group formation the airfield in Schepatoka in Russia. We proceeded in groups but shortly before the target our group broke up owing to heavy weather and was blasted by heavy resistance. After that we attacked the airfield individually. We flew across the field at low level and just in front of the hangars the pilot pulled up the plane and released our bombs. Shortly after we heard a loud noise in the plane. We had been badly hit by both the flak and by the pieces of bombed hangar thrown up high into the air. Result: By means of a direct hit we were able to completely destroy the hangar including its foundation wall.'

Two day later, on 3 July Ottman and his crew 'Were ordered to attack the railway line at Konotop with splinter bombs equipped with Shockwave devices. The remaining bombs were meant for the trains. We carried 1 splinter bomb, and 35 D250. We arrived at low level attacking the designated railway line, and after finding a suitable spot, we dropped the splinter bomb which landed directly between the railway tracks. A bit further on we used the remaining bombs to attack a fuel train in a siding. The bombs dropped a bit to the right of the fuel train so that it only got hit by shrapnel. We then made several further attacks on the train using the other weapons on board until the petrol laden train burst into flames. After crash landing (back at base) we established that the ground fire had shot right through the fuselage steering gear.'

Further attacks on rail installations followed, on 5, 11, and 15 July: 'We were ordered to dive bomb the retreating columns to the east of Berditschov with 45 x D250. We approached from a height of 2000 - 2500 metres and discovered a moving train loaded with war materials, so we dive bombed it. We released our bombs at 400 - 500 metres and all 4 bombs landed directly on target with the result that the transport train was immediately thrown up into the air after the attack and was ablaze... Six days later we were given the mission to attack the railway station at Kasatin using 25. C 250 and 25 D 250. Just before reaching the target we encountered very heavy flak but nevertheless we attacked and dive bombed the station releasing our bombs at 400 metres. After that we attacked the flak emplacement using on board weapons and silenced it. Result: direct hit on the station causing extensive fires. During this raid our plane received 14 hits, 3 of which went through the cabin area... On 15 July 1941 we were ordered to attack the railway station in Korsum, using 45. C. 250. We dive bombed, releasing our bombs at 600 metres and the bombs hit the target. As we were returning, we spotted a Russian fighter below and ahead of us. We attacked the fighter from behind and the observer fired a round of M.A. Trommel (Trommel + drum). We avoided the fighter by banking left over him and facilitating the rear gunner letting off a full round. I saw the pilot being hit and falling forward causing the plane to crash to the ground in flames. During this raid we encountered heavy flak defences.'

It seems that KG54 was shortly after rotated back to Germany, as his next flights were all in a non-combat role, and flown from bases in Germany. Possibly they were refitting or training, as he flew with a variety of pilots, his usual one being Lieutenant Mally. In December 1941, the crew were posted to Italy as part of Kampfgruppe 806, which was re-designated Stab III/KG54 on 1 September 1942. Moving then onto Sicily, he flew in support of the Afrika Corps in Tunisia from November 1942, and such operations continued during the early months of 1943, culminating with a raid on a Royal Navy convoy on 1 May 1943: 'We were instructed to locate a British convoy which had been sighted at midday in the Mediterranean. After a clear reconnaissance flight we discovered the enemy convoy near the coast of Bengasi, consisting of 25 - 30 large and medium ships. The convoy was well guarded by combat vessels as well as air defence weapons. At low level we remained with the convoy for 3 - 4 hours to maintain contact with the enemy ships, sending repeated signals to our combat groups regarding its position. The convoy was attacked at daybreak with great success.'

In October 1943 III/KG54 moved back to Germany, being posted at several different airfields. By 19 March 1944 they were based at Marx, and Ottmann was involved in another 2 attacks against England. His 135th and final operational sortie was a raid on Bristol on 27 March 1944, and his last logbook entries are dated 11 April 1944, with his final one four months later, on 4 August. About this time KG54 began converting to the Me262 single seat jet fighter in September, so not being a pilot, perhaps he had become a radio instructor. Ottmann is known to have survived the war, having contributed to the following history of KG54.'

Sold with the following related documents:

The recipient's original award certificates for Iron Cross Second Class dated 30 September 1940; Iron Cross First Class dated 28 October 1940 (issued from Goring's H.Q.); Luftwaffe Flying Clasp for Combat Bomber and Operational Flying Clasp in Gold, (for 120 combat missions) dated 10 July 1941; together with a photographic image of the recipient with his Ju.88 crew in winter camouflage; a standard issue Christmas card from Adolf Hitler; complete photocopies of the recipient's Flugbuch (Flying) and Liesttunbuch (Achievement) Books (the originals of both books are held in the Walter Weiss Collection in Germany); and copied research, including details of all 135 combat missions.

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- 660** **Germany, Third Reich**, Iron Cross 1939, First Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, reverse stamped 'L/11' for Wilhelm Deumer, Ludenachied, *backplate showing signs of having previously been adapted for wear by an Artilleryman, and now with rather crude replacement pin and hook suspension*; War Merit Cross 1939, Second Class, with swords, bronze; Winter War Medal 1941-42, zinc, *nearly very fine* (3) £80-£100
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- x661** **Germany, Third Reich**, Iron Cross 1939, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, suspension ring marked '128'; together with a British-made Great War 'propaganda' Iron Cross, for Antwerp, Dinant, Ghent, Rheims, Louvain, and Amiens 1914, *good very fine*
Japan, Empire, Order of the Sacred Treasure, Eighth Class breast badge, 37mm, silver, *good very fine*
Lebanon, Republic, National Order of the Cedar, Chevalier's breast badge, 55mm including wreath suspension x 37mm, silvered and enamel, unmarked, *very fine*
Poland, Republic, Cross of Valour 1920, bronze, *good very fine*
Poland, People's Republic, Order of the Standard of Labour, First Class breast badge, gilt and enamel, *very fine*
Romania, Kingdom, Medal for Bravery and Loyalty, Third Class, with crossed swords and integral laurel wreath suspension, bronze; Cross of Military Virtue, Second Class, bronze; Commemorative War Cross 1916-1918, bronze, *good very fine* (lot) £100-£140
- Sold together with various other miscellaneous medals, including two Chinese War Lord badges and a Red Cross Badge.
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- 662** **Germany, Third Reich**, Mothers Cross (3), First Class, gilt and enamel, in fitted case of issue; Second Class, silvered and enamel, in original paper packet; Third Class, bronze and enamel, in original paper packet, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £70-£90
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- x663** **Greece, Kingdom**, Order of the Redeemer, Knight's breast badge, 54mm including crown suspension x 35mm, silver and enamel, unmarked; Order of the Phoenix, Knight's breast badge, 38mm, silver and enamel, unmarked, lacking crown and with replacement suspension ring; War Cross 1916-17, *minor damage to one arm of cross on first, and traces of enamel restoration on second, generally very fine* (3) £80-£100
-
- x664** **Iraq, Kingdom**, Active Service Medal, 1 clasp (in Arabic) South Kurdistan 1930-31, bronze, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £100-£140
-
- 665** **Ireland, Republic**, 1921-71 'Survivors' Medal, bronze, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
-
- x666** **Italy, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, Knight's breast badge, 36mm, gold and enamel, *good very fine*
Vatican, Holy See, Bene Merenti Medal, Pius XII (1939-58), gilt, with Papal tiara and crossed keys suspension; together with a 1933 Medal commemorating the 1900th Anniversary of the Resurrection, silver, Pius XI to obverse, *good very fine* (3) £80-£100
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- 667** **An unattributed Nepalese group of eight**
Nepal, Kingdom, King Birendra Silver Jubilee Medal 1997; Birendra Aishwarya Service Medal 2001; Himalayan Service Medal; Overseas Service Medal; Army Long Service Star, for 25 Years' Service, gilt and enamel; Army Long Service Medal, for 10 Years' Service, bronze; Earthquake Medal 1988; U.N. Medal, on MONUC riband, mounted court-style as worn, *the medals all of local manufacture, nearly very fine*
An unattributed Nepalese group of eight
Nepal, Kingdom, Birendra Aishwarya Service Medal 2001; Himalayan Service Medal; Overseas Service Medal; Army Long Service Star, for 25 Years' Service, gilt and enamel; Army Long Service Medal, for 10 Years' Service, bronze; Earthquake Medal 1988; U.N. Medal, on MONUC riband; U.N. Medal, on UNOMIG riband, mounted court-style as worn, *the medals all of local manufacture, nearly very fine*
An unattributed Nepalese group of seven
Nepal, Kingdom, Himalayan Service Medal; Overseas Service Medal; Army Long Service Star, for 25 Years' Service, gilt and enamel; Army Long Service Medal, for 10 Years' Service, bronze; Earthquake Medal 1988; U.N. Medal, on UNMINURCAT riband; U.N. Medal, on UNOMIG riband, mounted court-style as worn, *the medals all of local manufacture, nearly very fine* (23) £200-£240
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- x668** **Netherlands, Kingdom**, Commemorative War Cross, bronze; Cross of Merit, bronze, *good very fine*
Portugal, Republic, Military Order of Christ, Knight's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, *good very fine*
Spain, Franco Period, Order of Naval Merit, Star, 63mm, silvered, gilt, and enamel, white cross with surmounted anchor to centre, with retaining pin and two additional support hooks, *very fine* (4) £80-£100
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x 669



Norway, Kingdom, Order of St. Olav, Knight's breast badge, by *Tostrup, Oslo*, 68mm including crown suspension x 42mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, in fitted case of issue, *two centre jewels on crown lacking some white enamel, otherwise about extremely fine* £240-£280

Provenance: Coin Galleries Mailbid Sale, April 2007

x670 Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidieh, Fifth Class breast badge, 70mm including star and crescent suspension x 53mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, silver mark to reverse, *good very fine* £160-£200

x671 Ottoman Empire, Gallipoli Star 1915, silver and enamel, unmarked, *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90

672 A Rhodesian M.S.M. group of five awarded to Warrant Officer Class I J. L. G. Stephens

Rhodesia, Meritorious Service Medal (Civil) (Mr. J. L. G. Stephens); **Great Britain**, 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, these all privately engraved 'J. L. G. Stephens'; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Southern Rhodesia (CR2601 A/W.O.1. John L. G. Stephens) mounted as worn, *generally very fine and better (5)* £300-£400

673 Five: Sergeant Mutandwa, Rhodesian Police, late British South Africa Police

Rhodesia, General Service Medal (11528 Sgt. Mutandwa); Rhodesia Police L.S. & G.C. (11528 Sgt. Mutandwa), edge stamped '(R.)' for replacement; **Great Britain**, War Medal 1939-45; Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (11528 African Const., Mutandwa B.S.A. Police) 'ice' of 'Police' privately engraved; Service Medal of the Order of St. John, unnamed, *generally good very fine (5)* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2008.

