

W
MAYFAIR
NOONANS

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

26 JULY 2023 AT 10 AM



FEATURED ABOVE

LOT 201

A FINE GREAT WAR V.C., D.C.M.
GROUP OF FIVE AWARDED TO
SERGEANT ARNOLD LOOSEMORE,
DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

AUCTION

AN AUCTION OF:
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

DATE
26 JULY 2023 AT 10AM

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STRICTLY BY APPOINTMENT ONLY
24 JULY 10AM-4PM

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 26 JULY 2023 AT 10AM

THE PAUL BENTLEY COLLECTION	1-100
THE SIMON C. MARRIAGE COLLECTION OF MEDALS TO THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT, PART 1	101-200
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY	201-240
SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS	241-252
THE WATSON, DALZEL AND SHERER FAMILY MEDALS	253-259
THE MEIN FAMILY MEDALS	260-263
A FINE COLLECTION OF BOER WAR MEDALS TO MEDICAL SERVICES, THE CHURCH AND THE PRESS	264-335
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS	336-406
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS	407-495
CORONATION AND JUBILEE MEDALS	496-502
LONG SERVICE MEDALS	503-524
LIFE SAVING AWARDS	525-526
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FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

13 SEPTEMBER 2023

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

11 OCTOBER 2023

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

8 NOVEMBER 2023

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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The Paul Bentley Collection

'How I got started in Medal Collecting'

When I was at school a friend was going to the ANZAC day dawn service with his father (who was Second World War Veteran) and invited me to come along, so I did. I was fascinated by the medals the veterans were wearing and wondered what they were for. My friend's father explained to me the Pacific Star and the Africa Star, and obtaining a medal chart I was soon able to identify the Great War and Second World War medals. Not long after that I went to visit an old family friend who lived near my grandmother. Mr George Hobson was always like a grandfather to me and I loved talking to the old boy. His son Jack was a school friend of my father, and after my grandfather had been killed in an accident when my father was 12, George became a father figure to my dad.

I knew that George had served in the Boer War, for he had showed me the two bullet holes in his arm and where the middle finger was shot off his right hand. In 1915 George tried to join up again and was told that because of his missing finger he might not be able to handle a rifle properly! Well George came off a farm and had been a keen hunter all his life and, disgusted with the attitude of the Australian Army, he entered himself in the national rifle shooting contest in 1915 and won it! 'That showed the blighters', he said, 'but they still wouldn't let me join.'

With my new found interest in medals I said to George, 'Did they give medals for the Boer War?'

'Yes', came the reply.

'Did you get some, and could I see them?'

'Yes, come with me son', and he led me into the back garden and into the hen house where he reached under the straw in the nest and produced an old tobacco tin with his medals.

'Why do you keep them there?', I said

'Well', said George, 'there have been a few robberies around here lately, and I don't think they will find them there'. Out of the tin came a five clasp Queen's South Africa Medal, and a medal I had never seen before. It had a reddish riband with a central blue strip, with the head of King Edward VII on the obverse, and on the reverse was written 'For Distinguished Conduct in the Field'. Many years later I had a friend serving at Army H.Q. in Canberra and he looked up the citation for me, and said 'It was a V.C. citation you know.'

History records that Private Hobson was Mentioned in Lord Kitchener's Despatches; was promoted Corporal; and was awarded the D.C.M. (there were only 7 Distinguished Conduct Medals awarded to troopers from New South Wales). The citation said that 'nineteen year old Trooper Hobson, though surrounded by the enemy, with his companions dead or wounded and wounded seven times himself, refused to surrender and kept up such a hot and accurate fire, killing and wounding several, that the Boers withdrew and left him alone.'

Another tale I must relate about George. I had just been to see the movie 'Khartoum', about the ill-fated attempts to rescue General Gordon, and I called in to visit George on my way home and was telling him about the movie. He then told me that one of his earliest memories was when his father took him into Sydney and they stood outside the town hall and watched the Sudan contingent march off. When I told him I was amazed to meet some one who could remember that he said 'I liked talking to my great uncle: he sat on the hill at Balaclava and watched the Charge of the Light Brigade.'

A little while after seeing George's medals I happened into an antiques shop on my way home from school, and there in a case was a five clasp Queen's South Africa Medal, with the same clasps that George had (Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, and South Africa 1902). It was such a beautiful medal, so well made and much better than the Second World War bronze stars, that I had to have it. But it was £2/10/-. Now I got £1 per week and out of that I had to pay my bus fares and my school lunches, and one shilling and threepence for a packet of fags, which left me just 5 shillings a week. I scratched around in my pockets and found four shillings, and borrowed a shilling from a friend and put 5/- down on it on lay-by, and paid it off at five shillings a week. And that was my first medal.

A little later I acquired Taprell Dorling's book 'Ribbons and Medals' and determined that I would try and acquire one of each of the Victorian campaign medals. I was captivated by the beauty of the design and quality of manufacture and the story behind the medals. Years later meeting other collectors I was wised up about collecting and started to buy groups with an interesting story to them.

When I arrived at university I at once enlisted in the University regiment and there in the Q store was an old Staff Sergeant who was wearing the Africa Star. I got to know Ken and he was a veteran of El Alamein. Talking to him one night I asked if his battalion had many casualties.

'Yes', he said, 'but the largest number of hospital cases was for circumcision. In the desert in a sandstorm the sand and fine dust gets right through your clothing and in some blokes under the foreskin- they got rubbed raw and sometimes they got infected so they had to go to hospital and be nipped.' These are the stories you hear from the old soldiers, that you do not get in the history books.

The medals too told some good stories. I once acquired a Ghuznee Medal to a Lancer and his record showed that he had been sentenced to 100 lashes for wounding his horse while drunk. When I showed this to a British cavalry officer I was serving with he said 'well in the cavalry you can beat your wife but you can not mistreat your horse'. Another interesting one was an India General Service Medal 1854-95 to a Private of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, whose record showed he had served 21 years including 19 years in India. The medical officers report recommending his discharge stated he was suffering from 'Syphilis and cirrhosis of the liver due to chronic intemperance, and is of no further use to Her Majesty's service'. He obviously enjoyed his time in India.

It has been a most enjoyable and rewarding hobby. It breaks my heart to sell the collection but I have no one to leave them to and I know that with other collectors they will be going to a good home and be appreciated.

Paul Bentley, Sydney, N.S.W., July 2023

The Paul Bentley Collection

x 1



A fine Colonial Military Secretary's C.M.G., Second War O.B.E. group of seven awarded to Hon. Colonel O. H. C. Balfour, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was twice severely wounded during the Great War, on the first occasion at the battle of the Aisne in September 1914, when he walked five miles to the nearest Casualty Clearing Station after a bullet hit his jaw and exited out of the back of his neck

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, with neck riband; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; 1914 Star, with clasp (2 Lieut. O. H. C. Balfour, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. O. H. C. Balfour); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, very fine and better (7) £1,000-£1,400

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 1 January 1923:

'For services as Personal Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada.'

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

Oswald Herbert Campbell Balfour was born at Whittingehame, East Lothian on 25 September 1894, the son of Colonel Eustace Balfour and Lady Frances Balfour, a daughter of the 8th Duke of Argyll. His uncle, Arthur Balfour, was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1902 to 1905. Educated at Westminster School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps in February 1914 and served during the Great War with 'C' Company, 2nd Battalion from August 1914. He was severely wounded at the battle of the Aisne on 14 September, when a bullet hit his jaw and exited from the back of his neck; notwithstanding the nature of his wound, he remained in duty with a field dressing for 24 hours, prior to walking five miles to a Casualty Clearing Station. Invalided home, he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 19 October 1914).

Balfour returned to France in April 1915, when he joined 'C' Company of the 3rd Battalion. His appointment proved short-lived: at Hooge on the night of the 25 May, as member of a raiding party, he took a bullet in the chest. Admitted to 3rd General Hospital at Le Treport, he was embarked for Newhaven in a hospital ship in mid-June.



Having recovered, Balfour next embarked for Egypt, where he was attached to the Australian and New Zealand Overseas Depot in Alexandria, and managed to arrange for a tour of duty with the 3rd Battalion in Salonika in April 1916. Admitted to 83rd Field Ambulance with malaria in late August, he was evacuated to Malta. In October 1916, and having been advanced to Captain, Balfour returned to the 3rd Battalion in Salonika, and remained actively employed in that theatre of war until March 1917. Thereafter, he served on the General Staff of 26th Infantry Division.

In 1920, and having served a tour of duty with the 18th Battalion, K.R.R.C. on the Rhine, Balfour was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General of Canada. He later he served as the Duke's Military Secretary and continued in that office under his successor, Viscount Byng of Vimy, in 1921-23. For his services as Military Secretary he was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; a rare distinction for someone who was still only a Captain. Returning home in early 1923, he transferred to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War, Balfour was recalled to the Colours and was posted to the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, prior to taking up an appointment as a Staff Captain in M.S. 1 (B.) at the War Office in August 1940. In the following year he commenced a spate of training appointments and, having served with distinction as G.S.O. 1 (Home Guard Training) G.H.Q., Home Forces, he was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1944 New Year's Honours' List in January 1944. He finally relinquished his commission in August 1947 and was granted the rank of Honorary Colonel. He died on 16 October 1953, aged 59 years, his regimental obituary noting that he was 'a cheery and convivial companion' and 'a very keen shot.'

Sold with a copy of the recipient's mother's autobiography *Ne Obliviscaris*; a photographic image of the recipient; and an extensive file of copied research.

x 2



A C.I.E. group of five awarded to Captain A. R. Leishman, Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles, who for many years was a prominent member of Chittagong's municipal and business community

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamels; British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. A. R. Leishman); Delhi Durbar 1911, unnamed; Indian Volunteer Forces Decoration, G.V.R., the reverse officially engraved 'Capt. A. R. Leishman, The A.B. Rly. Bn. (A.F.I.)' with top suspension bar drilled for sewing to ribbon; Volunteer Force Long Service (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Lieutt. A. R. Leishman, Assam Bl. Ry. Vol. Rfls.) last four mounted for wear, *good very fine* (5) £1,200-£1,600

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1931.

Alan Ross Leishman was born in 1878, the younger son of James Matthew Leishman and Sarah Robina Boog. Educated at Aldenham School 1892-95, he left for India shortly thereafter, where he took up an appointment with James Finlay & Co. in Chittagong, most probably via the offices of his father, who had earlier been employed by Bulloch Brothers & Co. Ltd. in Burma. Be that as it may, young Alan excelled in his chosen career and was for 30 years Manager of Finlay's branch in Chittagong, so too President of the local Chamber of Commerce on 23 occasions, a Port Commissioner (1907-29), and Chairman of the Port Commissioners (1929-34). He also served on the District Board and as a member of the Hospital Committee and, from 1911, served on occasion as the Vice-Consul for Chile - the same year in which he was awarded the Delhi Durbar Medal in a civil capacity.

A keen member of the Indian Volunteers, Leishman was originally commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles in October 1908. Advanced to Lieutenant in September of the following year, he was awarded the Indian Volunteer Long Service Medal in 1915 (IAO 292 of 7 June that year refers), and the Indian Volunteer Forces Officer's Decoration in 1923 (the *Gazette of India* 15 September of that year refers). In the interim, during the Great War, he had been advanced to Captain in July 1916 and was placed on the Supernumerary List of the Indian Defence Force in April 1917 (British War Medal 1914-20). Having then added the C.I.E. to his accolades in 1931, as Manager of James Finlay & Co., he retired to England, where he died at Bromley, Kent in December 1937, aged 59 years, after having been knocked down by a motorcyclist - the latter being driven by an R.A.F. Sergeant. Leishman was buried at Chislehurst Cemetery.

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



A Great War 1918 'Mediterranean theatre' D.S.O. group of six awarded to Captain C. A. G. Roberts, Royal Naval Reserve

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top ribbon bar; Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (C. A. G. Roberts.); 1914-15 Star (Lt. Commr. C. A. G. Roberts, R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Commr. C. A. G. Roberts, R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1911, *good very fine (6)*

£1,400-£1,800

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 17 May 1918:

'For Service on the Mediterranean Station.'

The original Recommendation states: 'Mediterranean during period ending 31st December 1917 ... Ship *Isonzo* ... For initiative and resource displayed in the important duties which his ship has been employed'

Cyril Arthur Graeme Roberts was born in Belvedere, Kent on 6 February 1879. His papers show service in the Merchant Navy from 23 April 1895, aboard *Zealandia* though he may well have joined earlier as he had already joined the Royal Naval Reserve as a Midshipman on 5 April of that year. He joined the White Star Line's *Teutonic* on 27 July 1896, being promoted Second Mate on 21 September 1897. On 1 October 1897 he was Fourth Officer aboard *Mawana*, serving aboard *Umata* from 4 December 1899, and *Sirdhana* from 31 May 1900, both of which were employed as transport vessels during the Boer War (Transport Medal).

Roberts was promoted 1st Mate on 17 May 1900, and was promoted Acting Sub Lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve, on 6 May 1901. He continued in service with the Merchant Navy for the next 14 years, being promoted Officer Commanding on 3 October 1902. During this time, he continued his service with the Royal Naval Reserve, being promoted Lieutenant on 15 January 1904 and Lieutenant-Commander on 23 January 1912.

On the outbreak of the Great War, Roberts was called up for Active Service and appointed to H.M.S. *Prince George* on 9 August 1914. He served aboard this battleship until 3 April 1916, thereby seeing service during the Dardanelles campaign of 1915, where H.M.S. *Prince George* provided support for the Gallipoli landings in April 1915. However on 5 May 1915, she was damaged by a shell and had to return to Malta for repairs, though returned in time to provide support during the evacuation of the Peninsula. On 4 April 1916, Roberts was appointed to the Fleet Auxiliary ship H.M.S. *Isonzo*, a requisitioned Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. passenger and mail ship, originally named *Isis*. Roberts would see out the rest of the War in Command of H.M.S. *Isonzo* which served as a despatch ship and fleet messenger, having been promoted Commander on 30 June 1917, and was awarded the D.S.O for his services aboard it.

Following the cessation of hostilities Roberts went back to the Merchant Navy, serving on numerous ships, including the *Cutty Sark*. He was retired from the Royal Naval Reserve on 6 February 1929, with the rank of Captain, but seems to have continued service at sea, even seeking employment at a lower rank during the Second World War.



A post-War O.B.E., Great War 'Salonika' M.C. and Serbian Order of the White Eagle group of six awarded to Second Lieutenant L. B. Greaves, South Wales Borderers, late Royal Fusiliers

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (P.S.2720 Pte. L. B. Greaves, R. Fus.) *middle initial officially corrected*; British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. L. B. Greaves.); **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the White Eagle, 2nd type, Fifth Class breast badge, with crossed swords, silver, silver-gilt, and enamels, *very fine and better* (6) £1,800-£2,200

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 June 1950:

'For missionary educational services in the Gold Coast'.

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 February 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 25th September 1918, during the ascent of Point 1472. He led the advance of the mountain scouts over the precipitous and thickly wooded ground, and when within 1,500 yards of the objective silenced enemy rifle and machine-gun fire with the help of Lewis guns, and continued to advance. His skill and judgement contributed greatly to any success achieved by his battalion. As battalion Intelligence Officer, he has previously done good work on patrol duty.'

Serbian Order of the White Eagle, Fifth Class with Swords *London Gazette* 16 January 1920.

Lionel Bruce Greaves was born in Cardiff in 1895, and won a scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1914, but in November of that year attested for the 21st (4th Public Schools) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 November 1915, and later as a Lance-Corporal in the 17th Battalion Royal Fusiliers. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the South Wales Borderers on 4 August 1916, he served with the 8th Battalion in Salonika. After a spell in hospital with Malaria in November 1917 he recovered, and on 25 September 1918, the 8th Battalion, as part of 65th Brigade, with the 67th Brigade in support, was ordered to attack Point 1472 near Lake Doiran. Lieutenant Greaves and the battalion scouts rushed a rocky knoll which was believed to be Point 1472 but was nearly 1000 yards N. W. of it. The regimental history continues: 'This position was quickly made good, despite considerable opposition from riflemen and machine guns, which Lieutenant Greaves' skilful handling of his Lewis guns soon overcame'. For his bravery and leadership in action, Greaves was awarded the M. C. and Serbian Order of the White Eagle.

In civilian life Greaves had a keen interest in the church and missionary work and between 1922-1932 was Vice-Principal of the Wesley College, Kumasi, (Gold Coast), Ghana. During the period he wrote many articles and several books on Faith and Central Africa. For another five years he was a supervisor at various Methodist Schools in Africa, then Educational Advisor to Non-Roman Missions in East Africa until 1947, when he returned to management of Methodist Schools. In 1946 he had survived a plane crash, when the small plane he was travelling in was forced to land in the bush and he and the other passengers and pilot had to wait several days to be rescued.

Between 1947-1950 he was General Manager of Methodist Schools, and was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in June 1950. He returned to the UK with his family in the mid-1950's and continued his writing and research. After living in London for some time, his family emigrated to New Zealand, where he died in 1984.

Note: The recipient's Medal Index Card notes that the recipient's 1914-15 Star was initially issued named 'L. V. Greaves', and was returned in September 1921 to be corrected to 'L. B. Greaves'.

Sold with copied research.



A Second War 'Burma operations' M.B.E., O.B.I. group of eight awarded to Subedar & Hon. Lieutenant Kanshi Ram, Bahadur, 1st Battalion, 17th Dogra Regiment, who was decorated and mentioned in despatches for his leadership in the Arakan and Imphal, to which distinctions he later added the 2nd Class of the Order of British India

Order of British India, 2nd Class neck badge, gold and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military Division) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (4236 Nk. Khanshi Ram, 1-17 Dogra R.); India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (Jemdr. Kanshi Ram, 1-17 Dogra R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; India Service Medal 1939-45, *generally good very fine* (8) £1,400-£1,800'

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 28 June 1945. The original recommendation states:

'Sub. Major Kanshi Ram has been holding the appointment of Subadar-Major of this battalion since May 1942, when the Battalion entered East Bengal with the 14th Indian Division. Since then he has been with the Battalion throughout the first and second Arakan campaigns and, since mid-March 1944, in the Imphal Plain when the Battalion flew into Imphal with the 5th Indian Division, up to date. Throughout this period the Battalion has been engaged in hard and sustained fighting under the most difficult and trying conditions, and has emerged with a fighting record and reputation second to none; also during this period two successive commanders have been appointed to Brigade Commands.