Mutandwa was born at Gutu in Southern Rhodesia in June 1924 and, having worked at the Iscor Steel Works on the outskirts of Pretoria, returned home and enlisted in British South Africa Police in June 1945. Thereafter, in a long career spanning nearly 30 years, he held assorted appointments in Salisbury, Gwelo, Selukwe and Bulawayo, among them Court Orderly and Interpreter, Licence Inspector and "Sudden Death Dockets" Compiler. Awarded the St. John Service Medal in 1960 and his Rhodesia Police L.S. & G.C. in January 1972, he retired in December of the following year and became a lay preacher in the Dutch Reform Church.

Sold with three original St. John Ambulance certificates, dated March 1949, December 1958 and October 1960, together with the recipient's B.S. A.P. certificate of service, dated December 1973, these in *generally worn damaged and stained but very scarce surviving documents to an African recipient.*

674



Russia, Empire, Order of St. Stanislas, First Class Star, by *Eduard*, St. Petersburg, 94mm, silver (84 zolotniki), silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's name and silver marks to reverse, *good very fine* £1,000-£1,400

x675 Russia, Empire, Medal of St. George, Fourth Class, silver, the reverse officially numbered '103789'; Medal for the Crimean War 1853-56, bronze, *nearly very fine* (2) £100-£140

x676 Russia, Bokhara, Emir of Bokhara's Decoration for Services rendered and Courage displayed AH 1253 (AD 1836), 38mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with later small ring suspension, *some enamel damage, good fine and rare* £300-£400

x677 Serbia, Kingdom, Order of St. Sava, Knight's breast badge, 65mm including crown suspension x 43mm, silver-gilt and enamel, Bishop with red robes, unmarked, *about extremely fine* £60-£80

678 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Order of the Red Star, 2nd type, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '1185899', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark to reverse; Order of the Patriotic War, 2nd Class, silver and enamel, reverse officially numbered 6910887, with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark to reverse; Jubilee Medal for the 20th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-65; Jubilee Medal for the 30th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-75; Jubilee Medal for the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-85; Jubilee Medal for the 70th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. 1918-88, *generally very fine and better* (6) £70-£90

x679 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, A selection of Soviet Decorations and Medals including Medal for Military Merit in Battle, unnumbered; Distinguished Labour Medal; Medal for Personal Courage, the reverse officially numbered '000501'; Medal for a Partisan of the Great Patriotic War, First Class; Medal for Valiant Labour during the Great Patriotic War; Medals for the 20th, 30th (2), and 70th Anniversaries of the Soviet Armed Forces 1918; Medals for the 20th, 40th (3), 50th (5), 60th, and 65th Anniversaries of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945; Medal for the 1500th Anniversary of the Founding of Kiev (2), *some copies, generally very fine and better* (lot) £80-£100

680 United States of America, Air Combat Readiness Medal; Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Army issue; Mexican Border Service Medal; China Service Medal, Navy issue; Women's Army Corps Service Medal; Army of Occupation Medal, 1 clasp, Japan; together with a South Vietnam Campaign Medal, 1 clasp, 1960-, all unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (7) £40-£50

x681 United States of America, State of New Jersey Victory Medal 1917-18, bronze, unnamed, with top 'New Jersey' ribband bar; together with a run of all 19 Navy clasps for the United States Allied Victory Medal, comprising Armed Guard, Asiatic, Atlantic Fleet, Aviation, Destroyer, Escort, Grand Fleet, Mine Laying, Mine Sweeping, Mobile Base, Naval Battery, Overseas, Patrol, Salvage, Subchaser, Submarine, Transport, West Indies, White Sea; and a run of all 14 Army Battle clasps, comprising Aisne, Aisne-Marne, Cambrai, Champagne-Marne, Defensive Sector, Lys, Meuse-Argonne, Montdidier-Noyon, Oise-Aisne, Somme Defensive, Somme Offensive, St. Mihiel, Vittorio-Veneto, Ypres-Lys, *some reproductions, generally good very fine*
Allied Victory Medals: Belgium; Cuba; Japan; Poland (2), of different designs, *these both unofficial issues*; Portugal; Thailand, *all copies except for the Belgian award, generally very fine* (lot) £200-£240

x682 U.N. Medal for Korea 1950-54, South Korean issue, unnamed as issued; South Vietnam Campaign Medal, without clasp, the reverse officially named '**215101 O. J. Rayfield.**', *nearly extremely fine* (2) £70-£90

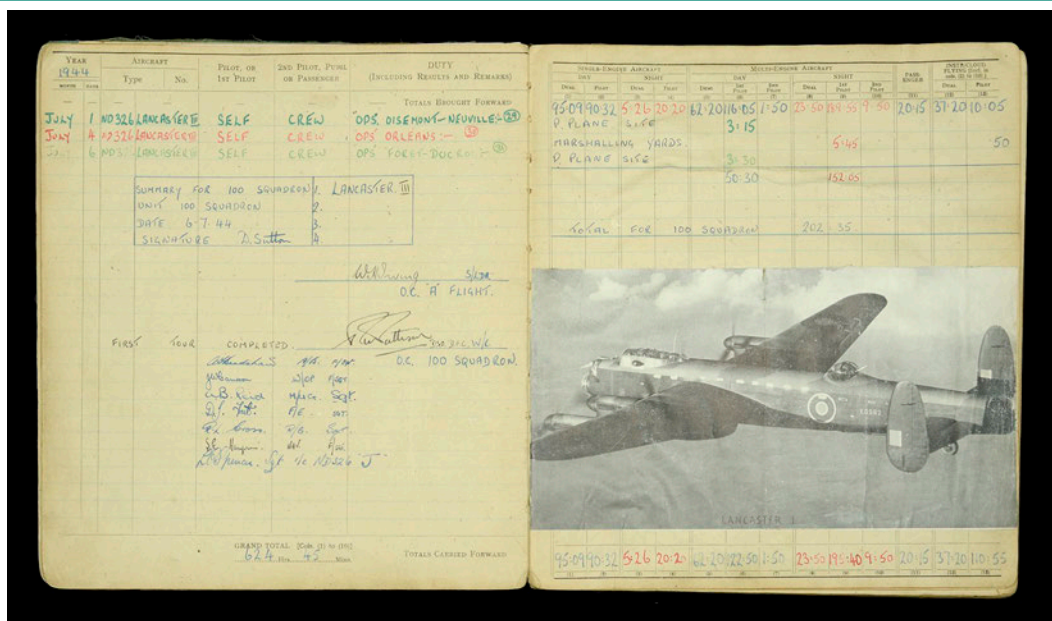
683 Three Pilot's Flying Log Books relating to Flying Officer D. Robinson, Royal Air Force

Covering the 1924 to 1928 with 4 Army Co-operation Squadron; 43 (Fighter) Squadron at Tangmere; 24 Communication Squadron at Northolt; 'C' Flight, 5 (A.C.) Squadron in Waziristan and Quetta, in 1926; and 6 Army Co-operation Squadron, including bombing missions from Mosul, Iraq; together with the recipient's original Private Pilot's Licence and Certificate of Competency, dated 14 June 1928, containing two photographs; and three original letters from the recipient regarding the log books and his service, dating from the 1970s; *the covers of the log books distressed but the contents and the pilot's licence good, therefore good overall condition (3)* £80-£100

Denniss Robinson was born in 1901 and joined the Gloucestershire Regiment T.A., but was seconded to the Royal Air Force for four years and was appointed to a commission as Pilot Officer on probation on 14 January 1924. He was promoted Flying Officer on 14 October 1925. He relinquished his R.A.F. short service commission on account of ill-health on 12 September 1928, but reverted to the Gloucestershire Regiment T. A.; he subsequently transferred to the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers (6th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment) on 15 June 1929. In one of the letters he states that at the time he was one of only 4 officers in the army to wear R.A.F. wings in army uniform.

From the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers Robinson saw service in the Royal Tank Regiment in the Second World War as War Substantive Captain and temporary Major, with seniority from 1 March 1941. He later served with the 12th Lancers until retired on account of disability, 2 February 1945. He refers to the fact that on one occasion he flew H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (later H.M. King Edward VIII), in a Westland Wapiti, and an entry in one of his log books for 22 September 1926, records that he was flying Bristol F2 B, tail No. F4660, when he suffered 'Engine failure under Attock Bridge, India, with the tail taken off and fell into River Indus, machine lost and passenger drowned (A. C. Jones)'. Despite his relatively short R.A.F. career he flew many aircraft types. The log books confirm the aircraft types he flew including Avro, Bristol Fighter, Siskin, Snipe, DH 9A, Vickers Victoria, Fairey III, Greber, Gamecock, Avro Lynx, Westland Wapiti, Tiger Moth, Avro Mono, and Bristol Bulldog. He died at Watford on 3 September 1985.