The part played by Subadar-Major Kanshi Ram in these successes cannot be either too strongly stressed or over emphasised. By his untiring endeavour, his tact and his sense of duty and discipline, he has throughout instilled in all ranks a spirit that has ensured that the Battalion has at all times been not only a happy and contented one but the first class fighting team that it has proved itself to be.'

Kanshi Ram was a Bhawal from the village of Brog in the Kangra district. Attesting for the 17th Dogra Regiment in June 1926, he witnessed active service in the 1st Battalion in the Burma operations of 1932 (Medal with clasp) and, having been appointed Jemadar in May 1936, on the North-West Frontier in the late 1930s (Medal & 2 clasps).

Advanced to Subadar in July 1940 and to the war substantive rank of Subadar-Major in February 1943, he remained similarly employed in the 1st Battalion throughout the Burma campaign 1944-45, and was awarded the M.B.E. and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 9 May 1946), as well as being awarded the Order of British India (O.B.I.), 2nd Class.



An extremely early Second War D.S.C. group of nine awarded to Skipper Lieutenant H. C. Gue, Royal Naval Reserve

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1939' and privately engraved, 'Chief Skipper H. C. Gue, D.S.C.', hallmarked London 1939; British War Medal 1914-20 (15376 D.A. H. C. Gue. L.D.H., R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Henry C. Gue); Victory Medal 1914-19 (15376 D.A. H. C. Gue. L.D.H., R.N.R.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (Ch. Skpr. H. C. Gue. D.S.C., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, the reverse officially dated '1939', mounted court-style, *generally good very fine (9)* £2,000-£2,400

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1940:

'For unflinching courage, endurance and resource in H.M. Trawlers, Drifters and Minesweepers in their hard and perilous task of sweeping the seas clear of enemy mines and combating submarines.'

Henry Charles Gue was in London on 1 May 1894, and entered the Royal Naval Reserve as a Deck Hand on 27 March 1917. Demobilised in the rate of Leading Deck Hand in March 1919, he was appointed a Skipper in October 1924 and advanced to Chief Skipper in October 1934, and it was in the latter rank that he volunteered for service in the Red Sea, in support of anti-smuggling operations off Palestine in the late 1930s, most probably in a trawler converted for inshore patrol work.

Appointed to the requisitioned trawler *Cape Spartel* in November 1939, he went on to win his D.S.C. in a matter of weeks, thereby becoming just the 26th recipient of the decoration to be listed in the *London Gazette* for the 1939-45 War, ahead even of the River Plate awards. Chief Skipper Gue received his award at an investiture held on 5 March 1940.

Gue removed to another trawler, the *Pitsman*, in April 1941, and to the *Athenian* as C.O. and Skipper Lieutenant, in March 1944, in which latter vessel he served in support of the Normandy landings prior to being placed on the Retired List at the end of the year. His R.N.R. Decoration was announced in the *London Gazette* in February 1945.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

x 7



A Great War 'Italy operations' M.C. group of six awarded to Second Lieutenant J. T. Harrison, South Staffordshire Regiment

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (8764 Pte. J. T. Harrison, S. Staff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. J. T. Harrison); **Italy, Kingdom**, War Cross; Armati Altipiani Medal 1918, *very fine and better* (6) £1,400-£1,800

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919:

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

John Thomas Harrison, who was born in Wednesbury, Staffordshire, enlisted in the 4th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment (Special Reserve) in January 1911, aged 17 years.

Mobilised on the outbreak of hostilities, he went to France as a Private in the 2nd Battalion in late November 1914. Advanced to Corporal in December 1915 and to Lance-Sergeant in July 1916, he was wounded by a gunshot to his right arm in the same month, being evacuated home via No. 3 Canadian General Hospital.

On recovering from his wound in September, he was posted to the 7th Battalion in France and remained similarly employed until selected for a commission in May 1917. Harrison duly attended No. 21 O.T.C. at Crookham and was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion in October 1917.

It was, however, as a member of the 1st Battalion that he went on to win his M.C. in Italy in the following year. He was released from service in March 1919.

Sold with copied service papers.

x 8



A Second War O.B.I. group of six awarded to Subadar Dalel Khan, 1st Punjab Regiment, late 56th Rifles, Indian Army, who was Mentioned in Despatches for the Mohmand Operations on the North West Frontier of India in 1935

Order of British India, 1st Class, 2nd type neck badge, gold and enamel, with neck riband; India General Service 1908-35, G.V.R., 4 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1935 (1530 Sepoy Dalel Khan, 2 -56 Rfls.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (Subdr. Dalel Khan, 5-1 Punjab R.) *unit partially officially corrected*; 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal, *nearly very fine or better, the OBI good very fine (6)*

£1,000-£1,400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 May 1936: Dalel Khan, Jemadar, 5th Battalion, 1st Punjab Regiment

'For distinguished services rendered in connection with the Mohmand operations, North West Frontier of India, 15th/16th August to 15th/16th October, 1935.'

Sold with copied research.



A fine Great War 1918 'Second Battle of Sambre' D.C.M., M.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant J. Sims, 32nd Battalion, Machine Gun Corps, late North Staffordshire Regiment, who distinguished himself at the Oise-Sambre Canal during the last set-piece battle fought by the B.E.F. on the Western Front, 4 November 1918. The latter resulted in the award of 7 Victoria Crosses, and notably amongst the casualties, the death of the poet Wilfred Owen

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9795 Sjt. J. Sims. M.M. 32/M.G.C.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (9795 Cpl. J. Sims. 32/M.G.C.); 1914-15 Star (10639 Pte. J. Sims. N. Staff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (10639 Sjt. J. Sims. N. Staff. R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (7807382 Sjt. J. Sims. M.G.C.) mounted court-style for display, *edge bruising overall, otherwise nearly very fine* (6) *£2,000-£2,400*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 18 February 1919; citation published 10 January 1920:

'On the 4th November, 1918, he went forward with his officer to reconnoitre the position of a bridge to be built across the Oise-Sambre Canal, near Ors, and then returned and guided his section to it under heavy fire. On three occasions, after crossing the canal, he worked forward and succeeded in silencing enemy machine guns which were holding up the infantry.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 27 June 1918.

John Sims was a native of Burton-on-Trent, and served during the Great War with the North Staffordshire Regiment on the Western Front from 2 May 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps, and won his D.C.M. and M.M. whilst serving with 32nd Battalion, M.G. C. on the Western Front. The D.C.M. was awarded for the Second Battle of Sambre, 4 November 1918 - the last set-piece battle fought by the B. E.F. on the Western Front. During the latter, 13 Divisions attacked the German positions over a 20 mile front, resulting in the award of 7 Victoria Crosses and notably amongst the casualties, the death of the poet Wilfred Owen.

The Armistice was signed a week later, and after the Great War Sims continued to serve with the M.G.C. during operations in Iraq 1919-20.



An outstanding Inter-War 'Loe-Agra Operations' I.D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Naik Farman Ali, 2nd Punjab Regiment, for his gallant conduct during an epic defence of Kila Hari Post, 5-6 April 1935, when a small detachment of his unit was besieged by an unexpected and well organised tribal lashkar of 1,000 Shamozaïs tribesmen, which threatened to overwhelm the defenders in a series of fiercely contested hand-to-hand attacks that involved revolvers, bayonets, stones and knives over a prolonged and sustained ten hour period

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (L-Nk. Farman Ali, 3-2 Punjab R.) with integral top silver ribbon bar; India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Mohmand 1933, North West Frontier 1935, with M.I.D. oak leaves (7466 L-Nk. Farman Ali, 3-2 Punjab R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46, unnamed as issued to Indian personnel, *good very fine and scarce* (7) £2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2017.

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 480 of 1935. Approximately 98 I.D.S.Ms of this type are believed to have been awarded.

M.I.D. G.G.O. 166 of 1936: 'for gallant and distinguished services during the Loe-Agra Operations between 23 February to 13 April 1935.'

Farman Ali served with the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Punjab Regiment during the operations against the Upper Mohmands during 1933, and was also present during the Loe-Agra Operations in the North-West Frontier Province, which lasted from 23 February to 13 April 1935, services for which he was awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal, one of five such awards given for this campaign.

The action in which Farman Ali was decorated has been described as 'one of the most ferocious and sustained attacks that was ever inflicted by tribesmen in the history of the North-West Frontier. The night defence of Kila Hari post in the Loe-Agra operations of the Nowshera Brigade in April 1935 by a party of the 72nd Punjabis is an epic. A small detachment was attacked by an unexpectedly well-led tribal lashkar of 1,000 Shamozaïs. They were almost overwhelmed in the hand-to-hand fighting which involved revolvers, bayonets, stones and knives and lasted an incredible ten hours.

No significant opposition had been met during the advance to Loe-Agra, and there was no evidence of any substantial lashkars in the area. Nevertheless it was determined that a strong picquet should be left on the heights dominating Loe-Agra known as Kila Hari. This picquet consisted of one rifle company and a machine gun platoon drawn from the 3/2nd Punjabis. An intelligence report was received during the afternoon of 5 April that a large enemy lashkar had been sighted and was intending to launch an attack on Kila Hari Post from the east. This report was considered unreliable and not given credence.

The unexpected attack began about 7:30 p.m., when Shamozaï swordsmen attempted to rush the machine-gun post. This resulted in severe hand to hand fighting, but the tribesmen's attack, although pressed home with considerable ferocity was beaten back. The enemy made further assaults at about 15 minute intervals until midnight, but all were repulsed. At about 9:30 p.m. the lower post on the ridge was heavily attacked, followed by other attacks against other posts which were also beaten off. The tribesmen surrounded the position and kept it under constant fire until just before dawn, when they withdrew. It was then confirmed that during this night attack 28 tribesmen had been killed, and almost certainly a far larger number wounded.



A Second War 1941 'Battle of Cape Bon' D.S.M. group of ten awarded to Petty Officer E. P. Moseling, Royal Navy, later Admiralty Constabulary, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War off Tobruk in September 1942

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (J.101594 E. P. Moseling. P.O.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.101594 E. P. Moseling. P.O. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (101594 E. P. Moseling. P.O. H.M.S. Sussex.); Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Const. Ernest P. Moseling) *good very fine* (10) £2,400-£2,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 26 May 1942:

'For coolness, skill and enterprise while serving in H.M. Ships *Maori*, *Sikh*, and *Legion*, in a brilliant night action in the Central Mediterranean in which, without hurt or loss to the Royal Navy, two Italian Cruisers and an E-boat were destroyed, and a Torpedo Boat badly damaged.'

The original Recommendation, dated 13 December 1941, states: 'Director Layer. For coolness, efficiency, and accuracy on this and other occasions. He has set an example of cheerfulness and devotion to duty at all times.'

Ernest Percy Moseling was born in Dover on 21 August 1905, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 1 March 1921. Advanced to Petty Officer, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 25 July 1938, and served during the Second World War initially in H.M.S. *Sussex*, before transferring to H.M.S. *Sikh* on 2 June 1940.

Moseling was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his gallantry during the Battle of Cape Bon on the night of 12-13 December 1941, when the Italian cruisers *Alberico da Barbarino* and *Alberto di Guisano*, being used as petrol carriers to Bengazi, were spotted by British air reconnaissance and turned back after passing Cape Bon, off the Libyan coast. On their return they were intercepted and sunk by H.M.S. *Sikh*, H.M.S. *Legion*, and H.M.S. *Maori*.

In September 1942 H.M.S. *Sikh* was tasked with supporting the assault landings at Tobruk (Operation Agreement). During the attempts to land the Royal Marines *Sikh* came under fire from the shore batteries, and sustained major damage. Taken in tow, she sank off the North African coast on 14 September. Taken Prisoner of War, Moseling was held by the Italians, before being repatriated on 31 March 1943, in a 3 way prisoner exchange (*Hansard* refers). Subsequently posted to H.M.S. *Pembroke* on 1 April 1943, he was promoted Chief Petty Officer on 27 May 1943, and saw further active service in H.M.S. *Troubridge* from 10 December 1944 to 12 August 1945. He was shore pensioned on 30 January 1946.

Post-War, Moseling served with the Admiralty Constabulary as a Naval Base Fireman. He died in Rochester, Kent, on 2 December 1984.

Sold with the recipient's uniform ribbons and a large quantity of copied research, including a photographic images of the recipient, one whilst a Prisoner of War.



A rare Great War Silver S.G.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant L. Crossley, Highland Light Infantry, for his services in helping to extinguish the fires that burned for several days on H.M. Transport *Caronia* in May 1917

Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., silver (Lee Crossley. H.M.T. "Caronia" May 1917); 1914-15 Star (187 Pte. L. Crossley, High. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (187 Cpl. L. Crossley. High. L.I.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (187 Sgt. L. Crossley, High. L.I.) *very fine and better, the first rare to the Army, the last scarce to the Regiment* (5) £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Edrington Collection, 1980; W. H. Fevyer Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

27 Silver and 10 Bronze Sea Gallantry Medals were awarded to the British Army 1857 to 1923, 19 of which were for this action.

Lee Crossley was born in Rochdale, Lancashire, in 1894 and attested for the Highland Light Infantry. He served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 May 1915, and later transferred to the 1st Battalion. He was awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal in Silver for his gallantry aboard H.M. Transport *Caronia* which caught fire in May 1917 whilst at sea, the original Recommendation stating:

'In May 1917 while HM Transport *Caronia* was at sea, a series of fires occurred in her bunkers. The crew endeavoured for over five days to extinguish the fire, the Master was obliged to ask for the assistance of the troops on board and a number of them volunteered to go into the bunkers, where they rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing the outbreak. The services of non-commissioned officers and men are reported as deserving of special recognition. Very considerable risk was incurred in rendering the services. Frequent explosions occurred and a number of men were seriously injured.'

The Ship's Log, gives further details, and records that the first fire was reported on 20 May, and it took 11 days before they were all extinguished: 'On 20th May 1917 at 0300 whilst sailing from Durban to Tunghi Bay No 2 Coal Bunker was discovered to be on fire, every effort was made to extinguish the flames. On 24th May at 2100 No 3 port Coal Bunker discovered to be on fire, steps taken immediately to extinguish the fire. On 25th May at 1430, Robert Jones Leading Fireman, Henry Foulkes and Henry Gilfoyle Trimmers received extensive burns as a result of an explosion in bunkers, treated in Ship's Hospital, at 1900 William Clarke, Boilermaker was gassed the result of an explosion in Coal Bunker and treated in Ship's Hospital. At 0630 on 26th May George Pattison, 4th Engineer was gassed, the result of an explosion in a Coal Bunker and treated in Ship's Hospital, at 1300 two further crew members were admitted to the Ship's Hospital one with injuries, one gassed, at 1400 and 1500 two crewmen were gassed from an explosion. On 27th May at 1000 William Penny 4th Engineer was gassed the result of an explosion, at 1030 two more crew were gassed in an explosion, at 1930 a Trimmer was injured by an explosion. At 1500 on 28th May two crewmen were transferred to another ship for onward passage to hospital at Durban. On 31st May at 1900 the Chief Engineer reported all fires now extinguished.'

Advanced to Sergeant, Crossley went on to serve in India and took part in the Third Afghan War attached to the 2nd/6th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, one of 41 N.C.O.s and men of the Highland Light Infantry to receive this Medal. Discharged to the Reserve on 26 November 1919, he was presented with his Sea Gallantry Medal by H.M. King George V on 11 December 1919.

Sold with copied research.



An Indian Police Medal for Distinguished Conduct group of eight awarded to Sergeant-Major of Police W. T. Ball, Bihar & Orissa Police and Chota Nagpur Regiment, late Middlesex Regiment

Indian Police Medal, G.V.R., for Distinguished Conduct (W. T. Ball, Sergeant-Major of Police, Patna); British War Medal 1914-20 (1489 Cpl. W. T. Ball. Midd'x. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1489 Pte. W. T. Ball. Midd'x. R.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, these last two unnamed; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (290188 Cpl. W. T. Ball. 10-Middx. R.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India, with Second Award Clasp (Cpl. W. T. Ball, Chota Nagpur R., A.F.I.); India Police Independence Medal 1950, unnamed as issued, mounted for display, *minor edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good very fine and rare (8) £1,000-£1,400*

Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2009.

I.P.M. *Gazette of India* 11 July 1940. 'Sergeant-Major of Police, Patna'.

Statement of service for which decoration has been conferred:

'Sergeant-Major Ball served in the Great War and rose from Private to acting Company Sergeant-Major in the 1/10th Middlesex Regiment. He joined the Bihar and Orissa Police as Sergeant in 1924. He was promoted to officiate as Sergeant-Major in 1925 and confirmed in that rank in 1928.

All officers under whom he has served found him energetic, conscientious, thoroughly reliable, a good disciplinarian and extremely tactful with his men. There is not a single adverse entry in his service record and he was specially mentioned in the Annual Administration Report successively from 1926 to 1930.

In 1932 he was specially selected to fill the post of Deputy Superintendent of the Camp Jail, Patna, and fully justified the selection.

In 1933 he was selected to hold charge of His Excellency's Special Guard and served for 5 years to the entire satisfaction of the Military and Private Secretaries to His Excellency.'

Awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal in *Army Order* 423 of November 1923.

Awarded the Efficiency Medal (India) and Clasp in *Indian Army Order* 128 of March 1934.

Sold with copied research.