684



A Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book relating to Flight Lieutenant D. Sutton, D.F.C., Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

Covering the period August 1943 to 3 January 1945, commencing with training flights in Wellington Mark III's at 82 O.T.U. Gamston, Short Sterling Aircraft at 1657 Conversion Unit at Stradishall, and No. 3 F.L.S. Feltwell, flying the Lancaster bomber, and operational service as Pilot, flying Lancasters with 100 Squadron, Waltham in March 1944, including raids on Frankfurt, Berlin and Essen. Sutton continued to fly raids into occupied France and Germany with 100 Squadron in May June and July 1944, until the completion of his first tour. He subsequently flew Halifax, Oxford, Mosquito, Tiger Moth and Harvard aircraft in non-operational units and as instructor, including service flying in India, concluding in October 1946. The Log Book additionally contains 'tipped in' photographs, press cuttings and competency certificates, *spine worn and damaged, cover grubby and with loose pages but complete, overall fair condition* £120-£160

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 17 October 1944.

Douglas William Sutton served initially as a Flight Sergeant with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve before being commissioned Pilot Officer on 19 April 1944. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his services with 100 Squadron, and was promoted War Substantive Flight Lieutenant on 9 June 1946. He subsequently received the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Services in the Air (*London Gazette* 1 January 1953). He retired with the rank of Squadron Leader on 7 May 1968, and later served as a Reserve Officer in the H.Q. Air Cadets, at R.A.F. Sealand, Deeside.

685 A Royal Air Force Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book relating to Air Observer G. R. Eley, Royal Air Force

Covering the period 27 August to 12 September 1940, comprising Exercise flights 1-4 on the recipient's Air Observer's Navigation Course, held at No. 6 A.O.N.S., Staverton, Gloucestershire from 24 August to 1 November 1940, flying Ansons. The Log Book additionally contains various pencil entries from November and December 1941, flying Whitleys; together with various R.A.F. buttons and cloth insignia, *overall good condition and a tangential 'Battle of Britain' period log book (lot)* £80-£120

x686 The Naval General Service Medal Roll 1793-1840.

Compiled by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, standard edition, privately printed, 403pp, bound in cloth covers, *very good condition*

Naval Medals 1793-1856.

Compiled by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, privately printed, London, 1988, xvi, 542pp, original blue boards in slip case, *very good condition*

Naval Medals 1857-1880.

Compiled by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, privately printed, London, 1994, xxii, 435pp, original blue boards in slip case, *very good condition (3)* £80-£100

Sold with a folder containing copy pages from the book 'Lloyd's Medals 1836-1989', by Jim Gawler, including a complete alphabetical index of recipient's of the various Lloyd's Medals.

687 A selection of German Third Reich Books, comprising 'Orders, Decorations and Medals of the Third Reich', Volume 1, by Littlejohn and Dodkins; 'Orders, Decorations and Medals of the Third Reich', Volume 2, by Littlejohn and Dodkins; 'Foreign Legions of the Third Reich', Volume 1 by Bender; 'Legion Condor' by Bender; 'Formans Guide to Third Reich German Awards and their Values', 2nd Edition, by Bender; 'Formans Guide to Third Reich Documents and their Values', Volume 1, by Bender; 'Formans Guide to Third Reich Documents and their Values', Volume 2, by Bender; and 'Knights Cross Holders of the U-Boat Service', by Franz Kurowski; together with a Waffen SS Hallmark soft back publication, *generally good condition (9)* £60-£80

688 A selection of German Third Reich Books, comprising 'For Fuhrer and Fatherland, Military Awards of the Third Reich' by Bender; 'For Fuhrer and Fatherland, Political and Civil Awards of the Third Reich' by Bender; 'Foreign Legions of the Third Reich', Volume 2 by Bender; 'Foreign Legions of the Third Reich', Volume 3 by Bender; 'Foreign Legions of the Third Reich', Volume 4 by Bender; 'German Military Cuff Bands from 1784 to Present Day' by Bender; and 'Combat Medals of the Third Reich' by Ailsby, *generally good condition (7)* £60-£80



A Grenadier Guards Shabraque Panel c.1860.

A fine Officer's Shabraque Panel c.1860, red velvet embossed crown with red velvet centre, below a Garter belt with 'VR' cypher to the centre and oak leaf sprays, below a Garter star with red velvet centre, and fused grenade, on blue melton ground, all contained in a rectangular gilt frame, *minor service wear, overall good condition* £300-£400

690



A Coldstream Guards Officer's Full Dress Bear Skin c.1930.

A fine Officer's Full Dress Bear Skin c.1930, complete with wicker lining, black leather sweat band and gilt metal chin chain, with red feather cut plume, leather sweat band loose, otherwise good condition

£300-£400

691



A Lancashire Fusiliers Mk1 Brodie Helmet.

The steel helmet with Lancashire Fusiliers stylised yellow plume marking to the side, complete with inner lining and sweatband, but lacking chinstrap, reasonable condition

£80-£100

692



The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment Officer's Helmet Plate c.1904-12.

A fine and scarce Officer's Helmet Plate c.1904-12, crowned star pattern back plate with laurel and Garter overlays, to the centre the crest of the Duke of Wellington with Motto 'Virtutis Fortuna Comes', with title scrolls 'Duke of Wellington, The West Riding Regiment', with 3 loops to the rear, *very good condition* £220-£260

693



38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.

A very scarce other ranks Glengarry Badge 1874-81, crowned title belt with '1st Staffordshire' to the centre and '38' with Staffordshire Knot, with 2 loops to the rear, *good condition, scarce* £300-£400

Note: This pattern was worn for a very short period of time.

694

38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.

A fine other ranks Glengarry Badge c.1874-81, crowned laurel wreath with Staffordshire Knot with '38' to the centre, with 2 loops to the rear; together with another example to the 80th Regiment of Foot, crowned title belt with 'Staffordshire Volunteers' with '80' and Staffordshire Knot to the centre, with 2 loops to the rear; and a copy example to the 64th Regiment of Foot, *generally good condition (3)* £120-£160

695

South Staffordshire Regiment Volunteer Battalions Officer's Glengarry Badge.

A scarce Officers silvered Glengarry Badge c.1878-1902, crowned Garter belt, with Staffordshire Knot to the centre on velvet ground, with 2 loops to the rear, *good condition* £180-£220

696

South Staffordshire Regiment 1st Volunteer Battalion Glengarry Badge.

A scarce NCOs silvered Glengarry Badge c.1878-1902, crowned title belt with Staffordshire Knot to the centre, with 2 loops to the rear, *good condition* £80-£100

697

South Staffordshire Regiment 3rd Volunteer Battalion Other Ranks Helmet Plate.

A 3rd Volunteer Battalion other ranks Helmet Plate c.1878-1902, crowned star back plate, laurel wreath and title, with Staffordshire Knot to the centre, with 3 loops to the rear, *good condition* £120-£160

698

South Staffordshire Regiment Other Ranks Helmet Plate.

A standard other ranks Helmet Plate c.1902-12, with all loops in place; together with a South Staffordshire Regiment Glengarry c.1878-1902; and a North Staffordshire Regiment other ranks Helmet Plate c.1878-1902, with all loops in place, *generally good condition (3)* £120-£160

699



North Staffordshire Regiment 1st Volunteer Battalion Other Ranks Helmet Plate.

A scarce 1st Volunteer Battalion other ranks Helmet Plate c.1905-08 crowned star back plate, laurel wreath and title, to the centre and title belt Prince of Wales's plumes, with additional scroll 'South Africa 1900-02', with 3 loops to the rear, *good condition*

£180-£220

700



Staffordshire Volunteer Corps Other Ranks Helmet Plate.

A scarce 4th Administration Battalion other ranks Helmet Plate c.1880, crowned star back plate, laurel wreath and title, with Staffordshire Knot to the centre, with 3 loops to the rear, *good condition*

£160-£200

701



Staffordshire Volunteer Rifle Corps Officer's Pouch Belt Plate.

A fine Officer's HM Silver (1860) Pouch Belt Plate, crowned laurel wreath with Staffordshire Knot to the centre, with all fixings in place, *good condition*

£180-£220

702

Staffordshire Volunteer Rifle Corps NCO's Pouch Belt Plate.

A senior NCO's Pouch Belt Plate c.1870, crowned laurel wreath with figure '1' above Staffordshire Knot to the centre, with all fixings in place; together with a related pouch badge, *good condition* (2)

£160-£200

703



Staffordshire Volunteer Rifle Corps Arm Badge.

A fine 23rd Wolverhampton HM Silver (1878) arm badge, oval back plate with 'SRV' and Staffordshire Knot, crossed rifles, and title scrolls 'Association Shooting Badge' with a pair of shields reading '23', *good condition* £220-£260

704



Staffordshire Volunteer Rifle Corps Officer's Waist Belt Clasp.

A fine Officer's silvered Waist Belt Clasp c.1870, standard pattern with laurel wreath on circllet, with crowned Staffordshire Knot to the centre, stamped 'J&C No.1', *good condition* £120-£160

705

Staffordshire Volunteer Rifle Corps NCO's Waist Belt Clasp.

A bronze NCO's Waist Belt Clasp c.1870, standard pattern with laurel wreath on circllet, with crowned Staffordshire Knot to the centre; together with a Shako/Glengarry Badge, crowned bugle with Staffordshire Knot to the centre, with 2 loops to the rear, *good condition* (2) £120-£160

706

Staffordshire Volunteer Rifle Corps Officer's Waist Belt Clasp.

An Officer's silvered Waist Belt Clasp c.1870, standard pattern with laurel wreath on circllet and crowned Staffordshire Knot to the centre; together with an other ranks example; and another well worn example with 'Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers' on the circllet, *generally good condition* (3) £120-£160

707

South Staffordshire Regiment Officer's Waist Belt Clasp.

An Officer's Waist Belt Clasp c.1881-1902, standard pattern, with 'Staffordshire Volunteers' to the circllet, with crowned Staffordshire Knot to the centre; together with an other ranks well worn example; and another (male part only) to the 64th Foot, *generally good condition* (3) £80-£100

708

Staffordshire Militaria.

A selection of Staffordshire militaria comprising an Officer's side cap and another side cap; 3x other ranks Waist Belt Clasps; 2x North Staffordshire Swagger Sticks; a South Staffordshire Swagger Stick, *generally good condition* (lot) £80-£100

709

Cavalry Badges.

A selection of Cavalry badges including Royal Horse Guards, Life Guards, Royal Dragoons, Kings Dragoon Guards, Bays, Royal Scots Greys, 5th Dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoon Guards, 3rd Hussars, 4th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 15th Hussars, 16th Lancers &c.; together with sundry cap and collar badges and shoulder titles, *some fixings missing, some copies, generally good condition* (lot) £160-£200

710

Cavalry Badges.

A selection of Cavalry badges including 8th Hussars, 10th Hussars, 11th Hussars, 12th Lancers, QVC 13th Hussars, 14th Hussars, 15th/19th Hussars, 16th Lancers, 17th Lancers, Victorian 19th Hussars, 20th Hussars, 21st Lancers, 23rd Hussars, 24th Lancers &c.; together with sundry cap and collar badges and shoulder titles, *some fixings missing, some copies, generally good condition* (lot) £160-£200

711

Yeomanry Badges.

A selection of Yeomanry badges including Imperial Yeomanry Slouch Hat Rosette, Cap Badges of the West Somerset Imperial Yeomanry, Dorset, Suffolk Hussars, Ayrshire, Scottish Horse, Essex, Pembroke, Rough Riders, North Devon Hussars, Gloucester Imperial Yeomanry &c.; together with a good selection of Staybright badges; and sundry cap and collar badges and shoulder titles, *some fixings missing, some copies, generally good condition* (lot) £160-£200

712



Royal Engineers.

A large display of Military badges including, selection Officer's Bronze Cap badges, Scarce E.VIII.R. Cypher, Engineer Services, Monmouth Engineer Militia Pouch Badge, A good selection of Volunteers including, Helmet Plates, 2nd Tower Hamlets, Bristol, 1st Devon and Somerset, Cheshire Volunteers collar badge, general pattern Pouch Badge, Officer's Waist Belt Clasp gilt worn. A good selection of shoulder titles including, Wireless Signal Squadron, RE Postal Section, WM T RE City of Dundee, T RE Welsh, T Signal Service, 2 other examples, T RE Lancashire; various early buttons; and sundry cap and collars badges and shoulder titles, all mounted on a card board for display, *some fixings missing, some copies, generally good condition (lot)* £400-£500

713



The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

A large display of Military Badges including, an Officer's Forage Cap Badge & Scroll; a scarce other ranks Victorian Cap Badge, Helmet Plate, another KC example, foreign service Helmet Plate, Cornwall Rifle Volunteers, Glengarry Badge, 2nd Administrative Battalion Victorian Cap Badge, another Blackened example; a good collection of shoulder titles, including scarce T4/5, T4,T5, 1st Cadets; Collar Badges including, pair 1878-81 Pair Volunteers, gilt and black enamel; various early buttons; and sundry cap and collars badges and shoulder titles, all mounted on a card board for display, *some fixings missing, some copies, generally good condition (lot)* £400-£500

-
- 714** The Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment.
A collection of Military Badges including, an Other Ranks Glengarry 45th Foot; another example 59th Foot, 1 lug repaired, QVC cap badge, Other Ranks KC helmet plate; and sundry cap and collars badges and shoulder titles, *some fixings missing, some copies, generally good condition (lot)* £100-£140
-
- 715** Infantry Badges.
A selection of Infantry badges including Wiltshire Victorian Officer's silver & gilt Forage cap badge, lugs repaired, Kings, Devonshire, King's Own, West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Loyal North Lancashire, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry &c.; together with sundry cap and collar badges and shoulder titles, *some fixings missing, some copies, generally good condition (lot)* £140-£180
-
- 716** Infantry Badges.
A selection of Infantry badges including Worcestershire, Welsh, Buffs, South Wales Borderers, Cheshire, Northamptonshire, Durham Light Infantry, Bedfordshire, Hampshire, Somerset Light Infantry, Essex, Border, Green Howards &c.; together with sundry cap and collar badges and shoulder titles, *some fixings missing, some copies, generally good condition (lot)* £140-£180
-
- 717** Infantry Badges.
A selection of Infantry badges including Dorset, Gloucestershire, Norfolk, Manchester, Royal Fusiliers, Highland Light Infantry, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Seaforth Highlanders, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Royal Irish Fusiliers &c.; together with sundry cap and collar badges and shoulder titles, *some fixings missing, some copies, generally good condition (lot)* £140-£180
-
- 718** Military Badges.
A selection of Military badges including cap badges of the Royal Marines, Artillery, Light Infantry, Band, Parachute Regiment, Army Air Corps, Glider Pilot Regiment, Guards Division, Brigade of Gurkhas &c.; together with sundry cap and collar badges and shoulder titles, *some fixings missing, some copies, generally good condition (lot)* £60-£80
-
- 719** Military Badges.
A selection of Military Corps badges including Royal Artillery, H.A.C., Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Army Cyclist Corps, Royal Signal Corps &c.; together with Tank Corps Shoulder titles; cloth arm badges; and sundry cap and collar badges and shoulder titles, *some fixings missing, some copies, generally good condition (lot)* £100-£140
-
- 720** Territorial Badges.
A selection of Territorial badges including London Rifle Brigade, 6th London, Post Office Rifles, London Scottish, Queens Westminster, H.A.C., Inns of Court, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Hereford, Liverpool Scottish &c.; together with sundry cap and collar badges and shoulder titles, *some fixings missing, some copies, generally good condition* £100-£140
-
- 721** Colonial Engineers Badges.
A scarce selection of Colonial Engineers badges including, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Burma, Singapore &c.; together with sundry cap and collar badges and shoulder titles, *some fixings missing, some copies, generally good condition (lot)* £140-£180
-
- 722** A Late 18th Century HEIC Flint-lock Carbine Relic.
60cm steel barrel half-stocked, the lock plate marked 'Davidson' '1790' and the HEIC Merchant's Mark. The stock with chequered hand-grip area and brass base plate and trigger guard, fitted with a sling swivel, steel ramrod, *the stock shattered right through at the stock area and in two parts, with a couple of fragments broken off but present, the ramrod seized, therefore relic condition* £60-£80

723



Chief Maqoma Regiment (formerly Prince Alfred's Guard) Infantry Officer's 1896 Pattern Sword.

A very rare example, the 82.5cm straight blade by Wilkinson Sword Ltd. London England (no number) with single fuller is etched with the badge of the regiment, a warrior's shield upon crossed spears, inscribed, 'Umzintzani', the officer's initials, 'P.A.G.' and panels of scrolling foliage. Pierced sheet metal plated hand guard incorporating the badge of the regiment and Latin motto, 'Fidelis Et Fortis'. Wire bound fish skin grip, leather bound wooden scabbard, sword frog and blue linen undress waist belt, *the blade with pitting and rust patches otherwise good condition* £100-£140

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

724

A Great War Austrian General Flying Badge.

A 1917-18 Austrian General Flying Badge, bronze and enamel, reverse stamped 'J. Zimble, Wien. VII.', with original hook fastenings to reverse; together with an Austrian Merit Cross 1849, gilt and enamel; and two miscellaneous medals, one with pin-back suspension, *some damage to white enamel wreath, generally good condition (4)* £300-£400

725

A Second War Hungarian Officers Combat Badge.

A Second World War period Hungarian Officers Combat Badge, bronze and enamel, unmarked, with pin fastenings, *good condition* £70-£90

726

A United States of America Army Air Force Clock.

A wall clock from a U.S. Air Base in Britain. 24 hour dial. Produced by Seth Thomas a well known American clock maker. Marked 'United States Army Air Force' to the dial, *lacking key, working condition cannot be guaranteed* £260-£300

Note: The United States Air Force during the Second World War was known as the United States Army Air Force, and subsequently changed its name post-War to the U.S. Air Force.

A Collection of German Militaria, Part 13

-
- 727** German Second World War Afrika Korps and Feldgendarmerie Cuff Titles.
Bevo type with Afrika Korps in silver weave, shortened with evidence of fitting to a tunic; and Feldgendarmerie army type Bevo weave grey letter on brown background, full length, unused, *good condition* (2) £80-£100
-
- 728** German Second World War Cuff Titles.
Army Railway Direction Service Brussels cuff title, introduced February 1941 and after 7 months withdrawn and replaced with the arm badge, subsequently the cuff title is rare. Luftwaffe Hermann Goring Division cuff title, full length, used, as removed from a tunic, stitches remain, enlisted ranks version, *good condition* (2) £140-£180
-
- 729** German Second World War Army Qualification Trade Badges.
Comprising Medical NCO. Panzer driver NCO. Radio operator NCO. Schirmeister NCO. Pigeon postmaster, mans. Supply Administration mans. Medical mans. Weapons specialist. Ordnance mans. Qualified farrier in field grey. Qualified Farrier M.36 style. Ordnance mans field grey. Signals personnel yellow on green background. Signals personnel light blue on green background. Signals personnel white on field grey background. Signals personnel black on green background. Signals personnel, pink on green background. Signals personnel red on green background. All have glue and paper residue on the reverse side where previously attached to a collectors display board, *generally good condition* (lot) £140-£180
-
- 730** German Second World War Trade Personnel Patches.
Comprising Tropical yellow ordnance mans, yellow crossed rifles on tropical cloth backing. Radio operator, yellow on dark green. Medical personnel yellow on dark green. Fortifications man yellow on dark green background. Fire workers yellow on field grey background. Fire workers yellow on dark green background. Supply Administrator mans yellow on dark green background. Motor transport mans yellow on green background. Another. Telecommunications personnel, light apple green on field grey background, black on field grey background. Mountain troops green on dark green background. Blue lightning blitz on green background. White lightning blitz on green background. Another. Yellow lightning blitz on green background. Panzer Grenadier green on dark green background, *generally good condition* (lot) £140-£180
-
- 731** German Second World War Black Panzer or Waffen SS Sleeve Insignia.
Two items of identical rank, one of higher rank, all silver lace on black backing, *good condition* (3) £80-£100
-
- 732** German Second World War Army Rank Insignia.
Three items of insignia for the light brown herringbone twill uniform. Three M.36 rank insignia, silver and subdued lace on dark green background. Three items of rank insignia on mid war field grey backing material. Three items of insignia on HBT herringbone twill material. Two items of rank lace without any backing. Two separate Oberschutz rank patches, one on HBT material, one of field grey, *generally good condition* (lot) £60-£80
-
- 733** German Second World War Arm Shields.
Comprising Edelweiss badge, as removed from a tunic, Bevo woven. Jager arm badge, machine embroidered. Jager arm badge, Bevo woven. Army Field Police eagle, glue on reverse. Army Field Police eagle, one light stain to the right hand side. Bevo woven Army Artillery Gun Layer, cut from roll. Army officers quality small boat Qualified Helmsman. Enlisted ranks version of the same being machine embroidered, glue on the reverse of both Helmsman's badges. Army Bevo woven Teno sleeve insignia, *generally good condition* (lot) £200-£240
-
- 734** German Second World War Buckles.
Comprising an Officers Red Cross pattern, marked 'Ges Gesch 2' on the reverse side. Railway Official's in gilt, unmarked. RAD officers with both keepers. Reichbahn officials marked 'Assmann DRGM'. Hitler Youth leaders, marked 'RZM4/119' with both keepers, *generally good condition* (lot) £300-£400
-
- 735** German Second World War Army and Political Rectangular Belt Buckles.
Five buckles, two with RZM tags attached, one large early type rectangular pebbled buckle, one smaller buckle with army type pebbling indicating the rank of General, Army type pebbled buckle in silver, later version, complete with a small packet of four buckle clips, one with double pronged belt fixing system, *generally good condition* (lot) £100-£140