Three: **Private C. Dobbings, 11th Light Dragoons**

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Salamanca (Charles Dobbings, 11th Light Dragoons) *suspension re-affixed, brooch marks to reverse with slight affect to 'Charles'*; Waterloo 1815 (Charles Dobbings, 11th Reg. Light Dragoons.) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension; Army L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (Charles Dobbings, 11th Reg. Light Dragoons. 1833.) fitted with original steel clip and rectangular bar suspension, *the Waterloo with light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (3) £4,000-£5,000*

Provenance: Spink's List, October 1909; Glendining's, October 1910, July 1919 and March 1988.

This is a unique combination of medals to the 11th Light Dragoons, and one of only three men in the regiment to get a William IV L.S. & G.C. medal.

Charles Dobbings was born in the Parish of Upleadon, near Newent, Gloucestershire, and attested for the 11th Light Dragoons at London on 28 February 1804, aged 18 years, a labourer by trade. He 'served three years and half in the Peninsula, three years in France, twelve years and half in the East Indies; Present at the Battle of Salamanca, Elboden, Vittoria, Storming of Badajoz & Waterloo.'

He served at Waterloo in Captain James Duberly's Troop. Dobbings served in India from 12 July 1819, but does not appear to have played any part in the operations against Bhurtpoor with his regiment. He left India on 31 December 1831, returning to England to receive his final discharge on 13 November 1832, being found 'unfit for service and that he is likely to be permanently disqualified for Military Duty.'

'Copy of the character given Private Charles Dobbings 11th Light Dragoons, as inserted in the Proceedings of a Detachment Board held at Cawnpore on the 12th December, 1831.

The Officers composing the Board having examined the Regimental Defaulters Book, received parole testimony from Lt. & Adj. Ready, are of opinion that his conduct has been that of a good and efficient soldier, seldom in Hospital, trustworthy and sober, and strongly recommend Private Dobbings to receive on Discharge the highest Pension & Gratuity, as also a Medal for his long & faithful Services.'

His L.S. & G.C. medal was sent care of Mr J. Veale, Gloucester, in April 1833.

Sold with copied discharge papers and L.S. & G.C. medal register entry.

x 15



Pair: Corporal Edward Cheston, 41st Foot, who was wounded in action near Prome in December 1825

Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (E. Cheston, 41st foot.) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming; Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (Edwd. Cheston, 41st Regt.) with old clip and hinged bar suspension, edge *bruising and contact marks*, otherwise good fine and better (2) £2,800-£3,400

Provenance: Llewellyn Lord Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2016.

Edward Cheston was born in the Parish of Roserea, county Tipperary, and was a whip maker before enlisting into the 69th Foot on 23 November 1822, aged 16 years. On 7 June 1825 he volunteered into the 41st Foot and served during the war in Burma, being wounded by a gunshot in the left arm near Prome in December 1825. He was promoted to Corporal in January 1832, and to Sergeant in September 1834, but was reduced to Private in October 1839 for being drunk when on duty as Orderly Sergeant of No. 7 Company. He served with the regiment throughout the campaign in Afghanistan in 1842 and was once again promoted to Corporal in August 1843. Cheston was discharged on 17 August 1846, 'in consequence of partial loss of power of left arm from Gunshot Wound and being worn out.' It was noted on his discharge papers that 'his conduct has been that of a very good soldier and has received a Medal for his services in Afghanistan.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.



Three: **Captain R. B. Creyke, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (R. B. Creyke, Mate.); Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; St. Jean d'Acre 1840, silver, unnamed as issued, fitted with contemporary replacement silver bar suspension, each medal fitted with silver ribbon buckle and long pin for wearing, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Glendining's, March 1998, when mounted in glass fronted display case, the black-on-gold painted labels from which accompany the group.

Richard Boynton Creyke entered the Navy in July, 1829, as first-class volunteer on board the *Atholl*, on the west coast of Africa, from which vessel, in April 1831, he was transferred to the *Medina*, where he remained until July of the same year. He joined the *Ocean* as a midshipman in December 1831, the *Magpie* in November 1832, and the *Rolla* in November 1833. In these vessels he was employed at Sheerness, and on the North Sea and Lisbon stations. He went to the Mediterranean in April 1834, in the *Revenge*, and as a Mate became attached to the *Bellerophon* in May 1838. In the *Bellerophon*, as a Mate, he took part in the operations on the coast of Syria, and was present at the bombardment of St. Jean D'Acre.

In July 1841, he was appointed to the revenue cutter *Defence*, employed in the North Sea, and was transferred, in July 1843, to the steam vessel *Blazer*, Captain John Washington (afterwards Hydrographer) employed on surveying service in the same neighbourhood. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in September 1843. From February 1844, to October 1845, he served on the west coast of Africa in the *Penelope*, *Alert*, and *Growler*, the former being the Commodore's vessel on that station. He commanded the boats of the *Alert* in an attack on pirates at the Arguin islands, near Cape Blanco, for which he was mentioned favourably in the despatches of the Commodore.

In January 1846, he was appointed to the survey of the west coast of Scotland, under Captain C. G. Robinson, in the *Shearwater*, and in October of the same year was made an Assistant-Surveyor. In October 1847, his name was transferred to the books of the *San Josef* and subsequently to the *Impregnable* and *Fisgard*, his services throughout being continued in the survey of the west coast of Scotland.

In February 1855, Lieutenant Creyke was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Merlin*, Captain Bartholomew J. Sullivan, attached to the Baltic fleet, in which vessel he assisted in surveying the north part of Cronstadt, as well as the vicinity of Sweaborg, previous to its bombardment, at which he was present. For his services on this occasion he was so strongly recommended by the Commander-in-Chief to the favourable consideration of their lordships, that he was promoted to the rank of Commander in September of the same year, and in the following November again resumed his duties as an Assistant-Surveyor on the west coast of Scotland, under Captain E. J. Bedford, with whom, as Chief Assistant-Surveyor, he continued to serve until about the year 1861. He was promoted to be Retired Captain on 11 February 1862, in consideration of his services and the impaired state of his health. For his war services Captain Creyke has received the Syrian and Baltic medals.

x 17



Pair: Boatswain William Elson, Royal Navy

China 1842 (William Elson, Petty Officer., H.M.S. Cornwallis.) original straight bar suspension; Baltic 1854-55 (William Elson, Bosun, H.M.S. Nile.) privately impressed naming, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (2) £800-£1,000

William Elson was born in Plymouth, Devon, in 1810 or 1811. He is first recorded as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the *Britannia* in 1829. He served aboard the *Cornwallis* 72, flagship of Sir William Parker, from April 1841 to November 1842, including the operations at Woosung and the final operation of the First China War. The treaty of Nanking was signed in the main cabin of H.M.S. *Cornwallis* on 29 August 1842.

Elson served in the Baltic operations of 1854-55 as Boatswain aboard H.M.S. *Nile*. As the senior warrant officer on board he would have had charge of the sail, rigging and ship's equipment, and responsibility for calling the men to duty. He retired in September 1868, after nearly 40 years' service. Sold with copied record of service and other research.

x 18



Four: Private George Johnson, 9th Lancers, later 4th Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry

Punniar Star 1843 (Private George Johnson H.M. 9th or Queen's Royal Lancers) reverse hook adapted for ring suspension; Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846, no clasp (Geo. Johnson 9th Lancers); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (G. Johnson, 9th Lancers.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Geo. Johnson 9th Lancers) *toned good very fine* (4) £1,800-£2,200

George Johnson transferred to the 4th Bengal Cavalry on 28 February 1859.

x 19



Pair: Colour Sergeant W. Cragg, 60th Rifles

South Africa 1834-53 (Serjt. Wm. Cragg, 2nd Bn. 60th Rifles); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1537 Colour Sergeant William Craggs, 2.B. 60. Rifles. 13 April 1859) *edge bruising, contact marks, good fine and better (2)* £460-£550

William Cragg was born in Quorndon, Loughborough, Leicestershire in 1820. He attested for the 60th Rifles at Nottingham on 23 October 1840. He was promoted to Corporal in December 1845; Sergeant in July 1848; Colour Sergeant in April 1855 and attained the rank of Sergeant-Major in January 1860, when he appointed to the 7th (Rifle) Depot Battalion. With the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles he served in Jamaica, 19 years, 6 months; Canada, 3 years, and the Cape of Good Hope, 1 year, 11 months. Saw service in the Third Kaffir War 1851-53. Awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. with a gratuity and discharged with a pension after 21 years service on 14 February 1862. Latterly served as Sergeant Drill Instructor with the 1st Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers and died in 1872.

With a quantity of copied research on C.D. and paper, including discharge papers.

x 20



Pair: Chief Carpenter's Mate J. Rouse, Royal Navy

Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863-1865 (J. Rouse, Cf. Carps. Mate, H.M.S. Eclipse) the last with named lid of card box of issue, *good very fine and a rare combination (2)* £600-£800

One of only 60 New Zealand Medals bearing these reverse dates issued to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, all to H.M.S. *Eclipse*.

Jordan Rouse was born at Minster, Kent on 22 July 1827 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ocean* in April 1845. Appointed Carpenter's Crew in H.M.S. *Howe* in early 1848, he was advanced to Carpenter's Mate in April 1853 and joined H.M.S. *Monarch* in March 1854, in which ship he witnessed active service in the Baltic operations (Medal). Having then been advanced to Chief Carpenter's Mate in H.M.S. *Eclipse* in October 1862, he witnessed further active service in New Zealand.

H.M.S. *Eclipse* was a barque-rigged wooden screw sloop of 750 tons, armed with a 110-pounder Armstrong gun and two 68-pounder pivot guns, as well as two 32-pounders. Under Commander Richard Mayne, R.N., she was the first naval ship to enter the Waikato Heads. Having participated in the bombardment of Maori positions at the mouth of the Katikara River on 4 June 1863, Commander Mayne led a force of 200 Bluejackets at the capture of Merrimi in October of the same year. The following month Mayne commanded a force of 400 Bluejackets in the invasion of Waikato but he was seriously wounded in that action at Rangiriri and invalided home. Mayne was replaced by Commander Edmund Fremantle, R.N., following which *Eclipse* participated in the bombardment of enemy positions on 21 September 1865, in addition to sailing to Opotiki in the Bay of Plenty to investigate reports of the Reverend Volkner's murder.

Rouse was shore discharged in August 1870 and died in Sheppey, Kent in late 1872.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extracts, and other research.



Pair: Midshipman Martin Tracey, Royal Navy

Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Sebastopol, Azoff (Midsn. M. Tracey, R.N., H.M.S. Vesuvius.) officially impressed Royal Mint naming in the style of Naval Long Service medals circa 1910; **Turkey**, Order of the Medjidie, breast badge in silver, gold and enamels, extremely fine (2) £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Sotheby, December 1990; John Goddard Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, November 2015.

Midshipman Martin Tracey took part in the commando-style raids against the Russian supply routes bordering the Sea of Azoff in the Summer of 1855. When commanding a paddle-box boat on detached service from H.M.S. *Beagle*, he and his small crew gave covering fire whilst Seaman John Trewavas swam inshore to cut the hawsers on the pontoon bridge at Genitchi. For this act of gallantry, Trewavas was awarded the Victoria Cross, and for his own services on this and other occasions, in the Sea of Azoff, Tracey was awarded the Order of the Medjidie.

Subsequently transferring to the *Orion*, Tracey deserted his ship while she was lying at Spithead on 24 March 1856, and was seen no more. He thus never received his Crimea medal, nor was he recommended for the Turkish Crimea medal. Fifty-four years later, his younger brother, the Reverend H. F. Tracey, Vicar of Dartmouth, laid a claim for the issue of a medal in Martin Tracey's name, and this was authorised in 1910 (despatched on the authority of the Admiralty to the Reverend Tracey, 6 May 1910). There are very few surviving examples of this medal which can be attributed to an individual, of any rank, who served in the Royal Navy in the Sea of Azoff operations (vide pages 340-344, *Naval Medals 1793-1856*, by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, R.N., where Martin Tracey's medal is discussed).



Three: **Private J. Winter, Coldstream Guards**

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (3943 J. Winter, Coldm. Guards) regimentally impressed naming: **France, Second Empire**, Medaille Militaire, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with eagle suspension, *no enamel remaining*; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, unnamed, pierced for ring suspension as issued, *edge bruising and polished, therefore good fine (3)*

£1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Clive Nowell Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2009.

John Winter was born in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, and enlisted into the Coldstream Guards in April 1852, aged 18, a caner by trade. He served 2 years 4 months 'with the Army in the East' and 'was present at the actions of Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann & the Siege of Sebastopol'.

Todd was discharged on 16 April 1862, having completed 10 years, his discharge papers confirming all medals and clasps and noting that he had both been wounded and distinguished himself.

Sold with copied medal roll confirmation and discharge papers.



Four: **Serjeant T. Williams, 44th Regiment**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Thos. Williams, 44th Regt.) contemporary engraved naming; China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (Serjt. Thos. Williams, 44th Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1964 Serjt. Thos. Williams, 44th Foot); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, fitted with a Crimea style suspension, *suspension repaired, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and better* (4) *£800-£1,000*

Thomas Williams was born in London. A Plumber by occupation, he attested for the 44th Regiment on 7 February 1843, aged 18 years, 11 months. Promoted to Corporal in October 1854 and Sergeant in February 1859, he was awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. with a gratuity of £5 in October 1861. Served nearly 6 years in the Mediterranean; 2 years, 3 months in Turkey and Crimea; 1 year, 8 months in China and 6 years, 5 months in the East Indies. On 13 August 1866 he was discharged at his own request to a pension after 21 years service.

Sold with copied service papers.



Three: Captain G. H. Kennedy, 3rd Bombay Native Infantry

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (Ensn. G. H. Kennedy, 3rd Regt. Bombay N.I.); China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Lieut. Kennedy 3rd Regt. Bombay N.I.) note lack of initials; Abyssinia 1867 (Capt. G. H. Kennedy 3rd Regt. Bombay N.I.) *light contact marks and scratching to reverse of the last, otherwise very fine or better (3)* £1,800-£2,200

Gerald Hume Kennedy was born in London in 1837, educated at Burry Grammar School, Suffolk, and Addiscombe House and entered the employment of The Oriental Bank Corporation, London, as a Clerk before applying for a Cadetship in the H.E.I.C. Army in 1854. He was appointed Ensign on 20 February 1855, attached to 13th Infantry from 27 March to 17 May 1855, and appointed to the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry on 2 June 1855. He served in Persia at the bombardment and capture of Mohomra and pursuit of the Persian Army (Medal with Clasp). He joined the detachment which marched from Sholapoor to Lunderpoor (40 miles) in 17 hours, the detachment thanked by command of Her Majesty the Queen.

Captain Kennedy commanded the Bhuma Kushna frontier in October and November 1858 and was almost continually employed from 5 August 1858 to 24 September 1859 in command of detachment on field service. He was commended by His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Zeal and Energy. In addition to command of a detachment, he acted as Post Master and Superintendent of Bazars of the Field Force under Sir H. Rose, G.C.B. in the Nizam's dominions in March and February 1859.

Kennedy served with the Horse Transport Service in the China Expeditionary Force under Lt. General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., and was present at the landings at Peh-Tang; the battle of Sin Ho; the bombardment and capture of the entrenched village of Tankow; the assault and capture of the Taku Forts; and he accompanied the advance of the Army on Tien Tsin and Pekin, including the battles of Chang Kia Wan and Tungchow, and occupation of Pekin (Medal with two Clasps).

He was made Lieutenant on 23 January 1860, and Captain on 20 February 1867. He served in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868 as Adjutant, 3rd Bombay Native Infantry (Medal). Captain Kennedy died at Ahmadabad, Gujerat, on 10 June 1872.

Sold with copied research including two copied portrait photographs of the recipient.

x 25



Pair: Private J. Hicks, 60th Rifles

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (J. Hicks, 1st Bn. 60th Rifles); China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Peking 1860 (John Hicks, 2nd Bn. 60th RI. Rifles) officially impressed naming, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and scarce (2)

£800-£1,000

John Hicks was born in Woolton, Lancashire c.1837. He attested for the 60th Royal Rifles on 31 October 1854. Joining the 1st Battalion, he was amongst a draft posted to India in July 1855. Served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny and took part in the recapture of Delhi, and in the action at Bunkagong, 8 October 1858. In January 1860 he was one of 52 volunteers who transferred to the 2nd Battalion and went on to serve in China in 1860. He was discharged on 30 November 1864, his term of limited service having expired.

Sold with a file of copied research. One of only ten with this clasp combination to the regiment.

x 26



Pair: Private Henry Franklin, 70th Foot

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (2454 Henry Franklin, 70th Regt.); New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1865 (2454 Henry Franklin, 70th Regt.) contact marks and wear, otherwise nearly very fine (2)

£600-£800

Henry Franklin was born at Waterford, County Waterford, and enlisted into the 70th Regiment at Templemore, County Tipperary, on 12 February 1847, aged 14 years. When discharged at Aldershot on 16 April 1872, he was 'in possession of three good conduct badges and Medals for the Indian Mutiny and New Zealand Wars.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.



The unique campaign pair awarded to Lieutenant J. Roper, West India Regiment, late Midshipman, H.M.S. Zenobia, Indian Navy, who served with the Naval Brigade ashore during the China War 1857-60, and subsequently died at sea in March 1874, returning from service in the Ashantee campaign 1873-74

China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Pekin 1860 (Midn. John Roper. H.M.S. Zenobia. I. N.) officially impressed naming; Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (Lieut. J. Roper. 1st. W.I. Regt. 1873-4) *minor edge bruising, otherwise very fine (2)* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Douglas-Morris Collection, DNW, February 1997 (China 1857-60 Medal only).