- 736** German Second World War RAD and Railway Buckles.
Two scarce buckles, comprising a RAD officers in gilt marked 'OLC Ges Gesch 36' on the reverse side; and an unusual variant of the Railway Official's buckle by Assmann, oval shaped with central winged wheel insignia; accompanied by a Westfalen Fire Official's buckle, *good condition* (3) £200-£240

- 737** German Second World War Organisation Todt and Transport Speer Insignia
Comprising a Transport Brigade Speer Officer Collar patch; 5 different Organisation Todt speciality trade patches, 1 pair of enlisted ranks collar patches, 2 separate NCO collar patches, and 1 sleeve rank patch, *generally good condition* (10) £100-£140

738



A German Second World War Parachutist's Helmet.

A very good example of the fallschirmjäger helmet, correct four oversize holes in liner for the chin strap attachment, correct ladder stitched pig skin liner, correct pattern chin strap, the helmet is stamped inside the rim 'ET71' and has stamping on the liner 'Baumuster: Heisler, Berlin C2/Hersteller; F.W. Muller jr.', *very good overall condition* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.

- 739** German Second World War Luftwaffe Flight Suit Insignia.
Comprising Hauptmann, three gulls and one stripe on dark blue background. Ovefeldwebel, four seagulls on blue background. Hauptmann, white seagulls on light grey background. Feldwebel, three seagulls on salt and pepper flight suit material background. All the previous four items have glue on the reverse side where previously displayed on a collectors display board, *good condition* (4) £60-£80

- 740** German Second World War Luftwaffe Flight Suit Insignia.
Comprising Oberleutnant, white seagulls on light grey backing. Leutnant, white seagulls, one strip on light grey backing. Unterfeldwebel, white seagulls on salt and pepper flight suit material backing material. Unteroffizier, one single gull on a narrow strip of salt and pepper backing material. General Major, yellow gull, one strip on blue backing, which has moth to the edges. All of the previous five items have glue on the reverse where previously adhered to a collectors display board, *generally good condition* (5) £100-£140
-
- 741** German Second World War Army Infantry Shoulder Boards.
Comprising KS marked slip-on NCO, glue on reverse side. Recruiting District 11 slip-on. Army Area 6 slip-on. NCO School slip-on with glue on the reverse side. Army Area 6 slip-on. Army Area 7, slip-on. Unteroffizier School 11 stitch-on. Army Area 10 stitch-on. Unteroffizier's School 3 slip-on, *generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 742** German Second World War Army Infantry Shoulder Boards.
Comprising Regiment 271 with slip-on tab, Senior NCO. Training Regiment 901, slip on with slip-on tab. Regiment 348 slip-on with numbered tab. Regiment 588 slip-on with numbered tab. Six individual slip-on numbered tabs with shoulder boards. Regiment 19, 203, 65 with Training Regiments L422, L715, L759, *generally good condition (lot)* £120-£160
-
- 743** German Second World War Shoulder Boards and Numbered Tabs.
Comprising 3 pairs of scarce numbered slip-ons. Regiment 448, Training Regiment L19, Training Regiment 715. Infantry slip-on boards Senior NCO with gothic letters 'UV5' for Army Preparatory School. Army stitch-on D6, which is headquarters of a division. M36 infantry shoulder board, plain, slip-on. M36 NCO infantry board, slip-on. M.43 field grey centred infantry board, slip-on. Reichwehr period Regiment 18 with NCO tab, slip-on. Reichwehr period light green centre slip-on. Regiment No.14 Senior NCO. M.36 stitch-on Infantry Regiment 58. Infantry stitch-on M.36 Regimental number '2' to the centre, *generally good condition (lot)* £140-£180
-
- 744** German Second World War Infantry Shoulder Boards.
Comprising Slip-on, Regiment 47 M.36. Slip-on Regiment 58 with NCO stripes. Infantry Regiment 58 NCO M.36 stitch-on. Infantry Regiment 39, stitch-on, NCO. Reichwehr period Regiment 18 slip-on. Early third Reich pointed board, stitch-on Regiment 55. Early Third Reich pointed board, unpiped, slip-on Regiment 47. Possibly Reichwehr period M.15 shoulder board, white piped with Regiment 4. Early Third Reich NCO Regiment 20, slip-on with slight moth, *generally good condition (lot)* £140-£180
-
- 745** German Second World War Luftwaffe Shoulder Boards.
Comprising Luftwaffe Major General, single stitch-on, cellion and wire construction; Flak Artillery slip-on Leutnant matching pair; a pair of medical reserve officers, stitch-on, red and blue underlay; a pair of Flight Oberleutnant, slip-on; a pair of Luftwaffe signals stitch-on Leutnant; a pair for a Medical Major in the Air Ministry up to 1939 then Black underlay became airfield construction units, slip-on with slip-ons cut, *generally good condition (lot)* £300-£400
-
- 746** German Second World War Luftwaffe Shoulder Boards.
Comprising Luftwaffe Signals School slip-on with NS gothic motif with glue on the reverse side. Luftwaffe Leutnant, War School with KS motif with glue on the reverse side, stitch-on. Luftwaffe Oberleutnant, stitch-on with KR device for motor school, yellow based, stitch-on. Luftwaffe Medical Oberleutnant, stitch-on, glue on the reverse side. Luftwaffe Air Ministry matched pair, stitch-in, Leutnant. Luftwaffe Medical Leutnant, stitch-on with glue on the reverse side. Luftwaffe Oberstleutnant yellow over blue reserve, slip-on with tab missing. Air Traffic Control Leutnant slip-on with tab missing, glue on the reverse side. Air Traffic Control Oberstleutnant, slip-on with glue on the reverse side. Luftwaffe Flak Hauptmann. Stitch-on with glue on the reverse side. Luftwaffe Signals Oberleutnant stitch-on. Luftwaffe Flight Leutnant slip-on, heavily worn, *generally good condition (lot)* £140-£180
-
- 747** German Second World War Luftwaffe Fire Fighting Branch Shoulder Boards.
A complete set of the three ranks of shoulder boards for civilian employees of the fire fighting branch of the Luftwaffe, all black body with red piping with Luftwaffe gulls and rank pips attached, *very good condition (lot)* £50-£70
-
- 748** German Second World War Bahnschutz Insignia.
A selection of scarce Bahnschutz insignia, comprising 3 matched pairs of shoulder boards, two pairs with some moth damage to the base and slight shredding to the slip-on tabs, third pair mint with a single high ranking officers shoulder board, *generally good condition (6)* £140-£180