John Roper was born at Sedbury Hall, Gilling, near Richmond, Yorkshire, in January 1844. He was the second son of R. S. D. R. Roper, a banker and later J.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire. John Roper was educated at Richmond Grammar School and the Royal Naval Academy, Gosport. He was passed by the Committee of the India Officer as a Cadet for the Indian Navy in April 1859. Roper embarked for Bombay, and, aged 15 years and 5 months, was appointed Midshipman in June 1859. His service includes with the steam frigate *Zenobia*, December 1859 - March 1861, during which time he landed in China as part of the *Zenobia's* Naval Brigade, and was present at the actions of Chang-kai-Wan and Pa-li-Chian, and as part of the small Naval Brigade that entered Pekin on 13 October 1860. He returned to England, where he was retired in November 1862, with a pension of £60 per annum. The latter was due to the impending disbandment of the Indian Navy in April 1863.

Roper was aged 19 and without a profession, this however did not last for long. Between 1864-66 he was employed on ships transporting Government emigrants from the UK to Australia and New Zealand. He resumed his military career by purchasing a commission as Ensign in the 3rd Battalion West India Regiment. Roper embarked for Jamaica in 1869, but before he arrived the 3/West India Regiment were disbanded and he was transferred to the 1st Battalion. He advanced to Lieutenant in October 1871, and sailed with the Battalion to be engaged in the Ashantee campaign 1873-74. He was invalided, and died at sea on passage to England 26/27 March 1874. He is commemorated on the Roper Family memorial window at St. Agatha's Church, Gilling West, Richmond.

China Medals to the Navy were issued unnamed, the only exception being those medals awarded to the Indian Navy, late of the H.E.I.C. service. As the *Zenobia* was the only Indian Navy ship to receive this clasp, it provides the only named medals with clasp Pekin 1860 awarded to the Navy as a whole. The Indian Navy was abolished in 1863.

Sold with comprehensive file of research.

x 28



Three: **Captain and Quarter-Master Henry Clowes, 2/7th Foot**

Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (911. C/Sgt H. Clowes. 2/7 R. Fus:) officially engraved naming; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Qr. Mr. H. Clowes. 2/7th Foot.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (911. Qr. Mr. Serjt. H. Clowes, 2-7th Foot) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine and better* (3) £800-£1,000

Henry Clowes served 20 years 178 days in the ranks of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, becoming Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 2nd Battalion. He was commissioned as Quartermaster with Honorary rank of Lieutenant on 12 June 1878, and granted the Honorary rank of Captain on 12 June 1888. He retired on 16 December 1894.

Sold with copied research.

x 29



Pair: **Sergeant J. Vinson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Rifle Brigade**

Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (1053 Corl. J. H. Vinson, Rifle Bde.) impressed naming; Army L.S. & G. C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (420 Cr. Serjt. J. Vinson, K. Rl. Rif. C.) *good very fine* (2) £500-£700

James H. Vinson was born in St. Anne's, Lewes, Sussex. A Labourer by occupation, he attested for the Rifle Brigade on 6 June 1865, aged 19 years. With them he served in Canada, September 1869-September 1870. In April 1876 he transferred to the K.R.R.C. and in April the following year was transferred to the Militia. He continued to serve to 1886. and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

x 30



Three: **Private W. Jerome, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (2125. Pte. W. Jerome. 3/60th Foot.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (2125. Pte. H. (sic) Jerome. 3/K.R. Rif. C.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks overall, otherwise very fine* (3) £800-£1,000

William Jerome was born in Reading, Berkshire, and attested for the 60th Foot at Aldershot in November 1877. He served with the 3rd Battalion in South Africa, February 1879 - February 1882, including during the First Boer War. Jerome served with the Battalion in Egypt, July 1882 - December 1883, and was discharged, 7 November 1889, having served 6 years and 80 days with the Colours.

Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

x 31



Three: **Private J. Regan, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar (1188 Pte. J. Regan, 2/60th Foot); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (1188 Private Jas. Regan, 2/60 Foot); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1188 Pte. J. Regan, K.R. Rif. C.) *some contact marks, otherwise very fine and better* (3) £700-£900

James Regan was born in Bandon, Co. Cork. A Brick Maker by occupation, he enlisted into the 60th Rifles at Southampton on 16 January 1865, aged 19 years, 6 months. With the unit he served in India, September 1867-December 1878; Afghanistan, December 1878-October 1880; Marri Country, October-November 1880; India, November 1880-January 1881; South Africa, January 1881-January 1882. Saw active service in the Second Afghan War 1878-80; in Marri Country, 1880, and in the First Boer War, 1881. Awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. with gratuity in July 1883. Rifleman Regan claimed his discharge at Shorncliffe on 17 May 1887, and died in 1900.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.



Pair: Commissary L. Walters, Supply & Transport Corps, late 75th Regiment, Dorsetshire Regiment and Wiltshire Regiment

India General Service 1854-95, 5 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89, Hazara 1888, Samana 1891, Hazara 1891 (Staff Sergt. L. Walters, Transport Deptt.); China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (Conductor L. Walters, S. & T. Corps) mounted as worn, generally very fine and rare (2) £900-£1,200

Lewis Walters, who was born in the East Indies, originally enlisted in the 75th (Stirlingshire) Regiment at Weymouth, Dorsetshire in January 1876, where a detachment of the regiment was then serving. Embarked for the East Indies in October 1878, he gained rapid advancement and was appointed a Colour-Sergeant in the Dorsetshire Regiment in April 1881, his service record further noting his brief transferral to the Wiltshires in late 1885.

It was about this time he was taken on the strength of the Supply and Transport Corps, in which capacity he witnessed active service in the Burma operations of 1885-88 (Medal with 2 clasps). He was next employed in the Hazara operations of 1888 (clasp), in which he won a mention in despatches (G.G.O. 978 of 1888, refers) and promotion to Sub. Conductor; likewise in the Hazara and Samana operations of 1891 (2 clasps), the latter campaign leading to another "mention" (G.G.O. 632 of 1891, refers) and his advancement to Conductor. Finally, in the summer of 1900, he was present at the relief of Pekin (Medal with clasp), which services were recognised by his promotion to Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Walters, who passed his examinations in elementary Hindustani and Burmese in the late 1890s, was placed on the Retired List as a Commissary in November 1910.

Sold with copied service record and relevant G.G.Os.

x 33



Three: Able Seaman J. Thomason, Royal Navy, later Metropolitan Police

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (J. Thomason, A.B., H.M.S. Raleigh); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. J. Thomason, Thames Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. J. Thomason) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £400-£500

Joseph Samuel Thomason was born in Towcester, Northamptonshire on 13 November 1873 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in December 1889. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Raleigh* from October 1891 until February 1895, in which period he was advanced to Able Seaman and came ashore with the Naval Brigade in the Gambia operations of 1894. Having purchased his discharge ashore, Thomason joined the Metropolitan Police in December 1899, and served with the Thames Division river police. He finally retired to pension in December 1924.

Sold with copied research.

x 34



Five: Band-Sergeant W. Reynolds, King's Royal Rifle Corps

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (4001 Lce. Corpl. W. Reynolds 1st Bn. K.R. Rifle Corps.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (4001 Band-Serjt: W. F. Reynolds. K.R.R.C.) clasps mounted in this order with unofficial rivets between 4th and 5th clasps; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4001 Band-Serjt: W. F. Reynolds. K.R.R.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E. VII.R. (4001 Band-Sjt: W. Reynolds. K.R.R.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 3rd issue (4001 Sjt. W. Reynolds. K.R.R.C.) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine or better* (5) £600-£800

x 35



Four: Private M. Daley, West Yorkshire Regiment

Ashanti Star 1896 (3293 Pte. M. Daley 2 W. Yorks R.) reverse inscribed in the usual Regimental style; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (3293 Pte. M. Daley. W. York: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3293 Pte. M. Daly [sic]. W. York: Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3293 Pte. M. Daly [sic]. W. Yorks: R.) engraved naming, *contact marks, very fine* (5)
 £600-£800

M. Daley attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment and was slightly wounded at Uitspanfontein on 5 February 1902.

x 36



Three: Major T. A. Pamplin-Green, West African Frontier Force, late Lagos Hausa Force and Essex Regiment (Militia), who was twice wounded whilst on campaign in West Africa

Ashanti Star 1896, unnamed as issued; East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (Capt. & Inspr. T. P. Green, Lagos Hausa Force); Ashanti 1900, no clasp, high relief bust (Captain T. A. Pamplin Green. A.F.F.) impressed naming, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (3)
 £2,000-£2,400

Thomas Alfred Pamplin-Green entered the Army as 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Essex Regiment (Militia) on 2 April 1887; Lieutenant, 10 November 1888; Captain, 23 May 1892; Hon. Captain in the Army, 21 October 1900; Hon. Major, 12 May 1906.

Pamplin-Green was an Assistant Inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary, from September 1895 to May 1902, and Cantonment Magistrate, Gold Coast, from May 1902 until 1910. He served in the Ashanti Expedition 1895-96, in the operations against King Premphah, from December 1895 to January 1896 (Star); in West Africa 1897-98, in the operations in the Lagos Hinterland and in Birgu, from September 1897 to June 1898 (Medal and clasp); in West Africa, Northern Territories, Gold Coast, 1899, in the operations against the Fra Fras in the White Volta District. During these operations he was severely wounded by a poisoned arrow, which would have been fatal had not the Colonial Surgeon, Doctor Garland, removed the arrow, and at the risk of his own life, sucked the poison from the wound (Mentioned in despatches *London Gazette* 24 April 1903); again in West Africa in 1900, in the operations in Ashanti, during which he was slightly wounded (Medal).

x 37



Five: Sergeant J. Harper, Kimberley Volunteer Regiment

Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Pte. J. Harper. Kimby. Rifs.); British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Troopr. J. Harper. M.R.F.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (52 Sjt. J. Harper. Kimberley Vol. Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (52 Cpl. J. Harper. Kimb: Vol. Regt.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', mounted for display, good very fine (5) £1,200-£1,600

x 38



Three: Sergeant J. B. Richards, Queenstown Rifle Volunteers

Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Pte. J. B. Richards, Queenstn. R. Vol.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (79 Serjt. J. B. Richards, Queensland (sic) R.V.); Coronation 1902, bronze, one or two minor surface scratches to the first, otherwise generally good very fine (3) £500-£700

One of seven members of the Queenstown Rifle Volunteers who attended the 1902 Coronation as part of the Cape Colony Contingent.
Sold with medal roll verification for all three medals.

x 39



Four: **Private C. Gibbs, Rifle Brigade**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (1539 Pte. C. Gibbs. 2/R: Bde.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (1539 Pte. C. Gibbs, Rifle Brigade) initial officially corrected; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1539 Pte. C. Gibbs. Rifle Brigade.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (1539, C Gibbs, Rifle Brigade.) regimentally engraved naming, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) £500-£700

x 40



Pair: **Private Chidomfe, 1st King's African Rifles**

Central Africa 1891-98, ring suspension (13 Pte. Chidomfe. B.C.A. Rifles.) officially impressed naming, *suspension claw tightened*; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, B.C.A. 1899-1900 (13 Pte. Chidamee [sic] 1st K.A. Rifles), *worn and polished, good fine or better* (2) £800-£1,000

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

x 41



Three: Jemadar Gulab Khan, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, late 27th Bombay Light Infantry

East and Central Africa 1897-99, 2 clasps, Lubwa's, Uganda 1897-98 (1126 Lc. Nk. Ghulab Khan, 27/Bo. L. Inf.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (Jemdr. Gulab Khan, 127/Baluch L.I.); Delhi Durbar 1911, unnamed as issued, *first good fine, otherwise very fine* (3) £600-£800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2014 (when sold without the Delhi Durbar Medal).

Sold with copied medal roll entry for the Delhi Durbar.

x 42



Six: Private S. Sutcliffe, King's Royal Rifle Corps, later Royal Navy Yacht Patrol, Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (768 Pte. S. Sutcliffe, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (768 Pte. S. Sutcliffe, K.R.R.C.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (768 Pte. S. Sutcliffe, K.R.R.C.); British War and Victory Medals (S. Sutcliffe. Asst. Ck. M.F.A.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Sam Sutcliffe) last in case of issue; together with two National Rifle Association Rifle Clubs bronze medals, both unnamed, one in *Elkington, London*, case, *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine or better* (8) £600-£800

Sam Sutcliffe was born in Stainland, near Halifax, Yorkshire, in July 1878. He attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 12 February 1898, and was posted to the 4th Battalion. Transferring to the 2nd Battalion in October 1899, he served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and saw further service in Somaliland 1902-04, including the action at Jidballi, 10 January 1904. Transferring to the Reserve in 1906, he re-engaged for a further four years in 1910, and was finally discharged on 11 February 1914, after 16 years' service.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Sutcliffe served with the Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary as an Assistant Cook in the hired yacht H.M.S. *Eileen*, as part of the Royal Navy Yacht Patrol, from 16 June 1916 until the cessation of hostilities. In civilian life he was a postman in Winchester and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement. He died in 1955.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient in Royal Naval Reserve uniform.

x 43



Pair: Orderly J. H. Hargreaves, St. John Ambulance Brigade

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (797 Ordly: J. H. Hargreaves, St. John Amb: Bde.); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (... Pte. J. H. Hargreaves Foulridge Div:) *edge bruising and contact marks, worn in parts, therefore fair (2)* £400-£500

J. H. Hargreaves served as an Orderly at No. 8 General Hospital.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

x 44



A scarce Defence of Ookiep pair awarded to Private R. Harvey, Namaqualand Town Guard

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (248 Pte. R. Harvey. Namqlnd: T.G.); Cape Copper Company Medal for the Defence of Ookiep, bronze issue (R. Harvey) *initial corrected on last, otherwise good very fine (2)* £2,800-£3,400

x 45



Pair: Lance Nick Malla Singh, 27th Mountain Battery

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (561 Gunr. Malla Singh Gujrat Mtn. By.); Tibet 1903-04, no clasp (561 Lce. Naick Malla Singh 27th Mtn. By.) *contact marks, about very fine (2)* £360-£440

x 46



Three: Sepoy Imam Din, 52nd Sikhs and Frontier Force Rifles

Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (1886 Sepoy Imam Din. 52nd. Sikhs); India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, Burma 1930-32, Mohmand 1933, *unofficial rivets between clasps* (21 Swpr. Imam Din, 2-12 F.F.R.); India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (8 W-Carr. Imam Din, 3-12 F.F.R.) *contact marks and edge bruising, the suspension rivet filed down on the AGS, nearly very fine and better, and an unusual combination but possibly not all to the same recipient (3)* £360-£440

x 47



Five: **Sergeant B. J. Liebenberg, Royston's Horse, later Botha's Natal Horse**

Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Tpr: B. Liebenberg, Royston's Horse.); 1914-15 Star (Far. Sjt. B. J. Liebenberg Bothas Ntl. Hse.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Sjt. B. J. Liebenberg Bothas Ntl. Hse.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Southern Rhodesia (3222 Sgt. B. J. Liebenberg.) *light contact marks, traces of lacquer, good very fine (5)* £500-£700

x 48



Five: **Corporal J. F. Watt, Seaforth Highlanders, who was taken Prisoner of War**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (2274 Lce. Cpl. J. Watt. 1st. Bn. Sea. Highrs.); 1914 Star, with clasp (8274 Cpl. J. Watt. 2/Sea: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (8274 Cpl. J. F. Watt. Seaforth.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (8274 Cpl. J. F. Watt. Sea: Highrs.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (5)* £240-£280

John F. Watt attested for the Seaforth Highlanders and served with the 1st Battalion on the North West Frontier of India, and then with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914, and was taken Prisoner of War.



Six: **Major D. W. R. Anderson, 1st (City of London) Battalion London Regiment, late 2/7th Battalion London Regiment**

1914-15 Star (2-Lieut. D. W. R. Anderson. 1/Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. D. W. R. Anderson); Jubilee 1935, unnamed; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, 1914-1916, bronze, with bronze star on ribbon, good very fine (6) £180-£220

David William Rennie Anderson was born in Islington on 2 January 1895, and was educated at the Higher Grade School, Wood Green. He was a Shipping Clerk by occupation. On 11 May 1915 he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st City of London Battalion London Regiment from Lance-Corporal in the 2nd/7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment. To France, 2 November 1915. Briefly in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers from 5 April 1917. Assistant Commandant and Adjutant of a Concentration Camp from 5 April 1919, relinquished the temporary rank of Major on ceasing to be employed as Commandant of a Concentration Camp on 26 January 1920. Address on m.i.c. 'Berea, 97 Muswell Avenue, Muswell Hill, N10'. Moved to Nova Scotia, Canada appearing on the 1935 Silver Jubilee Medal roll as 'Anderson, Major David, Springhill, NS'. He travelled to and from the U.K. and Canada up to the mid 1950's, address given in the U.K. as '234B Station Road, Edgware, Middlesex'.

Sold with some copied research; neither Croix de Guerre confirmed.

x 50



An interesting Great War group of five awarded to Captain M. W. Hilton-Simpson, the noted African traveller and ethnologist who served with the Royal Army Service Corps during the war

1914-15 Star (Lieut. M. W. Hilton-Simpson. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. M. W. Hilton-Simpson.); **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Royal Order of the Lion, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine* (5) £600-£800

Melville William Hilton-Simpson was born in 1881, oldest child of Rev. William Hilton and Emma Ellen Soames; surname of Simpson added in 1888. He was educated at Wellington College and Exeter College, Oxford, B.Sc. Travelled the Barbary States and Sahara, 1903-06; accompanied Mr Emile Torday on an ethnological expedition to the Kasai Basin, Belgian Congo, to collect for the Department of Ethnography, British Museum, and first traversed the country of the Bakongo and Bashilele, 1907-09; from 1912, excluding the period of the war, has, with his wife, been engaged in a detailed ethnological study of Berber hill tribes in Southern Algeria, among whom they have spent seven winters to date. Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, 1927; Chevalier of the Royal Order of the Lion, 1930; Corresponding Member of the Royal Belgian Geographical Society, F. R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.R.A.I.; Rivers Medallist, 1932; member of the Geographical Societies of Paris, America, and Algiers, and of other scientific bodies; served in European War on Western Front; retired with rank of Captain. *Publications*: Algiers and Beyond; Land and People of the Kasai; Among the Hill-Folk of Algeria; Arab Medicine and Surgery; numerous papers for the journals of various societies, mainly on geographical and ethnological subjects. He died on 17 March 1938.