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- 749** German Second World War Bahnschutz Insignia.
Comprising 3 matched pairs of Bahnschutz shoulder boards with 4 singles, all of the singles have the Bahnschutz winged wheel insignia with a matching pair, unissued condition of Bahnschutz silver on black collar patches; together with a small packet containing 9 mint unissued condition Bahnschutz winged wheel sections of the insignia, *very good condition (lot)* £140-£180
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- 750** German Second World War Kriegsmarine and Police Insignia.
Comprising two pieces of Kriegsmarine insignia, yellow and blue anchor, Bevo woven, cut from roll. Yellow and blue anchor beautifully heavily embroidered, oval shape. 12 mixed gold on green collar patches. A nicely embroidered Werkfeuerwehr police eagle on black backing material. Gold on green Bevo woven Auxiliary Security Police arm badge. Police grey on Luftwaffe blue grey arm badge which is for one of the air raid security police formations, *generally good condition (lot)* £140-£180
-
- 751** German Second World War Police Insignia.
Comprising one pair and six single shoulder boards. Bevo woven Auxiliary Police silver on black overseas cap badge. Police M.43 Bevo woven eagle and cockade set. Police silver on black overseas cap eagle. Green on black Police arm badge with paper glue residue on the reverse side where previously applied to a collectors display board, *generally good condition (lot)* £100-£140
-
- 752** German Second World War Hitler Youth DJ Arm Gebiet (Area) Patches.
Comprising Patches for West Dusseldorf; West Westfalen, with remains of ticket on reverse; West Niederlande; West Westfalen Nord, complete ticket on reverse; West Ruhr Niederrhein; and West Moselland, all gold on black, *generally good condition (lot)* £100-£140
-
- 753** German Second World War Hitler Youth DJ Arm Gebiet (Area) Patches.
Comprising Patches for Nord Nordmark; Nord Niedersachsen; South Steiermark; Nord Hamburg; West Hessen-Nassau; and West Saarpfalz, all glue residue on the reverse side where adhered to a collectors display board; and South Steiermark, with complete original ticket and without glue marks, *generally good condition (lot)* £100-£140
-
- 754** German Second World War Hitler Youth DJ Arm Gebiet (Area) Patches.
Comprising Patches for West Koln Aachen; North East Hannover; West Hessen Nassau; South Hochland, complete with ticket; White on green Landjahr, complete with ticket; and South Karnten, with ticket, *generally good condition (lot)* £120-£160
-
- 755** German Second World War Hitler Youth DJ Arm Gebiet (Area) Patches.
Comprising Patches for South Oberdonau, with gold tradition stripe and ticket on the reverse side; South Vienna, with HJ ticket on the reverse side; Nord Nordmark; North North Sea, with ticket on the reverse side; and West Hessen Nassau, *this last slightly ragged, otherwise generally good condition (lot)* £80-£100
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- 756** A German Second World War Hitler Youth DJ Arm Shield.
For Ost Danzig West Prussian, with traces of glue on the reverse side where adhered to a collectors display board, *good condition* £60-£80
-
- 757** German Second World War Female Hitler Youth DJ Arm Gebiet (Area) Patches.
Comprising Patches for Nord Nordsee, with ticket on the reverse; South Vienna, with ticket on reverse; South Tirol Vorarlberg; West Westfalen; Nord Nordmark; West Niederland, with ticket on reverse; and South Baden, all with traces of glue where adhered to a collectors display board, *generally good condition (lot)* £140-£180
-
- 758** German Second World War Hitler Youth Shoulder Boards.
Comprising Brown centred for summer blouse. 115 III very small 118 standard size 59 with RZM ticket on reverse. 83; 252; 91. Some have remains of glue on the reverse side where adhered to a collectors display board, *generally good condition (lot)* £100-£140
-
- 759** German Second World War Hitler Youth Shoulder Boards for Winter Blouse.
Plain black with blue piping slip-on. Plain black embroidered letter 938 with silver white piping. Plain black with 77 in pink with pink piping, silver tress at base. Plain black with dark green piping, slip-on with silver tress at base. Plain blue with yellow piping and yellow barn number 57. Plain black with yellow 286 rank pip with one rank cord at base lemon yellow piping, *generally good condition (lot)* £80-£100

- 760** German Second World War Hitler Youth Shoulder Boards for Winter Blouse.
Plain black with embroidered letters 15 to the centre, red piped with red rank cord at base. All black with white lettering 145 with RZM ticket. All black with red letters 945, red piped. All black with 57 numbers, one rank pip, moth damage to the white piping. All black 445 numbers in red, red piped with two rank bars at the base. All black embroidered 77, red piped with two rank pips, *generally good condition (lot)* £80-£100
-
- 761** German Second World War Hitler Youth Insignia.
White rune on red disc, Bevo woven. White rune on green disc, Bevo woven. White rune on black disc with Hitler Youth issue ticket on the reverse side. White rune on blue disc, Bevo woven. Black rune on white disc, Bevo woven. Bevo woven. Black rune on yellow disc, Bevo woven. Landdienst Der HJ cuff band. HJ Schieswart cuff band. Hitler Youth sleeve or sports vest lozenge, Bevo woven. Hitler Youth Driver Qualification Badge, *generally good condition (lot)* £140-£180
-
- 762** German Second World War Hitler Youth Insignia.
Three unusual set pieces of Hitler Youth insignia comprising Luftwaffe Technical Vorschule, circular badge number '1' to the centre Bremen.; Luftwaffe Technical Vorschule Bremen Hemelingen lozenge shaped, machine embroidered badge; Hitler Youth Luftwaffe Vorschule Braunschweig cuff title, *good condition (3)* £100-£140
-
- 763** German Second World War Hitler Youth and DJ Insignia.
Three bullion arm shields for the white jacket of a BDM member, one without number, one with number '632' one with number '563', all silver wire on white backing material with black central swastika. Flieger HJ lozenge, bullion wire on blue. Bevo woven Hitler Youth sleeve or sports vest lozenge, red, white and black. 1st pattern sleeve insignia for Motor HJ members, Bevo woven silver on red and white. Hitler Youth medical orderly, 2nd pattern yellow on dark blue field. Medical orderly life rune, surrounded by oval green and white border, red rune, all Bevo woven with HJ ticket on the reverse side, *generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 764** German Second World War Hitler Youth and DJ Insignia.
Medical Orderly 3rd pattern red life rune on white oval with Hitler Youth ticket on the reverse side. Hitler Youth Luftwaffe helper, triangular form, machine embroidered blue on black. Small political eagle, possibly for NPEA overseas cap, Bevo woven. Marine Hitler Youth anchor, heavy bullion on black. Hitler Youth Marine sleeve insignia with anchor qualification badge attached, both pieces with RZM tickets, traces of glue on the reverse side where once attached to a collectors display board. Hitler Youth Marine qualification badge, blue on white with HJ ticket on the reverse side. HJ Sportwart cuff band. Marine Hitler Youth Oberrottenfuhrer insignia with HJ label on the reverse side. An attractive Hitler Youth Marine insignia, Bevo woven, blue and white on green background, cut from roll. Two Hitler Youth lanyards, one in red and white, one in black and white. A large machine embroidered blue on white eagle, possibly for a Hitler Youth sports vest, 2 Hitler Youth paper labels, one in blue, one in red adhered to card backing, *generally good condition (lot)* £300-£400
-
- 765** German Second World War Hitler Youth NPEA and DJ Insignia.
Comprising a 1st pattern Hitler Youth membership badges, all good enamels, one no maker, one M1 65 maker, one 'Ges Gesch' marked. Hitler Youth lozenge membership pin marked 'RZM 1/72'. Another HJ membership pin 'Ges Gesch' marked. Student League membership lozenge, RZM marked, no numbers. National Student Altherrenbund membership badge, RZM marked and numbered on the reverse side, *generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 766** German Second World War NPEA Membership Badges.
Comprising NS Student Kampfhilfe badge, RZM marked on the reverse side. NS Altherrenbund small version membership badge, RZM marked, measuring 15mm. NS Student League membership lozenge, RZM/1/36 marked. NS Student League lapel pin. Another marked RZM/1/52. Another identical markings. DJV badge 'Ges Gesch' marked. DJ badge RZM1/82 marked. DJ badge RZM marked without any numbers, *generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 767** German Second World War Sports Vest Eagles.
Three Sports Vest Eagles, comprising full size blue Bevo woven Kriegsmarine sports vest eagle on white background; Full size Army black Bevo woven eagle on white background; and Luftwaffe full size black eagle on white background, *good condition (3)* £100-£140
-
- 768** German Second World War Sports Vest Eagles.
Four Sports Vest Eagles, comprising Kriegsmarine blue on white large size sports vest eagle; Luftwaffe black on white Bevo woven sports vest eagle; Luftwaffe half size black Bevo woven eagle on white background; and a scarce Army 1st model sports vest eagle of a sword through a shield, *good condition (4)* £140-£180

-
- 769** German Second World War Aircraft Instruments and Plates.
Comprising a Messerschmitt 163 fuel gauge for the Messerschmitt 163 and other aeroplanes. 02 Wachter. Messerschmitt 109 cannon ready lights. JU87D small name plate from under rear fuselage, *relic condition (lot)* £140-£180
-
- 770** German Second World War Aircraft Parts.
Comprising a section of exhaust including the gasket and three nuts from a Messerschmitt 110. The altimeters from a JU87D in its Bakelite protective case. An altimeter from an Arado 196, cracked glass, *relic condition (lot)* £160-£200
-
- 771** German Second World War Aircraft Recognition Posters.
A quantity of posters measuring 980mm x 700mm published by H.M. Stationery Office. The posters are in very in-depth detail, being the schematic images of a Heinkel 111 bomber, the Dornier DO17 bomber, the Messerschmitt 110 long range fighter reconnaissance aircraft, the Messerschmitt 109 fighter aircraft, and the Juncker 88 bomber, *good condition (5)* £100-£140
-
- 772** German Second World War Citations.
Comprising a large size promotion certificate in the old Imperial style dated '1936' promoting SA Sturmbannfuhrer Karl Wicklmayr from SA Sturmbannfuhrer to Reich Commissioner Police Director in Bavaria. One ink stain to the top left hand corner; together with his large size award for the War Service Cross Second Class dated '1942' with facsimile signature of Adolf Hitler; and his large size citation for the Luftschutz Medal Second Class dated 'August 41', one ink stain to the top left hand corner, *reasonable condition (3)* £100-£140
-
- 773** German Second World War Letters.
Three letters from high-ranking Officers, all relating to Luftwaffe issues, all addressed to one of the high ranking General Staff Officers Spiedel. The first letter is dated '31 December 1941' with pen signature of the Head of the Luftwaffe in Holland Friedrich Christiansen. The second letter to Spiedel from General Field Marshal Sperrle. The third letter from General Walter Von Axthelm, the Inspector General of Flak Defences who planned the rocket programme at Peenemunde, *reasonable condition (3)* £70-£90
-
- 774** German Second World War Telegrams.
Two very attractive art deco style A4 size telegrams, one showing Adolf Hitler in multi colours, the interior telegram has been sent from Berlin Charlottenberg in 1937, the second telegram being the very colourful Lufthansa seaplane and Zeppelin flying over water. Wedding celebration telegram, sent from Mainz in 1941. Two further telegrams, one in colour showing alpine scene sent from Bad Nauheim in 1941 and a further black and white country scene sent from Mainz also in 1941. The first two multi coloured are fine examples of German design and printing in the 1930s and deserve to be framed, *good condition (lot)* £50-£70

German Militaria

775



A German Second World War Army Officer's Dagger with Straps and Knot.

An exceptionally nice Eickhorn bladed army officers dagger, the blade is superb with all cross grain finish present. Orange grip. All of the fittings including the pommel, cross guard and scabbard all match in colour and quality. Slight thinness of plating on the reverse side of the cross guard. The grip is totally undamaged with its original portapee knot and a very nice set of deluxe hanging straps. It would be difficult to find a nicer example, *extremely good condition* £360-440

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

776



A German Second World War SA M.33 Enlisted Mans Dagger.

An extremely nice condition SA Model 33 mans dagger with the early Eickhorn trademark. The blade has been polished as have all the fittings. Wood grip perfect. Undamaged enamel SA inset with high quality national eagle. Fitted into its early anodised scabbard, which still retains a lot of the lacquer but with ageing lines coming through from the base metal below. Complete with its single hanger and belt loop, the upper grip loop is a modern addition. On the lower rear cross guard the letters 'HA' for Gruppe Hansa, *good condition* £400-£500

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

-
- 777** A German Second World War Standard Length Police Bayonet.
Excellent blade by F. W. Holler, complete with its police badge, this is the type that enables it to fit a rifle with the rifle retaining button in place, with its leather scabbard. The upper scabbard fitting non numbered and in steel with matching steel bottom chape. Leather good with stitching firm. The staple that holds the lower scabbard mount is missing. Complete with a brown leather frog, which is not of the correct pattern for a police bayonet, *good condition* £200-£240
- This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.
-
- 778** A Great War Prussian Observer's Badge.
The Prussian Observer's Badge, by C. E. Juncker, Berlin, 72mm x 46mm, silver and enamel, with maker's name and silver marks to reverse, with original pin and hook suspension; together with a related miniature award, in silver an enamel, *very good condition* (2) £400-£500
-
- 779** A German Second World War Kriegsmarine Destroyer Badge.
A late war Schwerin produced Destroyer Badge that has lost all of its finish with a slight bit of silvering remaining to the body of the Destroyer Badge, complete with original pin, hook and hinge, *reasonable condition* £60-£80
-
- 780** A German Second World War Kriegsmarine Coastal Artillery Badge.
Variation 2, by Schwerin, with good gilt remaining and much patinated finish remaining to the Coastal Artillery gun, maker marked to reverse, with wide tapering pin, *good condition* £80-£100
-
- 781** Two German Second World War Kriegsmarine Badges.
A very nice Schwerin produced Destroyer War Badge with much original finish remaining to the central destroyer and good gilt to the wreath, on the reverse side the correct configuration with the upper uniform retaining hook and the lower horizontal pin, hook and hinge; together with a Schwerin late war Submariners Badge which is marked 'Schwerin Berlin' and has lost all of its gilding, *reasonable condition* (2) £140-£180
-
- 782** German Second World War Kriegsmarine Awards.
Comprising a Rudolf Souval produced Destroyer Badge in excellent condition retaining virtually all of its original gilt, 'RS' marked on the reverse side with original pin, hook and hinge; an 'RK' Rudolf Karneth marked Minesweeper Badge with all of the gilt missing with a slight bit of silvering left in the lower field of the exploding mine, with original pin, hook and hinge; a Marine Signals School Murwik part cap tally; and a 7.Schiffstammabteilung 7 full length cap tally, *overall good condition* (4) £140-£180
-
- 783** German Second World War Kriegsmarine Insignia.
Comprising two naval sleeve badges for a Kriegsmarine Maschinenmaat in metal and machine embroidery; a full length Kriegsmarine cap tally; two pieces of Kriegsmarine Administration Officials sleeve badges, both having moth damage to the edges; a 9th Submarine Flotilla commemorative badge; and two different sizes of the female civil army helpers badges, *generally good condition* (lot) £70-£90
-
- 784** A German Second World War General Assault Badge.
Comprising a nice solid construction General Assault Badge in silver, slight loss of silvered finish to the left hand wing of the eagle, with original pin, hook and hinge; together with a Third Reich DRL badge in bronze, maker marked on the reverse side; and an Eastern Front Medal with its original ribbon, *generally good condition* (3) £80-£100
-
- 785** A German Second World War General Assault Badge.
An Armed Forces General Assault Badge in silver, stamped version, nice condition, non maker marked with its original pin, hook and hinge, *generally good condition* £60-£80
-
- 786** A German Second World War Tank Destruction Bar.
The Bar overall in nice condition, the tank appears to have oxidised black and has been polished giving it a silver appearance and has loose threads where it may have been removed from a tunic. Non magnetic example, *very good condition* £400-£500
-
- 787** A German Second World War Army Narvik Shield.
The grey metal Narvik Shield on army backing cloth, no paper backing, of four pin construction, *good condition* £100-£140

788



A German Second World War Luftwaffe Pilot's Badge.

An extremely nice and service worn Luftwaffe Pilot's Badge by C.E. Juncker, Berlin. Good depth of detail to the oak and laurel leaf wreath. Much patination remaining to the inner wings of the Luftwaffe pilot's style eagle. Marked 'C.E. Juncker Berlin' on the reverse side. Original pin, hook and hinge, *extremely good condition* £500-£700

789



A German Second World War Luftwaffe Pilot Observer's Badge.

A fabulous example of the non maker marked Pilot Observer's Badge, although unmarked these badges are generally observed to have been manufactured by the Company of F.L & L. Good gilt to the oak and laurel leaf wreath with frosted highlights. Good patination to the Luftwaffe pilot style eagle with its original two flat rivets and unique type hinge, hook and pin all original to the award, *extremely good condition* £1,400-£1,800

Sold with a Detlev Niemann certificate of authenticity, which is priced in 2,000 German Marks, thus dating the supplier of this award prior to the introduction of the Euro in 2001.

790



A German Second World War Luftwaffe Observer's Badge.

A very nice example of a C. E. Juncker produced Luftwaffe Observer's Badge. Excellent depth of detail to the oak and laurel leaf wreath with equal quality to the observer style eagle with some of the original black patination visible to the lower parts of the wings. Complete with 'C. E. Juncker, Berlin SW' marking on the reverse side, two delicate domed rivets with its original pin, hook and hinge, *extremely good condition* £800-£1,000

Sold with a Detlev Niemann certificate of authenticity, which is priced in 1,100 German Marks, thus dating the supplier of this award prior to the introduction of the Euro in 2001.

791



A German Second World War Luftwaffe Observer's Badge.

A very nice engraved reverse side Luftwaffe Observer's Badge by Assmann. Good detail to the wreath and observer style eagle. Heavy early convex construction. Original owner's name 'Schobert' hand engraved into the reverse side of the wreath, with its original pin, hook and hinge. Fitted in its presentation case that has some scuffs to the exterior of the lid and the faint outline of the 'BOEBACHTER ABZ'. The paper cover of the hinge has broken away. The upper inner lid and the lower base are covered in blue flock, *very good condition*

£600-£800

792



A German Second World War Luftwaffe Bomber Clasp and Insignia.

A nice condition early Tombak non-maker marked Luftwaffe bomber flight clasp in gold with rose pendant for 250 missions. Good finish remaining overall. Slight oxidisation to the lower section of the rose pendant with its original pin, hook and hinge; together with a pair of Luftwaffe Hauptmann's Flight Section collar patches and an unused condition bullion silver wire Luftwaffe cap eagle based on white for the Luftwaffe officer's white top visor cap, *very good condition (4)*

£300-£400

793



A German Second World War Wireless Operator/ Air Gunner's Badge.

A very good example of the Wireless Operator/Air Gunner's Badge. Good depth of detail to the oak and laurel leaf wreath. The diving eagle with the lightning bolts in its claw having excellent detail. A high quality early piece with its original pin, hook and hinge with two delicate domed rivets, *extremely good condition*

£300-£400

794



A German Second World War Luftwaffe Unqualified Air Gunner's Badge

A very difficult to obtain in such nice condition is the Luftwaffe unqualified Air Gunner Badge, 'Assmann' marked on the rear of the diving eagle, marked 'DRGM' to the black wreath. All of the black finish remaining with the majority of its silver finish to its diving eagle present, with its flat silvered rivets, original pin, hook and hinge, *good condition*

£300-£400

795



A German Second World War Luftwaffe Glider Badge.

A nice quality Luftwaffe Glider Badge. Heavy nickel, semi scooped dish back, non maker marked. The construction is virtually identical to the C.E. Juncker unmarked example with the non cut out upper leg to the swastika, but is constructed in nickel and not in zinc, as generally observed, *very good condition*

£700-£900

796

Miscellaneous German Second World War Awards.

Comprising a War Merit Medal with its ribbon; a West Wall Medal with its ribbon, all finish remaining; a *copy* of the Spanish Cross for next of kin and a good *copy* of the NSDAP Blood Order; two early nickel panzer skulls, plus an army white metal breast eagle with its pin, hook and hinge for fitting to the officer's white summer tunic; and a Hitler Youth lapel pin, black swastika on silver lozenge laid on blue enamel, RZM marked with lapel pin fixing, *some copies, overall good condition (lot)*

£140-£180

797

Miscellaneous German Second World War Insignia.

Comprising a Kriegsmarine Friedrich Sort Marine School cap tally; a 1st Schiffsstammabteilung full length cap tally; a Luftwaffe enlisted mans embroidered breast eagle; an army NCO's Bevo woven breast eagle; and a Kriegsmarine arm badge Bevo woven in yellow and blue, *generally good condition (lot)*

£50-£70

798



A German Second World War Kriegsmarine Bulkhead Clock.

A fully functional Kriegsmarine bulkhead clock, numbered '3319' on the reverse side. Numbered '19' to the closing lock. The face has all its original finish present, some slight rubbing. Eagle and swastika over 'M'. '8795' over 'N' indicating this is a Nordsee issue ship. All three bulkhead fixing lugs in brass are present, the body also good with very minor indentations, with its original key, *good overall condition*

£1,400-£1,800

Note: At the end of the Second World War many of these bulkhead clocks were captured by British forces and were sold off in the 1950s through Admiralty Auctions.