Sold with a first edition (1911) of *Land and Peoples of the Kasai*, inscribed by the author 'To E. L. Gowlland in memory of auld lang syne, Nov. 9th 1911'.

x 51

Four: Warrant Officer Class II C. H. Youngjohns, Worcestershire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (9 S. Sjt. C. H. Youngjohns. Worc. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (9 W.O. Cl. II C. H. Youngjohns. Worc. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (9 Sjt: C. H. Youngjohns. 7/Worc: Regt.) *minor edge bruising to last, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (4) £400-£500

Charles Henry Youngjohns was born in Kidderminster, Worcestershire, in 1883 and served pre-War with the 7th (Territorial) Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, being awarded the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal on 1 April 1912. Appointed Acting Company Sergeant Major on 21 June 1915, he served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front.

Sold with copied research.

x 52

Four: Corporal E. H. Cook, East Surrey Regiment, Machine Gun Corps and Tank Corps

British War and Victory Medals (113721 Cpl. E. H. Cook. M.G.C.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1209 Pte. E. H. Cook. E. Surr. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200113 Pte. -L.Cpl.- E. H. Cook. 5-E. Surr. R.) *edge bruising, polished and worn, nearly very fine* (4) £200-£240

x 53



Three: **Sergeant D. May, Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, attached Nigeria Regiment, West Africa Frontier Force**
 British War and Victory Medals (135060 Sjt. D. May. Montgom. Yeo.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1918
 (135060 Sjt. D. May. Montgom. Yeo.) light contact marks to BWM, otherwise nearly extremely fine, the AGS unique to unit (3)
 £700-£900

Daniel May attested for the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, and served with them during the Great War, and also on attachment to the Nigeria Regiment, with whom he took part in the Egba Expedition, June to July 1918.

x 54



Three: **Private G. T. Moss, Army Service Corps**
 British War and Victory Medals (M2-174857 Pte. G. T. Moss. A.S.C.); Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 1 clasp, Darfur 1916 (M2-174857
 Pte. G. T. Moss. A.S.C.) officially impressed naming, nearly extremely fine (3)
 £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2009.

x 55



Three: **Interpreter Jameson Somba, King's African Rifles**

British War and Victory Medals (593 Inter Jameson 2/K A R); King's African Rifles L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (10408 Clerk Jameson Somba. 2- K.A. Rif) edge bruising, generally good fine or better (3) £280-£340

Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

x 56



Three: **Leading Stoker Mechanic G. Cruickshank, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (C/SKX 792394 G. Cruickshank. Sto. Mech. R.N.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (C/SKX. 792394 G. Cruickshank A/L.S.M. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, last in named card box of issue, very fine (3) £800-£1,000

x 57

Pair: **Rifleman R. A. G. Baggs, Rifle Brigade**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (23128843 Rfn. R. A. G. Baggs. R.B.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (23128843 Rfn. R.A.G. Baggs. R.B.) second with corrections to service number and unit, good very fine (2) £120-£160

x 58



Five: Marine D. A. J. Hoggett, Royal Marines, later Metropolitan Police Armed Response Team

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (R.M. 18780 D. A. J. Hoggett. Mne. R.M.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (RM. 18780. D. A. J. Hoggett. Mne. R.M.); Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (Const Dennis A J Hoggett); Cadet Forces Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award Bar (Sgt (SCC) D A J Hoggett); **Malaysia, Federation**, Pingat Jasa Malaysia Medal, mounted for display, the last with miniature award and ribbon bar, in case of issue, *light contact marks, very fine* (5) **£400-£500**

Dennis Alfred Jack Hoggett was born in Twickenham on 30 April 1943 and joined the Royal Marines on 24 June 1959. Having completed his training he was drafted to 40 Commando, and having been promoted Corporal became a Motor Troop Section Commander. He retired on 29 April 1970, after nine years' man's service, but was subsequently involved with the Cadet Force at Steadfast (Kingston-on-Thames) as a Cadet Instructor.

Joining the Metropolitan Police on 22 June 1970, Hoggett served with the Armed Response Team. Over the next two decades he was involved with the Iranian Embassy Siege, the Brixton Riots, various Royal Weddings and State Visits, and numerous terrorist incidents. He retired in 1998.

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

x 59



Pair: Marine D. Wade, 40 Commando Signals Section, Royal Marines

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (R.M. 20292 D. Wade. Mne. R.M.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (RM. 20292 D. Wade. Mne. R.M.) *edge bruising, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (2) **£300-£400**

Don Wade enlisted into the Royal Marines in 1960, and served with 40 Commando Signals Section in Brunei in 1962, and in Borneo in 1966. He was discharged in 1968.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.



Three: Corporal A. W. Larsen, 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment

Vietnam 1964-73 (1410781 A. W. Larsen); South Vietnam Medal 1964, 1 clasp, 1960- (1419781 A. W. Larsen); South Vietnam Cross of Gallantry, bronze, with silver star emblem; mounted court-style as worn; together with the recipient's United States Army Meritorious Unit Commendation and Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm Unit Citation riband bar; and related miniature awards (the last without silver star emblem), *generally very fine and better* (3) £300-£400

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Silver Star: There is no record of entitlement for this award. There is a letter (translation of which is by a graduate of the RAAF School of Languages at Point Cook) from the Republic of Viet Nam Veteran's League of Queensland stating 'that Mr Alan Larsen has a medal of the Armed Forces of The Republic of Vietnam, namely a Cross of Gallantry with Silver Star, which is awarded for meritorious combat service by a divisional Commander. This letter is given by way of explanation of the medal in his possession.' The letter in no way confirms any entitlement to the award.

United States Army Meritorious Unit Commendation: By the direction of the Secretary of the Army, the Meritorious Unit Commendation is awarded to the 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment Group for exceptionally meritorious achievement in the performance of outstanding service.

The 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment, distinguished itself in the conduct of military operations in the Republic of Vietnam from 5 May 1965 to 16 May 1966 while attached to the 173rd Airborne Brigade (Separate) of the United States Army. As the first ground combat unit in-country, the 173rd Airborne Brigade and its assigned and attached units conducted extensive combat manoeuvres in the Bien Hoa area and in the Viet Cong strongholds of War Zone D and the Iron Triangle during the period 5 May 1965 to 4 May 1967. In every confrontation with the stubborn insurgents, the 173rd Airborne Brigade displayed marked aggressiveness which enabled them to neutralize enemy strongholds and capture thousands of logistical items. In addition to remarkable skill and tenacity in combat, the sky soldiers of the brigade carried on an extensive civic action program characterised by sincere compassion for the suppressed local populace. During each of the brigade's combat operations, the sky soldiers immeasurably aided the allied counterinsurgency effort by winning the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese people. The remarkable proficiency and devotion to duty displayed by the members of the 173rd Airborne Brigade are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect distinct credit upon themselves, the Armed Forces of the United States, and the Armed Forces of Australian and New Zealand.

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm Unit Citation: The above medal recipient, Mr Alan Larsen, a former serving member of 1RAR who served in Vietnam lodged an application in 2011 with the Defence Honours and Awards Appeals Tribunal (the Tribunal) putting in a claim to have the Citation awarded to 1RAR and its attached units, for service in Vietnam between 5 May 1965 and 31 May 1966. The Tribunal ruled that in awarding the Citation to the 173rd Airborne Brigade and its attached and assigned units, there was intent for the Citation to be awarded to 1RAR and thus it subsequently recommended to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Defence that the award be accepted. The guidelines established in 1997 governing the acceptance and wearing of foreign awards allows the Governor-General to grant permission for the formal acceptance and wearing of foreign awards by Australians in extraordinary or unusual circumstances and since the Government of the Republic of Vietnam no longer exists, the Parliamentary Secretary considered these circumstances fell within these guidelines. Accordingly he wrote to the Governor-General recommending that he exercise his authority to accept the Citation which he did on 17 April 2015.

Alan William Larsen was born at Mount Morgan, Queensland, on 3 February 1944 and enlisted into the Australian Army at Brisbane on 28 November 1962. He served in Vietnam with the 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment from 27 May 1965 to 11 June 1966, and again from 27 March to 9 September 1968. He was discharged on 27 November 1968.

Sold with an Infantry Combat badge; General Service cloth badge for Australians in S-E Asia; Marksman's embroidered badge; two Royal Australian Infantry Corps buttons in anodised gilt by Stokes & Sons, Melbourne; a duplicate South Vietnam Cross of Gallantry; a photographic image from the Vietnam War showing the recipient; and copied research.

x61 Pair: **D. MacKenzie, British Assistant Election Supervisor**

Rhodesia 1980, unnamed as issued; Zimbabwe Independence Medal, officially numbered '12550', *minor edge bruise to latter, good very fine (2)* *£300-£400*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2019 (when sold with the recipient's British Assistant Election Supervisor card and named Buckingham Palace letter granting the recipient Restricted Permission to wear the Zimbabwe Independence Medal).

Duncan MacKenzie, a policeman from Great Britain, served as a British Assistant Election Supervisor in Rhodesia for the duration of the 1980 Rhodesia General Election, 27-29 February 1980.

x62



Pair: **Marine M. S. Cavanagh, Royal Marines, who served with 45 Commando during the Falklands War**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (MNE M S Cavanagh P041681H RM); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (MNE 1 M S Cavanagh P041681H RM) mounted as worn, *good very fine (2)* *£800-£1,000*

x63



Five: **Sergeant M. K. Wrighton, Intelligence Corps, late Royal Artillery, who served with 14 Intelligence Company (14 Int), Joint Communications Unit in Northern Ireland - famously known as 'The Det'**

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24832419 Gnr M K Wrightson RA); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24832419 Gnr M K Wrightson RA); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Iraq Reconstruction Service Medal 2003 (Merlin Wrightson) last in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *the first four cleaned and with traces of adhesive to reverse, otherwise good very fine (5)* *£500-£700*

Merlin K. Wrightson joined the British Army at York on 3 January 1989, and served with 14 Intelligence Company (14 Int), Joint Communications Unit Northern Ireland on a tour in 1996, when his roles were 'Int collation & analysis supporting Special Duties.'

Notably, the Tour Report suggested not to return to Northern Ireland for at least 18 months, no doubt on account of the work he was employed upon whilst on that posting. Typed notes with the Lot state his role involved hunting down a famed IRA sniper. Having also served on Operation Tango in the Balkans, Wrightson joined 14 Signal Regiment, Intelligence Corps. This specialist unit is the Parachute electronic warfare Squadron, made up from Intelligence operators and Parachute Regiment Signallers who are employed worldwide in all aspects of British interests. He left the Army in December 2000 and thereafter took up private security work in Iraq.

Sold with two security ID cards; copied Tour Report and copied Certificate of Service.

x 64



Three: Lance-Corporal M. G. Knight, Adjutant General's Corps (Staff and Personnel Support), late Royal Artillery

Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (24842195 Gnr M G Knight RA); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24842915 LCpl M G Knight AGC (SPS)); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, mounted court-style as worn, nearly extremely fine (3) £200-£240

x 65



Pair: Private I. R. Tunidau, Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment

Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25113011 Pte I R Tunidau PVRR); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (25113011 Pte I R Tunidau PVRR) both in their named boxes of issue, extremely fine (2) £240-£280



Four: Reserve Constable J. A. Ryan, Royal Ulster Constabulary, late Ulster Defence Regiment and Royal Irish Fusiliers

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23721802 Pte. J. A. Ryan UDR) with named card box of issue; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994, E.I.I.R. (23721802 LCpl J A Ryan UDR); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 'Royal Ulster Constabulary Reserve' reverse (R/Const J A Ryan) with *Royal Mint* case of issue; Royal Ulster Constabulary Service Medal, E.I.I.R. (R/Const J A Ryan) on 2nd type ribbon, with *Royal Mint* case of issue, mounted court-style as worn, nearly extremely fine (4) £600-£800



James Alexander Ryan undertook Northern Ireland home service initially with the 5th Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers from 15 October 1959 to 14 October 1965, and later with the Ulster Defence Regiment from 20 November 1971 to 10 January 1973, and again with the 2nd Battalion 17 December 1974 to 16 December 1978, all in County Armagh. Ryan also served in Armagh with the Royal Ulster Constabulary in the late 1970's and early 1980's as a part time Reserve Constable.

Sold with a quantity of original ephemera including the recipient's fully completed and signed Regular Army Certificate of Service Red Book for the period 17 December 1974 to 16 December 1978; original Army Form B108D Territorial Army Certificate of Service for the period 15 October 1959 to 14 October 1965; original Army Form B108D Ulster Defence Regiment Certificate of Service for the period 20 November 1971 to 10 January 1973; an original signed and named R.U.C. Standard of Efficiency certificate, dated 1 January 1980; three group photographs; a blank R.U.C. pocket notebook; O.C.A. lapel badge; eight various R.U.C. uniform/cap badges; and three Association medals (Royal Irish Rangers, Royal Irish Fusiliers; and Territorial Army), the first two named on reverse 'L/Cpl J A Ryan 23721802 5th Batt R.I.F.', and all swing mounted for wear.

x 67



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Java, St. Sebastian (**James Russell.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine*

£1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Gray Collection, Spink, March 1995.

James Russell is confirmed on the rolls as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Minden* during the assistance given by the Royal Navy in the capture of the island of Java from July until the surrender on 18 September 1811; and as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Beagle* during the assistance given by the Royal Navy in the capture of St. Sebastian on 8 September 1813, when ship's boats were employed in the inner blockade.

x 68



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Guadeloupe (**L. Griese, 2nd Bn. 60th Foot**) *small edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine and extremely rare to unit*

£2,400-£2,800

Provenance: R. W. Gould Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2012.

Only 2 officers and 8 other ranks of the 2nd 60th Foot received the M.G.S. Medal.

Ludwig Griese (also recorded as Gross or Grosse) was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, in about 1780 and was 27 years old when he was enlisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Ludwig Mosheim for seven years service in the 60th Regiment of Foot, on 28 November 1807. He had served a total of 9 years and 20 days with the colours at the time of his discharge on 17 December 1816, including over 6 years in the West Indies. Griese returned home to Germany, eventually settling in Minden, and, from February 1817, started to receive a pension as an Out-Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x 69



Military General Service 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria (**G. Sutherland, 95th Foot.**) '95th' double-impressed, some marks to Queen's cheek and light edge bruising, otherwise very fine £2,800-£3,400

George Sutherland was born at Dunnet, Thurso, Scotland, and joined the 95th Foot from the Perthshire Militia on 25 January 1808. His entry in the Chelsea registers shows that he was discharged in 1814 and that he was wounded at Badajoz. He was admitted to an out-pension at Thurso on 11 November 1851, and died at Thurso on 21 September 1862.

Sold with copied research

x 70



Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, silver-gilt, 48mm., Soho Mint, within a gilt-metal rim with loop for suspension and additional gold swivel-ring straight bar suspension as for C.B., very fine £1,400-£1,800

x 71



Waterloo 1815 (**Charles Wright, 10th Royal Reg. Hussars.**) fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension, *nearly very fine* £1,400-£1,800

Charles Wright enlisted on 23 January 1814 for a bounty of 10 guineas. He joined from the regimental depot on 5 August 1814 and was present at Waterloo in Captain Grey's troop No. 4. His last appearance in the muster lists was in the quarter ending 24 June 1817. Sold with some copied research and pay lists.

x 72



Honourable East India Company Medal for Burma 1824-26, silver, unnamed as issued, original steel clip and ring suspension, *very fine* £900-£1,200

x 73



Ghuznee 1839 (**Saml. Turner 4th Queens Own Light Dragoons**) attractively engraved in reverse centre, fitted with replacement straight bar suspension, *edge bruising and light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £600-£800

x 74



Defence of Jellalabad 1842, Flying Victory (**Owen Farrell, 13th. Foot.**) officially impressed naming, with later steel clip and straight bar suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine £1,800-£2,200

x 75



Meeanee Hyderabad 1843 (**Makun Sing 12th. Regt.**) impressed naming, fitted with original silver clip and bar suspension, edge nicks, otherwise good very fine £600-£800

x 76



Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**R. Brindley, 1st. Bn. 60th. R. Rifles.**) edge bruise, nearly very fine £300-£400

Robert Brindley served with the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps during both the Second Sikh War and the Great Sepoy Mutiny, and died of wounds at Delhi on 26 September 1857 (also entitled to an Indian Mutiny Medal with clasp for Delhi).

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

x 77

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7, bronze issue (**259 Cook Pascal Meneses Bo. A.H.N. Corps**) good very fine £80-£100

x 78



North West Canada 1885, 1 clasp, Saskatchewan (**No. 1598 Gunner J. H. Sayers "B" Battery R.C.A.**) naming impressed in small capitals, *good very fine* £800-£1,000

Confirmed on roll.

x 79



Royal Niger Company Medal 1886-97, 1 clasp, Nigeria, bronze issue, the edge officially numbered 1975, *nearly very fine* £400-£500

x 80



India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2, bronze issue (**166 Lce. Naik Kapoor Hussain S. & T. Corps.**) *nearly very fine* £80-£100

x 81

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, bronze issue (**870 Hussa.... Sheikh Ibrahim (?) C.T. Deptt.**) part officially renamed, suspension re-pinned, *good very fine* £80-£100

x82 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue (**268 Syce Chirinaswamy S. & T. Corps ...bad Dist.**) *small area of erasure to unit, edge bruise, very fine* £80-£100

x 83



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (**Capt. P. W. Brooks. S. Staff. Rgt.**) *officially engraved naming, toned, nearly extremely fine* £240-£280

x 84



China 1900, no clasp, bronze issue (**Jotu Dhonda 5th., Madras Infy.**) *polished and cleaned, very fine*

£100-£140

x 85



Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Gambia, high relief bust (**511 Pte. James. 2nd. C.A.R.**) *polished and worn, therefore fair to fine* £80-£100

x 86



Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04, bronze issue (**Ata Muhammad. 18/(P.W.O.) Tiwana Lrs.**)
nearly very fine and scarce £180-£220

x 87



Africa General Service 1902-56, 5 clasps, Jubaland, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi, Nandi 1905-06, Somaliland 1908-10 (**1056 L. Corpl: Abdullah Mohamed. E. Afr: Rif:**) impressed naming, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and very scarce
£800-£1,000

Sold with medal roll confirmation.

x 88

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, bronze issue (**Br. Mirzaman. 59 Rif., F.F.**) rather worn,
therefore good fine £50-£70

x 89



India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12, bronze issue (**476 Cooly Saharman Limbu No 1 Gurkhali Carr. Corps.**) *good very fine* £300-£400

x 90

Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, 2nd issue, no clasp, bronze issue, unnamed, *nearly extremely fine*

£180-£220

x 91



British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (**245 Bearer Karam Chand, A.B.C.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine*

£100-£140

x 92



King's African Rifles L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (**ZBK.7545 Sjt. Isaac Mtambalika, K.A.R.**) *very fine*

£140-£180

x93 Army Emergency Reserve Efficiency Medal, E.II.R. (22532272. Cfn. R. G. Bell. R.E.M.E.) very fine

£100-£140

x94 Pair: Chief Observer F. R. M. Willis, Royal Observer Corps

Defence Medal; Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Chief Observer F. R. M. Willis) mounted as worn, together with the recipient's related miniature awards, good very fine (2) £200-£240

Sold together with Royal Observer Corps letter to the recipient informing him of the award of his medal, dated May 1959, and a card box of issue containing two rosettes, inscribed 'Observer F. R. McN. Willis, clasp to ROC Medal'.

x95



Pair: Sergeant T. B. Z. Samat, Ceylon Police

Colonial Police Forces L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (1726 Sgt. T. B. Z. Samat, Ceylon Police Force); Service Medal of the Order of St John, with Second Award Bar (1598. T. B. Z. Samath [sic] Ceylon Police C.P.S. S.J.A.B.O. 1935.) edge bruising, very fine (2)

£80-£100

x96



The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by William Malcolm Hailey, 1st Baron Hailey, G.C. S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., prior to his appointment to the Order of Merit

Order of the Star of India, gold and enamel, with central cameo; Order of St. Michael & St. George, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of the Indian Empire, gold and enamel; Order of St. John, silver and enamel; Delhi Durbar 1903; Delhi Durbar 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, enamel somewhat worn on the second and slightly chipped on the fourth, otherwise very fine and better (8) £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, October 2014, when sold in same auction as his fill-sized medals



The mounted group of twelve miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Parker, O.B.E., M.C., D.C.M., Royal Welsh Fusiliers

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military Division) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.R.; Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R.; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Orange Free State; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; 1914 Star, with clasp; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Coronation 1911; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre 1914-1918, with bronze palm; Order of Merite Agricole, breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, *minor enamel damage to the last, very fine and better* (12) £360-£440

Provenance: Llewellyn Lord Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2016.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

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

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901.

Edward Augustus Parker was born in Peckham, London about 1867 and enlisted in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in December 1886. Having then served with the 1st Battalion in the Hazara Expedition of 1891 (Medal & clasp), he was appointed Sergeant-Major in October 1898 and participated in the operations in the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, including the action at Frederickstad on 20 October 1900. He was wounded on the latter occasion, mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901, refers) and awarded the D.C.M.

Subsequently commissioned as a Quarter-Master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, in the 1st Battalion in April 1904, he was a member of the regiment's Coronation Contingent in 1911.

Advanced to Q.M. & Captain in April 1914, Parker joined the 1st Battalion in Flanders in early October and was consequently witness to the severe fighting that followed. Following an abortive attack on Menin on the 17th, the Battalion - numbering 1150 officers and men - took up positions on the Broodseinde Ridge: within three days, as a consequence of severe enemy shelling and numerous infantry assaults, the unit's strength was reduced to 200 officers and men.

On the 29th, the Battalion was reinforced by 200 men and moved to new positions just east of the village of Zandvoorde. The Germans attacked in force on the following day, supported by 260 heavy artillery guns, and managed to get behind the Battalion's line: it was all but annihilated, just 90 men answering the roll call on the 31st, among them Parker, the only surviving officer.

He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 17 February 1915, refers) and awarded the M.C., both distinctions undoubtedly reflecting his 'gallantry in the Field', as cited in a reference written by Major-General H. E. Holman at a later date. He was invested with his M.C. by King George V at Windsor Castle in April 1915, one of the first officers to be so honoured.

Parker was subsequently appointed to the Staff, initially serving as A.D.C. to the G.O.C. 7th Division (November 1914-May 1915), and afterwards as a Camp Commandant In IV Corps H.Q. (May 1915-February 1916), and Camp Commandant 4th Army (February 1916-March 1918). Then following a brief spell as Camp Commandant, Supreme War Council, he returned to his post in 4th Army and remained similarly employed until the war's end.

He was awarded the O.B.E. and five times mentioned in despatches (*London Gazettes* 15 June 1916, 4 June 1917, 7 April 1918, 20 December 1918 and 5 July 1919, refer); in addition he was appointed a Chevalier of the French Order of Merite Agricole (*London Gazette* 7 October 1919, refers), and awarded the Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 24 October 1919, refers).

Parker, who had been advanced to Q.M. & Major on the recommendation of Lieutenant-General H. Rawlinson, G.O.C. IV Corps, in May 1915, was appointed Q.M. & Lieutenant-Colonel in November 1923, shortly before his retirement. He died in December 1939.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's pre-attestation recruit's form; warrants appointing him to the rank of Sergeant-Major and Quarter-Master (1898 and 1914); his M.I.D. certificates for French's despatch, dated 14 January 1915, and Haig's despatches, dated 30 April 1916, 8 November 1918 and 16 March 1919; and an old copy of General Rawlinson's letter recommending him for advancement to Q.M. and Major, dated 5 May 1915.

x 98



Cambodia, French Colonial, Order of Cambodia, Officer's breast badge, 74mm including crown suspension x 53mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with rosette on Cambodian Government-issue riband, *crown lacking surmounted cross, otherwise extremely fine* £80-£100

x 99



Egypt, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, Third Class neck badge, by *Lattes, Cairo*, 92mm x 63mm, silver, gold, and enamel, maker's mark and silver marks to reverse with full and miniature-width neck ribands, in *slightly damaged* fitted case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

x 100



Tunisia, Kingdom, Order of Nichan Iftikah, 2nd type, Officer's breast badge, 75mm including bow suspension x 50mm, silver and enamel, monogram of Ahmad II ibn Ali (1929-42) to centre, unmarked, with rosette on riband, *minor enamel damage to top ray, otherwise good very fine* £80-£100



Simon C. Marriage

(1954 - 2023)

Simon Marriage took to medals when quite young, mentored by his uncle who was one of the very early members of the Orders and Medals Research Society (O.M.R.S.), and at the age of 15, and sponsored by his uncle, he became their youngest member, with a membership number of under 1,000, of which he was very proud. Having completed his education at Ipswich School, Simon progressed to Cardiff University where he graduated in Accountancy. Returning home to Ipswich he joined Balham's Accountants, and once earning, began to build his medal collection based on the ideas gained from his Uncle.

Simon's themes initially were the Suffolk Regiment and the Royal Artillery, a pleasure that stayed for well over fifty years. The Suffolks collection started with the campaigns of the 1860s where Simon had a good run of New Zealand medals. Over time, the Suffolks Regimental collection grew to include Hazara, Afghanistan 1878-1880, the Boer War, and subsequently the First and Second World Wars, with the collection concluding at the end of the 1950s, after the Suffolk Regiment was amalgamated with the Royal Norfolk Regiment to form the East Anglian Regiment in 1959. The Royal Artillery was a much bigger undertaking, the first part of which was sold at Noonans in June 2023, and Simon accumulated a spectacular collection of Military General Service medals for the Napoleonic War and a range of medals for Waterloo. He went on to include early medals for the East India Company, the Sikh Wars and on to the Indian Mutiny, one of his treasures being a Victoria Cross to the Bengal Artillery. During the same period he collected medals for the Crimea and Victoria's small wars which spanned the globe. He particularly liked the India General Service Medals and the campaigns they represented, most of which were on the North-West Frontier of India, but also for actions further afield such as Persia, Burma and Perak. The Small wars theme continued with a collection of medals for African campaigns including Abyssinia, Egypt, Nigeria, Ashanti and many more. The Boer War and the First and Second World Wars provided major themes and Simon was always delighted when he found a gem. Unlike with the Suffolks, Simon was able to collect Royal Artillery medals up until the present, and overall must have achieved one of the most comprehensive and interesting collections put together in recent times.

Simon was not only a medal collector but also collected some fantastic items of militaria ranging from swords to helmets and badges. He was also a very accomplished researcher, having a huge collection of books, an almost full range of Army Lists, and a ticket to the National Archive at Kew where he was a regular visitor. Nothing went un-researched which is what makes his such an incredible collection. Sadly, Simon passed away in January 2023, and the time has now come to pass on his collection to those who will appreciate not only the medals themselves, but also the stories behind them.

The Simon C. Marriage Collection of Medals to the Suffolk Regiment, Part 1

101



A Great War D.S.O. group of four awarded to Lieutenant Colonel M. H. S. Willis, Suffolk Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Nigeria Regiment

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914-15 Star (Capt. M. H. S. Willis. Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. M. H. S. Willis.) *generally good very fine* (4) £1,000-£1,400

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916: 'Capt. Montague Harry Sherwood Willis, Suff. R., attd. Nigeria R.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 31 May 1916.

Montague Harry Sherwood Willis was born in Farnham, Surrey in January 1882. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Suffolk Regiment in April 1903, and advanced to Lieutenant in October 1905. In 1908 Willis was serving attached to the Gold Coast Regiment, and was a Freemason who was a member of the Northern Nigerian Lodge at Zungeru in 1911. Willis served during the Great War attached to the 1st Battalion, Nigeria Regiment in the Cameroons from 20 September 1914. He advanced to Lieutenant Colonel, and died in Folkestone in January 1946.

102



A Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Regimental Sergeant Major D. Pringle, 44th (Suffolk) Company, 12th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (9974 Serjt.-Maj: D. Pringle. 12th Imp: Yeo.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (9974 R. Sjt.-Maj: D. Pringle. 44th Coy Imp: Yeo:) *officially renamed*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (R. Sjt.-Maj: D. Pringle. Imp: Yeo:) *generally very fine* (3) £1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 31 October 1902.

David Pringle was born in Duns, Berwickshire. He attested for the 2nd Life Guards in February 1888, and was discharged by purchase in November 1892. Pringle was employed as a Police Constable, prior to attesting for service with the Imperial Yeomanry at Newcastle on Tyne in January 1900. He advanced to Colour Sergeant and was posted to the 14th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry the following month. Pringle served during the Second Boer War with the 44th (Suffolk) Company, 12th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry (D.C.M. and also mentioned in Lord Kitchener's despatches). He was discharged at his own request in August 1902.

Sold with copied service papers.

103



A Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant A. Wheaton, 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (464 Serjt. A. Wheaton. Suffolk Regt); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (464 Sgt. A. Wheaton. 1st Suffolk Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (464 Serjt. A. Wheaton. Suffolk Regt.) edge bruising, good fine or better (3) £1,200-£1,600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 4 November 1902.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 September 1901 and 29 July 1902.

104



A Great War 1918 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private J. T. Hunt, 12th (Service) Battalion (East Anglian), Suffolk Regiment, later East Surrey Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (41537 Pte J. T. Hunt. 12/Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (12818 Pte. J. T. Hunt. E Surr. R.) mounted for wear, minor edge nicks, generally very fine or better (3) £600-£800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 28 March 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as a company runner. He repeatedly volunteered to take messages after other runners had been hit. During a counter attack and under a heavy barrage he went to the battalion on the right and kept his company commander informed of the situation. When carrying an important message he was seriously wounded, but managed to pass on his message to another man for delivery.'

105



A Great War 'French theatre' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal S. W. Day, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who received a gun shot wound to the knee in October 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (20169 L. Cpl. S. W. Day. 2/Suff: R.); 1914-15 Star (20169 Pte. S. W. Day, Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (20169 Cpl. S. W. Day. Suff. R.) *contact marks overall, nearly very fine (4)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 January 1918.

Sidney Walter Day was born in Ipswich, Suffolk and attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Felixstowe in May 1915. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of War from 7 December 1915. Day advanced to Corporal in April 1918, and received a gun shot wound to the knee in October of the same year.

106



A Great War 1917 'French theatre' M.M. group of three awarded to Private C. R. Peacock, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (3-5020 Pte. C. R. Peacock. 2/Suff: R.) *contact marks*; British War and Victory Medals (5020 Pte. C. Peacock. Suff. R.) *therefore generally nearly very fine or better (3)* £260-£300

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917.

Charles Peacock served with the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment during the Second Boer War (entitled to Q.S.A. with 'Cape Colony', 'Orange Free State', 'Transvaal' and 'South Africa 1901' clasps). He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 15 September 1914 (entitled to 1914 Star).

107



A Great War 1916 'French theatre' M.M. awarded to Sergeant A. D. Norris, 8th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, later Warrant Officer Class II, Middlesex Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (3-9662 Sgt: A. D. Norris. 8/Suff: R.) *nearly very fine*

£200-£240

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 December 1916.

Arthur D. Norris served during the Great War with the 8th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 25 July 1915 (entitled to 1914/15 Star trio). He subsequently transferred to the Middlesex Regiment, and advanced to Warrant Officer Class II.

108

A Great War 'French theatre' M.M. awarded to Private W. H. Kelly, 11th (Service) Battalion (Cambridgeshire), Suffolk Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (41934 Pte W. H. Kelly. 11/Suff: R.) *contact marks, good fine*

£180-£220

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

William Henry Kelly served during the Great War with the Hertfordshire, Suffolk and Devonshire Regiments (entitled to BWM and VM).

109



Pair: Private W. Stone, 12th Foot, late 23rd Foot, who was wounded in action during the Battle of Alma, 20 September 1854

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Wm Stone, 1st Bn 23rd R. W. Fusrs); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1843 Pte Willm Stone 2nd Bn. 12th Foot) *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)*

£400-£500

Provenance: Buckland Dix and Wood, July 1995 (Indian Mutiny only)

William Stone was born in Clifton, Bristol. He attested for the 23rd Foot in February 1853, and served with the Regiment in the Crimea (entitled to medal with 'Alma' and 'Sebastopol' clasps, and Turkish Crimea). His service papers give that he was 'wounded in left shoulder and leg on 20th September at the Battle of Alma.'

Stone continued to serve with the Regiment during the Indian Mutiny, transferred to the 12th Foot in July 1869, and was discharged in February 1875.

Sold with copied service papers and research.

110

**Pair: Colour Sergeant T. Appleton, 12th Foot**

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (712. Thos. Appleton, 1st Bn. 12th Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2154. Cr. Sergt. T. Appleton, 2-12th Foot) *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine (2)* £400-£500

Provenance: Spink, March 1994.

Thomas Appleton was born in Stockport, Cheshire in August 1838. He attested for the 12th Foot at Stockport in August 1860, and advanced to Colour Sergeant in September 1877 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in October 1879). Appleton was discharged in August 1881, having served for 20 years and 354 days with the Colours.

Sold with copied service papers.

111 Pair: Private G. Graystone, 12th Foot

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (153. George Graystone, 1st Bn 12th Regt) *edge bruise; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (153 Pte G. Graystone. 1/12th Regt) toned, generally good very fine (2)* £400-£500

112

**Pair: Private W. Poe, 12th Foot**

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 to 1866 (980. Wm. Poe, 1st Bn. 12th Regt.) *minor edge nicks; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (980. Pte. W. Poe. 1/12th Regt.) very fine (2)* £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, May 2016

William Poe was born in Nenagh, County Tipperary, and enlisted there for the 12th Foot on 30 June 1863, aged 20 years. He had previously served with the Militia in the Tipperary Artillery. He served abroad in New Zealand from 30 November 1863 to 14 August 1867, and in the East Indies from 21 September 1876 to 15 December 1881, including the Afghan Campaign, 1st and 2nd phase, from 14 April 1879 to 5 June 1880. He was discharged at Netley on 31 January 1882, 'unfit for further service - due to Field Service in Afghanistan after a somewhat prolonged period of general service.' His Out-Pension certificate for '12 pence per diem for Life' bears the same date as his discharge.

Sold with original parchment Certificate of Discharge and Royal Hospital, Chelsea Out-Pension certificate; and with copied discharge papers and other research.



Pair: Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel G. Andrew, Army Medical Department attached 12th Foot

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (At Surgn G. Andrew H.M.'s 1st Bn 6th Regt); Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Surgn. Maj: G. Andrews, 1/12th Regt) *light contact marks, very fine (2)* £500-£700



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2006 (I.G.S. only) and J. B. Hayward, June 1972 (Afghanistan only).

George Andrew was born on 5 September 1840, and qualified M.A., King's College, Aberdeen, 1860, and M.B. 1864. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon on the Staff in March 1865, and to the 6th Foot in July 1866, and served with that regiment in the Hazara campaign of 1868, including the subsequent operations in the Black Mountain (Medal with clasp). He was appointed Surgeon Major in March 1877, and served with the 12th Foot in Afghanistan 1878-80, during the first campaign with the Peshawar Valley Field Force, and during the second campaign with the Khyber Division and Khyber Line Force. He retired as Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel in April 1895, and resided in later life at 37 Westburn Road, Aberdeen. He died in October 1899.