799

A German Second World War Kriegsmarine Junghans Bulkhead or Office Clock.

A nice condition Junghans produced clock having stepped case very similar to the bulkhead clocks in brass, in a blackened finish with a 12 and 24 hour dial. Eagle and swastika engraved over 'M' with number '13841' over 'N' for Nordsee. The clock appears to be fully functional and is with its original key. Two of the three wall fixing lugs are present, *overall good condition*

£600-£800

800

German Second World War Kriegsmarine Signal Flags.

Four individual flags of varying colours, all appear to be signal flags, two of the four flags have good clear Third Reich marine acceptance ink stamps on the selva edge, one has very faint markings and one has no markings at all. The red flag with the white cross has suffered from moth damage, the other three are all good, *overall good condition (4)*

£140-£180

End of Sale

www.noonans.co.uk

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



BRITANNIA MEDAL FAIR



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•

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COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA
19 APRIL 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:

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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



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA
19 APRIL 2023

If you wish to place a 'plus one' bid, please write '+1' next to the relevant bid

Table with 6 columns: LOT NO., £ BID, LOT NO., £ BID, LOT NO., £ BID. Multiple rows for bid entry.

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Any Saleroom Notices relevant to this auction are automatically posted on the Lot Description pages on our website. Prospective buyers are strongly advised to consult the site for updates.

SUCCESSFUL BIDS

Should you be a successful bidder you will receive an invoice detailing your purchases. All purchases are sent by registered post unless otherwise instructed, for which a minimum charge of £12.00 (plus VAT if resident in the UK) will be added to your invoice. All payments for purchases must be made in pounds sterling. Please check your bids carefully.

PRICES REALISED

The hammer prices bid at the auction are posted on the Internet at www.noonans.co.uk in real time. A full list of prices realised appear on our website as the auction progresses. Telephone enquiries are welcome from 9 AM the following day.

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.

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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.
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- (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.

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(a) Goods auctioned are usually of some age. All goods are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. Illustrations in catalogues are for identification only. Buyers should satisfy themselves prior to the sale as to the condition of each lot and should exercise and rely on their own judgement as to whether the lot accords with its description. Subject to the obligations accepted by Noonans under this Condition, none of the seller, Noonans, its servants or agents is responsible for errors of descriptions or for the genuineness or authenticity of any lot. No warranty whatever is given by Noonans, its servants or agents, or any seller to any buyer in respect of any lot and any express or implied conditions or warranties are hereby excluded.

(b) Any lot which proves to be a 'deliberate forgery' may be returned by the buyer to Noonans within 15 days of the date of the auction in the same condition in which it was at the time of the auction, accompanied by a statement of defects, the number of the lot, and the date of the auction at which it was purchased. If Noonans is satisfied that the item is a 'deliberate forgery' and that the buyer has and is able to transfer a good and marketable title to the lot free from any third party claims, the sale will be set aside and any amount paid in respect of the lot will be refunded, provided that the buyer shall have no rights under this Condition if:

- (i) the description in the catalogue at the date of the sale was in accordance with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars and experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion; or
- (ii) the only method of establishing at the date of

publication of the catalogue that the lot was a 'deliberate forgery' was by means of scientific processes not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which was unreasonably expensive or impractical.

(c) A buyer's claim under this Condition shall be limited to any amount paid in respect of the lot and shall not extend to any loss or damage suffered or expense incurred by him or her.

(d) The benefit of the Condition shall not be assignable and shall rest solely and exclusively in the buyer who, for the purpose of this condition, shall be and only be the person to whom the original invoice is made out by Noonans in respect of the lot sold.

CONDITIONS MAINLY CONCERNING SELLERS AND CONSIGNORS

14 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to Noonans and to the buyer that he or she is the true owner of the property or is properly authorised to sell the property by the true owner and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the property free from any third party claims. The seller will indemnify Noonans, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence of any breach on the part of the seller.

15 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place, prior to the first day of the auction, a reserve at or below the low estimate on any lot provided that the low estimate is more than £100. Such reserve being the minimum 'hammer price' at which that lot may be treated as sold. A reserve once placed by the seller shall not be changed without the consent of Noonans. Noonans may at their option sell at a 'hammer price' below the reserve but in any such cases the sale proceeds to which the seller is entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve. Where a reserve has been placed, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller.

16 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises Noonans to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges Noonans' right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

17 Rescission of sale

If before Noonans remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and Noonans is of the opinion that the claim is justified, Noonans is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to Noonans in respect of the lot.

18 Payment of sale proceeds

Noonans shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller 35 days after the auction, but if by that date Noonans has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then Noonans will remit the sale proceeds within five working days after the date on which the 'total amount due' is received from the buyer. If credit terms have been agreed between Noonans and the buyer, Noonans shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

19 If the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, Noonans will endeavour to notify the seller and

take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in Noonans' opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit Noonans to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises Noonans at the seller's expense to agree special terms for payment of the 'total amount due', to remove, store and insure the lot sold, to settle claims made by or against the buyer on such terms as Noonans shall in its absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and if necessary to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer if appropriate.

20 If, notwithstanding that, the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction and Noonans remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to Noonans.

21 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, Noonans reserve the right to charge a fee of 15% of Noonans' then latest middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the UK, and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

22 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives Noonans full and absolute right to photograph and illustrate any lot placed in its hands for sale and to use such photographs and illustrations and any photographs and illustrations provided by the seller at any time at its absolute discretion (whether or not in connection with the auction).

23 Unsold lots

Where any lot fails to sell, Noonans shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

24 Noonans reserve the right to charge commission up to one-half of the 'stated rates' calculated on the 'bought-in price' and in addition 'expenses' in respect of any unsold lots.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND DEFINITIONS

25 Noonans sells as agent for the seller (except where it is stated wholly or partly to own any lot as principal) and as such is not responsible for any default by seller or buyer.

26 Any representation or statement by Noonans, in any catalogue as to authorship, attribution, genuineness, origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price is a statement of opinion only. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his or her own judgement as to such matters and neither Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

27 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, Noonans will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

28 Noonans shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance

at its auctions by any person.

29 Noonans has absolute discretion without giving any reason to refuse any bid, to divide any lot, to combine any two or more lots, to withdraw any lot from the auction and in case of dispute to put up any lot for auction again.

30 (a) Any indemnity under these Conditions shall extend to all actions, proceedings costs, expenses, claims and demands whatever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity.

(b) Noonans declares itself to be a trustee for its relevant servants and agents of the benefit of every indemnity under these Conditions to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for the benefit of its servants and agents.

31 Any notice by Noonans to a seller, consignor, prospective bidder or buyer may be given by first class mail or airmail and if so given shall be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee 48 hours after posting.

32 These Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. All transactions to which these Conditions apply and all matters connected therewith shall also be governed by English law. Noonans hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts and all other parties concerned hereby submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

33 In these Conditions:

- (a) 'catalogue' includes any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list or other publication;
- (b) 'hammer price' means the price at which a lot is knocked down by the auctioneer to the buyer;
- (c) 'total amount due' means the 'hammer price' in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, Value Added Tax chargeable and additional charges and expenses due from a defaulting buyer in pounds sterling;
- (d) 'deliberate forgery' means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source which is not shown to be such in the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with that description;
- (e) 'sale proceeds' means the net amount due to the seller being the 'hammer price' of the lot sold less commission at the 'stated rates' and 'expenses' and any other amounts due to Noonans by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;
- (f) 'stated rate' means Noonans' published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;
- (g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means Noonans charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, certification, remedials, packing and freight of that lot and any Value Added Tax thereon;
- (h) 'bought-in price' means 5 per cent more than the highest bid received below the reserve.

34 Vendors' commission of sales

A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

Insurance is charged at 1.5 per cent of the hammer price.

35 VAT

Commission, illustrations, insurance and expenses are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the UK.

AT NOONANS OUR EXPERTISE EXTENDS BEYOND THE KNOWLEDGE WITHIN OUR SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS TO INCLUDE ALL ASPECTS OF OUR AUCTION HOUSE, FROM OUR PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO TO OUR ADVANCED PROPRIETARY ONLINE BIDDING SYSTEM.

We're a close-knit team of experts with deep knowledge across our specialist subjects: banknotes, coins, detectorist finds, historical & art medals, jewellery, medals & militaria, tokens and watches. Focusing on these fascinating items, we share this expertise with an international community of sellers and buyers.

Each sale item that passes through our Mayfair auction house is appraised by an expert recognised as a leading authority in a particular field of interest, ranging from ancient coins and military medals to jewellery and vintage watches. This depth of knowledge across all departments sets us apart from other generalist auctioneers.

SELL WITH US

Respected worldwide for the breadth and depth of our specialist expertise, we can connect you to a broad, deep pool of potential buyers. Over the years, we've brought together an international community of people who share our particular passion. As recognised experts, with a vast store of freely available in-house knowledge and experience, we've earned the trust of buyers across the globe.

Our fees are transparent. Unlike many other auction houses, we don't charge for collecting your lots, photography or marketing and there's no minimum lot charge.

Not surprisingly, our position as a trusted authority, with deep global reach, often leads to the achievement of higher than expected prices at auction.

Free valuation

If you're interested in selling your items and you'd like a free auction valuation, without obligation, our specialists will be happy to help. You can submit online or bring your sale item to a valuation day at our Mayfair auction house or at a regional venue. Alternatively, request a home visit.

BUY WITH US

We're here for you, whether you're an experienced collector with a depth of knowledge or an occasional buyer attracted to a particular piece of jewellery or vintage watch.

Be assured that the item in question has been accurately described and photographed, detailing all available information, from its provenance to its current condition. Be certain that our price estimate is fair and sensible.

Delve deep into our website and you'll discover a vast store of helpful background data, including prices achieved for similar items at previous auctions. Informed and empowered, study our detailed online catalogue, then place your bid in complete confidence.

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