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



Three: Major H. E. Tombe, Remount Depot, late Suffolk Regiment

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Lieut: H. E. Tombe. 2/Suff: R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Major H. E. Tombe. Remount Depot.) *top lugs neatly removed*; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, generally nearly very fine or better (3)* £280-£340

H. E. Tombe served as Commanding Officer of the Remount Depot at Cape Colony during the Second Boer War.

115



Pair: **Quarter Master Sergeant W. Tynan, Suffolk Regiment**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (2119 Pte W. Tynan 1st Bn Suff. R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (2119 Q.M. Sgt W. Tynan, 1st Suffolk Regt) *generally good very fine (2)* £200-£240

116



Three: **Colour Sergeant E. Plumb, Suffolk Regiment**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (535 Corpl E. Plumb 1st Bn Suff. R.) *suspension slack*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (535 C. Sgt. E. Plumb. 1st Suffolk Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (535 Clr.-Sjt. E. Plumb. Suffolk Regt) *light contact marks, therefore generally nearly very fine or better (3)* £260-£300

Edward Plumb was born in Stapleford, Cambridgeshire. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Ely in April 1883. Plumb was posted to the 1st Battalion, advanced to Corporal in January 1888, and to Sergeant in April 1890. He served with the Battalion in the East Indies from September 1885 to March 1892, and advanced to Colour Sergeant in August 1898. Plumb served with the Battalion during the Second Boer War in South Africa from November 1899 to September 1902. He was appointed to the Permanent Staff of the 3rd Battalion in February 1904 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in 1907). Plumb was discharged in April 1908, after 25 years service with the Colours.

Sold with copied service papers.

117



Four: Colour Sergeant T. Tyrrell, Suffolk Regiment, wounded at Buffels Spruit, 9 September 1900

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (315 Corpl T. Tyrrell 1st Bn Suff. R.) *suspension slack*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (315 Sgt T. Tyrrell, 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (315 Clr.-Serjt: T. Tyrrell. Suffolk Regt); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (315 Serjt: T. Tyrrell. Suffolk Regt) *generally very fine (4)* £360-£440

Thomas Tyrrell was born in Lowestoft, Suffolk. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Bury St. Edmunds in August 1882. He served with the 1st Battalion in the East Indies from December 1883 to March 1892. Tyrrell advanced Corporal in December 1887, and to Sergeant in August 1889. He served with the Battalion in South Africa from November 1899 until September 1902, and was wounded at Buffels Spruit on 9 September 1900 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in 1901). Tyrrell advanced to Colour Sergeant in July 1901. He was discharged on 31 October 1903, having served 21 years and 79 days with the Colours.

Sold with copied service papers.

118 Pair: Private A. Horner, Suffolk Regiment

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (... Pte A. Horner 1st Bn Suff...); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (...37 Sejt A. Horner. Suffolk R..) *suspension slack on both, worn, fine (2)* £80-£120

119 Pair: Private G. Lambert, Suffolk Regiment

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (1488 Pte G. Lambert 1st Bn Suff R.) *suspension slack*; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII. R. (1488 Pte G. Lambert. Suffolk Regt) *contact marks, generally nearly very fine or better (2)* £240-£280

George Lambert was born in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and 'died on the 20th October [1938], after an illness of about three weeks, had a record of service with the Regiment seldom equalled amongst other ranks. He enlisted in November, 1885, and was discharged in November, 1919; a total service with the Colours of 34 years 14 days.

Lambert went to India from the Curragh in October, 1887, and served in India until December, 1897. He saw active service with the Hazara Campaign in 1888, for which he received the India Medal with clasp. On joining the Depot in December, 1897, he took over the post of Qr.-Mr's storeman, and carried on with this work until the day of his discharge. In addition to the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Lambert was mentioned in despatches for good service during the Great War. He leaves a widow and one son, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.' (*The Suffolk Regimental Gazette*, September/October 1938 refers)

In later life Lambert resided at 69 Queen's Road, Bury St. Edmunds.

Sold with copied service papers and research.

120 Pair: Private C. Sargent, Suffolk Regiment

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (... C. Sargent 1st Bn. Suff. R.) *suspension very slack*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (852 C. Sargent, 1st Suffolk Regt) *last with rivet in lefthand lug, worn, fine (2)* £80-£100

Additionally entitled to 'South Africa 1901' clasp.

121 Three: Quarter Master Sergeant, later Lieutenant and Quarter Master, G. Hammond, Suffolk Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (1383 C. Sgt. G. Hammond, 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1383 Qr:-Mr:-Serjt: G. Hammond. Suffolk Regt); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (1383 Q.M. Sgt. G. Hammond. Suffolk Regt) *very worn, fine* (3) £100-£140

George Edward Hammond was born in Birmingham, and attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Bury St. Edmunds in June 1885. He served with the Regiment in South Africa, October 1899 - November 1904. Hammond advanced to Quarter Master Sergeant, and was discharged in September 1908. He re-engaged for service during the Great War and served with the regiment in the French theatre of war from 30 August 1915 (entitled to 1914/15 Star trio). Hammond was commissioned Lieutenant and Quarter Master in April 1916. He died in Bury St. Edmunds in March 1939.

Sold with copied service papers.

122 Three: Company Quarter Master Sergeant C. Upson, 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, late 1st Volunteer Battalion, Suffolk Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (6476 Pte. C. Upson, Vol: Coy Suffolk Regt); British War Medal 1914-20 (330 C. Sjt. C. Upson. Suff. R.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (1930 Sjt: C. Upson. 1/V.B. Suffolk Regt) *first and last cleaned, good very fine* £240-280

Provenance: Baldwins 1971 (Q.S.A. and V.F.L.S.M. only).

Charles Upson was born in Woodbridge, Suffolk. He attested for the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Suffolk Regiment at Woodbridge in February 1890. He advanced to Corporal in June 1901, served with the Regiment in South Africa from February 1900 until April 1901, and advanced to Sergeant in April 1907. Upson transferred to the 4th Battalion in April 1908, and advanced to Colour Sergeant in July 1912.

Upson served during the Great War with the 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of War from 8 November 1914 until 7 April 1916 (entitled to Silver War Badge). Upson was discharged on 12 April 1916, and died in Ipswich in June 1926.

Sold with copied service papers and research.

123 Three: Colour Sergeant H. Britton, 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was taken prisoner of war at Colesberg, 6 January 1900

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3361 Sgt H. Britton, 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3361 Serjt: H. Britton. Suffolk Regt); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3361 C. Sjt: H. Britton. Suffolk Regt) *contact marks overall, therefore good fine or better* (3) £280-£340

Harry James Britton was born in Sudbury, Suffolk, and attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Colchester in October 1892. He advanced to Corporal in December 1895, and to Sergeant in November 1899. Britton served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from November 1899 to September 1902, and was taken prisoner of war at Colesberg on 6 January 1900. He rejoined his Battalion on 30 September later that same year, and advanced to Colour Sergeant in May 1904 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in 1911).

Britton was discharged in October 1913, after 21 years service with the Colours. He re-enlisted in the 5th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on 1 June 1915, only to be invalided out of service as medically unfit on 2 October 1916.

Sold with copied service papers.

124 Pair: Warrant Officer Class II A. Prewer, Suffolk Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3867 Cpl. A. Prewer, 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3867 Serjt: A. Prewer. Suffolk Regt) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £100-£140

Arthur Prewer was born in Chevington, Norfolk, and attested for the Suffolk Regiment in June 1894. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Second Boer War in South Africa from November 1899 to September 1902, and advanced to Sergeant in August 1900. Prewer was appointed to the Permanent Staff of the 3rd Battalion in May 1906, and advanced to Colour Sergeant in February of the following year. He transferred as Company Sergeant Major to the 10th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in October 1914, and advanced to Warrant Officer Class II in January 1915. Prewer served in various Training Reserve Battalions, before being discharged from the 3rd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in January 1918 (entitled to L.S. & G.C.).

Sold with copied service papers.

125 Four: Sergeant C. W. Lusher, 9th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 8 August 1916

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (5658 Pte W. [sic] Lusher. Suffolk Regt); 1914 Star (5658 L. Cpl. C. W. Lusher. 2/Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (5658 Sjt. C. W. Lusher. Suff. R.) *generally good very fine* (4) £200-£240

Charles William Lusher was the son of Charles Lusher of Stowmarket, Suffolk. He served with the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment during the Second Boer War. Lusher subsequently served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 10 October 1914. He advanced to Sergeant, and transferred to the 9th (Service) Battalion. Sergeant Lusher was killed in action on the Western Front on 8 August 1916, and is buried in Auchonvillers Military Cemetery, Somme, France.

126 Three: Lance Corporal J. Mason, Suffolk Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (4028 Pte J. Mason. 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (4028 Pte J. Mason. Suffolk Regt); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4028 L. Cpl. J. Mason. Suff. Regt) *contact marks to first two, good fine, last good very fine (3)* £140-£180

John Mason was born in Farnborough, Warwickshire. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Bury St. Edmunds in November 1894. Mason served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from November 1899 to October 1900, and then from April through to September 1902. He was appointed a Bandsman in July 1902, and served with the Battalion in Egypt from January 1911 until October 1914. Mason subsequently served as a Lance Corporal with the 3rd Battalion at Home from 24 October 1914 to 10 January 1917 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in 1915; entitled to British War Medal, and Silver War Badge). He was discharged on 10 January 1917, having served 22 years and 63 days with the Colours.

Sold with copied service papers.

127 Pair: Private H. Badcock, Suffolk Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3048 Pte H. Badcock, 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3048 Pte H. Badcock. Suffolk Regt) *mounted for display, contact marks, therefore nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140

Harry Badcock was born in Soham, Cambridgeshire. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Ely in March 1891, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from November 1899 until August 1902. Badcock was discharged on 13 March 1903, having served 12 years with the Colours.

Sold with copied service papers.

128 Pair: Private S. Collins, Suffolk Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4164 Pte S. Collins, 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4164 Pte S. Collins. Suffolk Regt) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (2)* £100-£140

129 Four: Private A. English, Suffolk Regiment, later 1/4th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (3970 Pte A. English. Suffolk Regt); 1914-15 Star (21154 Pte. A. English, North'n. R.); British War and Victory Medals (21154 Pte. A. English. North'n. R.) *generally nearly very fine or better (4)* £80-£120

Alphonso English served during the Second Boer War with the Suffolk Regiment. He subsequently served during the Great War with the 4th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment in Gallipoli from 24 October 1915. English later transferred to the Labour Corps.

130 Pair: Private J. Gilbey, Suffolk Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (1733 Pte J. Gilbey, Suffolk Regt) *2nd clasp facing slightly buckled; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1733 Pte J. Gilbey. Suffolk Regt) edge bruising, otherwise very fine (2)* £120-£160

J. Gilbey served with the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment during the Second Boer War, and was wounded at Lake Chrissie, 6 February 1901.

131 Pair: Private C. King, Suffolk Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2347 Pte C. King. Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2437 Pte C. King. Suffolk Regt) *nearly very fine (2)* £80-£100

132 Four: Private A. Lees, Suffolk Regiment, later Bedfordshire Regiment, taken prisoner of war at Colesberg, 6 January 1900

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5105 Pte A. Lees, 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5105 Pte A. Lees. Suffolk Regt); British War and Victory Medals (322237 Pte. Lees. Bedf. R.) *very fine (4)* £160-£200

Arthur Lees was born in Hertford, and attested for the Suffolk Regiment at London in March 1898. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Second Boer War, and was taken prisoner of war at Colesberg on 6 January 1900 (published transcription of casualty roll erroneously gives service number as '5101'). Lees transferred to the Army Reserve in March 1908, and was discharged on 10 March 1910, having served 12 years with the Colours.

133 *Pair: Private F. B. Manby, Suffolk Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (4229 Pte F. G. Manby, 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4229 Pte F. Manby [sic] Suffolk Regt) *very fine* (2) £80-£100

Frederick George Manby was born in Sudbury, Suffolk. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Ipswich in May 1895. Manby served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from November 1899 until October 1902. He was discharged on 29 May 1907, having served 12 years with the Colours. Manby re-engaged for service with the Army Service Corps in November 1915, and advanced to Sergeant (entitled to BWM and VM).

Sold with copied service papers.

134 *Pair: Private W. Scott, Suffolk Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (2799 Pte W. Scott, 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2799 Pte W. Scott. Suffolk Regt) *light contact marks, very fine* (2) £100-£140

William Scott was born in Cambridge, and attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Ely in June 1890. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa, November 1899 - August 1902, and was discharged 26 August 1902, having served for 12 years and 80 days with the Colours.

Sold with copied service papers.

135 *Pair: Private J. Skelton, Suffolk Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2987 Pte W. Skelton, 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2987 Pte J. Skelton. Suffolk Regt) *very fine* (2) £80-£120

Walter Skelton was born in Haverhill, Suffolk. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment in January 1891, and served with the Regiment in the East Indies, March 1893 - December 1898, and in South Africa, November 1899 - August 1902. Skelton was discharged in January 1903, only to re-engaged for service with the 3rd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in October 1914. He transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and served with them in France, 3 December 1914 - 16 February 1915. Skelton subsequently transferred to the Labour Corps and the Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Sold with copied service papers.

136 *Three: Drummer J. St. E. Duffy, 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was taken prisoner of war on the Western Front, 15 February 1915*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (4246 Drmr: J. St. E. Duffy, 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4246 Dmr: J. [sic] Duffy. Suffolk Regt); British War Medal 1914-20 (7621 Pte J. St. E. Duffy. Suff. R.) *edge bruising to the first two, therefore nearly very fine* (3) £160-£200

John St. Edmund Duffy was born in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. He attested as a Boy for the Suffolk Regiment in Dublin in August 1895, and was appointed as a Drummer the following year. Duffy served with the 1st Battalion during the Second Boer War in South Africa from November 1899 to September 1902. He advanced to Corporal in June 1906, and frequently appeared in the Regimental Defaulters book through out his service. Duffy served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion in the French theatre of war from 16 January 1915, and was reported Missing on 15 February 1915. He was later confirmed as having been taken prisoner of war and interned in Munster, Germany. Duffy was repatriated in December 1918.

Sold with copied service papers.

137 *Pair: Major C. H. Mowbray, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (Capt: C. H. Mowbray. Suff. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Capt. C. H. Mowbray.) *very fine* (2) £140-£180

Charles Holme Mowbray was born in Surbiton, Surrey in 1879. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 12 September 1914. Mowbray subsequently advanced to Major, and was posted as Officer Commanding of No. 3 Officer Cadet Battalion. He died in Lewisham, London in 1959.

138 *Three: Regimental Sergeant Major R. Burton, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was M.I.D. for services in 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (2640 S. Mjr. R. Burton. 2/Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2640 W.O. Cl. 1 R. Burton. Suff. R.) *generally good very fine* (3) £200-£300

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 October 1914.

Robert James Burton was born in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and was the husband of Martha Burton, of Suffolk House, 37, Edith Rd., Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of War from 15 August 1914. Regimental Sergeant Major Burton died on the Western Front on 24 January 1915, aged 43, and is buried in Tottenham Cemetery, Middlesex.

139 *Four:* **Private A. R. Kersey, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was taken prisoner of war on the Western Front**

1914 Star (7891 Pte A. R. Kersey. 2/Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7891 Pte. A. R. Kersey Suff. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (5820606 Pte. C. J. Kersey. Suff. R.) *test marks to edge of last at 11 o'clock, generally nearly very fine or better (4)* £180-£220

Arthur Reginald Kersey attested for the Suffolk Regiment in November 1909. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 15 August 1914, and was taken prisoner of war (entitled to Silver War Badge). Private Kersey was discharged medically unfit in 1919.

140 *Three:* **Private J. Pate, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 18 June 1917**

1914 Star (3-7826 Pte J. Pate. 2/Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-7826 Pte. J. Pate. Suff. R.) *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

James Pate served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 30 August 1914. Private Pate was killed in action on the Western Front on 18 June 1917, and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

141 *Four:* **Private F. J. Buckley, 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment**

1914 Star (416 Pte F. J. Buckley. 1/4 Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (416 Pte F. J. Buckley. 1/4 Suff. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (416 Pte F. J. Buckley. 1/4 Suff. R.) *generally very fine or better (4)* £140-£180

Frederick James Buckley served during the Great War with the 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 8 November 1914. He was discharged on 12 January 1916 (entitled to Silver War Badge), and awarded his T.F.E.M. in Army Order 178 of 1919.

142 *Three:* **Private H. Easey, 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment**

1914 Star (2059 Pte H. Easey. 1/4 Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2059 Pte. H. Easey. Suff. R.) *nearly very fine (3)*

£70-£90

Harry Easey served during the Great War with the 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (T.F.) on the Western Front from 8 November 1914.

143 *Four:* **Private W. Smith, Suffolk Yeomanry**

1914-15 Star (1557 Pte W. Smith, Suff. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (1557 Pte. W. Smith. Suff. Yeo.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (William Smith) mounted for wear, *light contact marks, generally nearly very fine or better (4)* £80-£100

144 *Three:* **Private H. A. Wigg, Suffolk Yeomanry**

1914-15 Star (1533 Pte. H. A. Wigg. Suff. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (1533 Pte. H. A. Wigg. Suff. Yeo.) mounted for wear, *generally very fine (3)* £80-£120

Harold A. Wigg served during the Great War with the Suffolk Yeomanry in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 8 October 1915. He transferred to the Corps of Hussars, and was discharged on 18 August 1917 (entitled to Silver War Badge).

145 *Three:* **Private A. J. B. Wright, Suffolk Yeomanry**

1914-15 Star (3136 Pte. A. J. B. Wright, Suff. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (3136 Pte. A. J. B. Wright. Suff. Yeo.) *generally very fine or better (3)* £80-£120

Arthur John Butler Wright served during the Great War with the Suffolk Yeomanry in the Egyptian theatre of War from 23 September 1915. He was discharged on 28 April 1916 (entitled to Silver War Badge), only to re-enlist in the Royal Army Service Corps on 24 June of the same year. Wright was finally discharged on 30 October 1918.



A Great War 'Salonika' M.S.M. group of four awarded to Lance Corporal A. Howard, 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment

1914-15 Star (14220 L. Cpl. A. Howard. Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (14220 A. Cpl. A. Howard. Suff. R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (14220 Pte.-L. Cpl.- A. Howard. Suff. R.) *generally good very fine* (4) £140-£180

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

Alfred Howard served during the Great War with the Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 30 May 1915.

147 Three: Private G. Morley, 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action in Salonika, 4 October 1916

1914-15 Star (7961 Pte. G. Morley. Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (7961 Pte. G. Morley. Suff. R.); Memorial Plaque (George Morley) *generally good very fine* (4) £100-£140

George Morley was born in West Row, Suffolk. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 16 January 1915. Morley subsequently went with the Battalion to Salonika, and was killed in action there on 4 October 1916. Private Morely is buried in Struma Military Cemetery, Greece.

148 Five: Corporal R. E. Hammond, Suffolk Regiment, later Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment

1914-15 Star (14070 Pte. R. E. Hammond, Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (14070 Pte. R. E. Hammond. Suff. R.); Jubilee 1935; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (7657757 Cpl. R. E. Hammond. Beds. & Herts. R.) mounted for wear, *light contact marks, generally nearly very fine or better* (5) £100-£140

Robert Ernest Hammond served during the Great War with the Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 26 July 1915. He later transferred to the Army Pay Corps, and then the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment.

149 Four: Private G. C. Goodin, 1/5th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (T.F.)

1914-15 Star (1579 Pte. G. C. Goodin. Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1579 Pte. G. C. Goodin. Suff. R.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (240183 Pte. G. C. Goodin. 5-Suff. R.) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine or better* (4) £80-£100

George Clifford Goodin served during the Great War with the 1/5th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (T.F.) in Gallipoli from 10 August 1915 (entitled to Silver War Badge). He was subsequently attached to the 163rd Company Machine Gun Corps.

150 Three: Private C. M. Fuller, 1/1st Battalion, Cambridgeshire Regiment

1914-15 Star (2331 Pte. C. M. Fuller. Camb. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2331 Pte. C. M. Fuller. Camb. R.) *generally nearly very fine* (3) £60-£80

Charles Montague Fuller was born in May 1894, and resided in South Street, Cambridge. He served during the Great War with the 1/1st Battalion, Cambridgeshire Regiment in the French theatre of War from 14 February 1915. Fuller died in Cambridge in January 1976.

151 Five: Lance Corporal C. Youngman, Suffolk Yeomanry, later 7th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (2389 Pte. C. Youngman. Suff. Yeo.); Defence Medal; Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Charles Youngman); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Charles Youngman) mounted as originally worn, *very fine* (5) £80-£100

Charles Youngman enlisted in the Suffolk Yeomanry in February 1915. He advanced to Lance Corporal, and transferred to the 7th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment (entitled to Silver War Badge).

152 Pair: Private S. Bird, Suffolk Yeomanry

British War and Victory Medals (2289 Pte. S. Bird. Suff. Yeo.) *good very fine* (2)

£50-£70

153 Pair: Private T. H. Mace, 15th (Yeomanry) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, late Suffolk Yeomanry, who was killed in action in Palestine, 9 March 1918

British War and Victory Medals (2305 Pte. T. H. Mace. Suff. Yeo.) *good very fine* (2)

£80-£100

Thomas Henry Mace was the son of Mrs. M. A. Mace, of Church Lane, Mildenhall, Suffolk. He initially served during the Great War with the Suffolk Yeomanry, before transferring into the newly formed 15th (Yeomanry) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment. Mace served with the latter in the Egyptian theatre of war, and was killed in action in Palestine on 9 March 1918. Private Mace is buried in the Jerusalem War Cemetery, Israel.

154 Four: Captain T. R. Bacon, Suffolk Regiment, late Squadron Sergeant Major, Norfolk Yeomanry

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. T. R. Bacon.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (2. Lieut. T. R. Bacon. Suff. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (140003 Sq. S. Mjr. T. R. Bacon. Norf. Yeo.) mounted for wear, *generally good very fine* (4)

£300-£400

Thomas Robert Bacon was educated at Norwich High School, and served as Squadron Sergeant Major with the Norfolk Yeomanry prior to being commissioned in the Suffolk Regiment.

155 Four: Company Quarter Master Sergeant J. W. Hatfield, 1/6th (Cyclist) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, attached King's African Rifles for service in East Africa, 1917-1918

British War and Victory Medals (265058 C. Sjt. J. W. Hatfield. Suff. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (265058 C. Sjt. J. W. Hatfield. Suff. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (265058 C.Q.M. Sjt. J. W. Hatfield. 6/(Cyc.) Bn: Suff. R.) mounted for wear, *good very fine, scarce* (4)

£300-£400

James William Hatfield enlisted in the 1st (V.B.) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in September 1904. He transferred to the Essex and Suffolk Cyclist Battalion in June 1908, and as Sergeant to the 6th (Cyclist) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in August 1911. Hatfield was serving with them at the outbreak of the Great War, and advanced to Company Quarter Master Sergeant in October 1915. He was attached for service with the King's African Rifles in East Africa, 20 May 1917 - December 1918 (entitled to Silver War Badge). Hatfield was posted to the Depot in Ipswich, and then subsequently the 3rd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, from whom he was discharged in March 1919 (awarded T.F.E.M. in December 1918).

156 A scarce Great War casualty pair awarded to Lance Corporal W. E. Rump, 3rd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was killed by a bomb dropped on Felixstowe during a Gotha raid on 4 July 1917

British War and Victory Medals (21080 Pte. W. E. Rump. Suff. R.); Memorial Plaque (William Earnest Rump) *generally good very fine* (3)

£180-£220

William Ernest Rump was born in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. He initially served during the Great War with the 12th (Service) Battalion (East Anglian), Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front. He advanced to Lance Corporal, and transferred to the 3rd Battalion, a training unit based at Felixstowe. Lance Corporal Rump was one of eight soldiers killed during a Gotha raid on Felixstowe on 4 July 1917 - the UK Army Register of Soldier's Effects gives killed by 'Hostile Aircraft, Felixstowe, 4.7.1917.'

The raid also caused 4 civilian casualties in the town, and damage to a number of buildings. The soldiers were carrying out exercises on the beach at the time of the raid. Lance Corporal Rump is buried in Caister Old Cemetery, Norfolk.

157 Three: Private H. Langston, Suffolk Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (1309 Pte. H. Langston. Suff. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1309 Pte. H. Langston. Suff. R.) *very fine* (3)

£140-£180

158 Three: Private P. W. T. Pugh, Suffolk Regiment, late Lincolnshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (51975 Pte. P. W. T. Pugh. Linc. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (5819378 Pte. P. W. T. Pugh, Suff. R.) *polished, therefore good fine or better* (3)

£100-£140

Percy William Thornton Pugh served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment. He subsequently transferred to the Suffolk Regiment.

159 Six: Private P. Scott, Suffolk Regiment, later Sapper, Royal Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (53737 Pte. P. Scott. Suff. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (5821007 Pte. P. Scott, Suff. R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5821007 Spr. P. Scott. R.E.) mounted crudely as originally worn, *generally nearly very fine or better* (6)

£160-£200

Percy Scott resided at 668 Barking Road, Plaistow, London.

160 Five: **Private R. R. Gooch, Suffolk Regiment**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (5819488 Pte. R. R. Gooch. Suffolk.) *slightly later issue, with fixed suspension; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5819488 Sjt. R. R. Gooch. Suffolk.) generally good very fine (5)* £100-£140

MIC gives 'Medals scrapped 21 June 1946.... issued to Maj. R. R. Gooch, The Swan Inn, Great Massingham, King's Lynn, Norfolk.'

161



New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**161 David Gibbs, 1st Bn. 12th Regt**) *nearly very fine* £300-£400

Approximately 85 medals with this reverse issued to the 12th Foot.

162 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**645. Wm Maddock, 1st Bn 12th Regt**) *suspension re-affixed, traces of brooch mounting, nearly very fine* £180-£220

Approximately 85 medals with this reverse issued to the 12th Foot.

163 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**683. Thos Williams, 1st Bn. 12th Regt**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £300-£400

Approximately 85 medals with this reverse issued to the 12th Foot.

164 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (**252. Matw. Hardiman, 1st Bn 12th Regt.**) *edge bruising, therefore very fine* £300-£400

165 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 to 1866 (**964. Dr. Stpn. Guinn, 1st Bn 12th Regt**) *edge bruise, nearly very fine* £300-£400

166 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 to 1866 (**1008. Josph Dixon, 1st Bn. 12th Regt**) *suspension claw tightened, nearly very fine* £280-£340

167 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 to 1866 (**28... Andrw. Morrison, 1st Bn 12th Regt**) *contact marks, good fine* £300-£400

Andrew Morrison was born in Cork, Ireland. He served with the 43rd Foot during the Indian Mutiny (entitled to no clasp Medal). Morrison attested for the 12th Foot at Sydney, Australia in May 1866. He was discharged on 31 March 1874, having served for 21 years and 11 days. Sold with copied service papers.

168 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (**3711. John Stone. 1st Bn 12th Foot.**) *very fine* £280-£340

John Stone was born in Lydford, Somerset. He attested for the 99th Foot at London in December 1841. Stone transferred to the 1st Battalion, 12th Foot in October 1855. He was discharged 16 January 1868, after 26 years and 54 days service. Sold with copied service papers.

169 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**894 Pte J. Anderson 1st Bn Suff. R.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £100-£140

170



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**306 Pte S. Coe 1st Bn Suff. R.**) *very fine*

£140-£180

171

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**1161 Pte C. Fuller 1st Bn. Suff. R.**) *toned, very fine*

£140-£180

Charles Fuller was born in Diss, Norfolk. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Bury St. Edmunds in January 1885, and served with the 1st Battalion in India from January 1887 to March 1892. Fuller also served with the Battalion in South Africa from January through to June 1900 (entitled to a Q.S.A. with 'Cape Colony' clasp).

Sold with copied service papers.

172

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**272 Pte. G. Pett 1st Bn. Suff. R.**) *good very fine*

£140-£180

George Pett was born in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Bury St. Edmunds in May 1882, and served with the 1st Battalion in the East Indies from December 1883 to February 1890. Pett was discharged in May 1894, having served twelve years with the Colours.

Sold with copied service papers.

173

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**147 Pte G. Wayman 1st Bn Suff. R.**) *toned, good very fine*

£140-£180

174



Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**2041, Cr Sgt. W. A. Mason, 1/12th Regt**) *very fine*

£80-£100

175

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**32B/1049, Pte. E. Chinnery, 1/12th Regt**) *toned, minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine*

£80-£100

176

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**916. Pte. J. Horton. 1/12th Regt.**) *good very fine*

£80-£100

177

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**1331 Drumr. T. Harris. 1/12th Regt.**) *edge bruising, very fine*

£80-£100

178



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**3952 Sgt H. Arrowsmith, 1st Suffolk Regt**) *good very fine*

£180-£220

H. Arrowsmith served with the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment during the Second Boer War, and was killed in action at Colesberg on 6 January 1900.

179 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**2246 Pte G. Farroway, 1st Suffolk Regt**) *good very fine* £70-£90

George Farroway was born in Enfield, London. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment at London in July 1888 discharged, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from November 1899 until April 1900. Farroway was discharged in Cape Town on 9 July 1901, having served 13 years with the Colours.

Sold with copied service papers.

180 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**3010 Pte F. Seaman, 1st Suffolk Regt**) *good fine* £50-£70

Frederick Seaman was born in Stanton, Suffolk. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Bury St. Edmunds in January 1891. Seaman served with the Regiment in the East Indies, March 1893 - December 1898, and in South Africa, November 1899 - August 1900. He was discharged, 26 January 1903, having served for 11 years and 64 days with the Colours.

Sold with copied service papers.

181 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**4088 Pte H. Charles, Suffolk Regt**) *very fine*

£60-£80

Harry Charles was born in Histon, Cambridgeshire. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Bury St. Edmunds in December 1894, and served with the Regiment in South Africa from February to September 1902 (service papers erroneously give additional clasp entitled to 'Cape Colony', but this at variance with medal roll and medal). Charles was discharged on 3 December 1906, having served 12 years with the Colours.

Sold with copied service papers.

182 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**4709 Pte G. J. Allensby, 1st Suffolk Regt**) *good very fine* £80-£120

G. Allensby served with the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment during the Second Boer War, and died of disease at Wynberg on 26 February 1901.

183 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**2081 Pte W. Chappell, 1st Suffolk Regt**) *nearly very fine* £70-£90

184 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**1484 Pte J. Fuller, 1st Suffolk Regt**) *nearly very fine* £70-£90

185 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**2336 Pte G. Cook, 1st Suffolk Regt**) *very fine* £100-£140

George Cook was born in Netley, Hampshire. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment in September 1888, and served with the Regiment in South Africa from November 1899 until August 1901. Cook's service papers give him as slightly wounded at Rensberg on 6 January 1900 - however, he is not listed in the latest published transcription of the casualty roll. He was discharged on 9 September 1901, having served 13 years with the Colours.

Sold with copied service papers.

186 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**6523 Pte E. F. Woods, Vol: Coy Suffolk Regt**) *flaw to top righthand part of clasp facing, nearly very fine* £80-£100

187 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* (**6747 Pte J. Claydon, Suffolk Regt**) *suspension slack, nearly very fine* £60-£80

188



India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**5819325 Pte. C. F. Harper, Suff. R.**) *very fine* £100-£140

189 1914 Star (**5538 Pte F. Emmerson. 2/Suff: R.**) *good very fine* £60-£80

Frank Ernest Emmerson served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 30 August 1914. He subsequently served with the 2/5th Battalion, Scottish Rifles and the Royal Army Service Corps.

190 1914 Star (**2061 Pte W. Willis. 1/4 Suff: R.**) *good very fine* £70-£90

William Willis served during the Great War with the 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 8 November 1914. Private Willis transferred to the 8th (Service) Battalion and was killed in action on the Western Front, 12 October 1917. He is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

191 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**Capt. B. J. E. Morphew. Suffolk.**) *rank officially corrected, naming double-struck in places, very fine* £80-£100

B. J. E. Morphew served during the Second World War as a Second Lieutenant with the Suffolk Regiment. He was attached to the 1st Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles for service in Palestine from 10 October 1945 until 11 October 1946.

192 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (2) (**22646609 Pte. B. Russell. Suffolk.; 22787808 Pte. G. R. Rice. Suffolk.**) *surname of last partially officially corrected, generally very fine (2)* £50-£70

193 General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (**21128454 Pte. J. Read. Suffolk.**) *good very fine* £50-£70

194 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**5825912 Pte. E. Baker. Suff. R.**) *good very fine* £80-£120

Frederick Thomas Baker served with the Suffolk Regiment on the North West Frontier, and advanced to Company Quartermaster Sergeant. He was serving with the 2nd Battalion during the Second World War, when he died whilst on active service on 24 July 1944. Company Quartermaster Sergeant Baker is buried in the Kirkee War Cemetery, India, and commemorated on the Woodbridge Memorial, Suffolk.

195 Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 3rd issue (**5820317 W.O. Cl. 2. W. Maple. Suffolk. R.**) *very fine* £60-£80

196 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Pte. J. Foreman. 1st V.B. S.R.**) *engraved naming, toned, generally good very fine* £70-£90

197



Militia L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. **(4150 Gnr. W. Gorham. Suffolk R.G.A. Mil.)** *edge bruise, very fine*

£400-£500

William Gorham was born in Ipswich, Suffolk. He attested for the Suffolk Royal Garrison Artillery Militia in September 1879, and was discharged in June 1904 (awarded Militia L. S. & G.C. Medal in Army Order 27 of 1905).

Sold with copied service papers.

198 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. **(310 Cpl. C. P. Hall. 4/Suffolk Regt)** *very fine*

£70-£90

Clement P. Hall served with the 4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, and was awarded T.F.E.M. in January 1911. He served with the battalion during the Great War as a Company Quarter Master Sergeant on the Western Front from 8 November 1914.

199 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. **(828 Cpl R. C. Mullett. Suff: Yeo:)** *very fine*

£80-£100

Robert Charles Mullett was born in Ipswich, Suffolk. He attested for the Suffolk Yeomanry in February 1904, and advanced to Corporal in May 1909. Mullett served at Home from 5 August to 12 October 1914, before being discharged as 'Medically Unfit' on 12 October 1914 (entitled to Silver War Badge).

Sold with copied service papers.

200 Memorial Plaque **(Harry Bartram)** in card envelope of issue, *very fine*

£50-£70

Harry Bartram was born in Denham, Suffolk. He served during the Great War with the 9th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of War from 29 December 1915. Private Bartram was killed in action on the Western Front on 13 September 1916, and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

x 201



A fine Great War 'Western Front' V.C., D.C.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant A. Loosemore, 8th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), for his great gallantry south of Langemarck on 11 August 1917: after two members of his section had been killed beside him, he fought with every means at his disposal - machine-gun, bomb, rifle and revolver - to thwart a determined counterattack which appeared to many as though it must succeed, and accounted for about twenty of the enemy as well as a number of snipers, before returning to his original post with a wounded comrade under heavy fire.

Remarkably, Loosemore's V.C.-winning exploits came the day after he was reputed to have shot down with his Lewis gun a German fighter that was engaged in a 'dog-fight' with a British aircraft, this saving the British pilot's life.

Subsequently awarded the D.C.M. for his gallantry with the 1st/4th Battalion at Zillebeke during a raid on 20 June 1918 - 'a highly successful operation, 11 prisoners and one Machine Gun being captured and numerous casualties being inflicted on the enemy' - Loosemore was severely wounded by machine gun fire at Villers-en-Cauchies on 11 October 1918, resulting in his left leg being amputated. He never fully recovered from his war wounds, and died as a result of tuberculosis in 1924

Victoria Cross, reverse of suspension bar engraved 'No. 15805 Pte. A. Loosemore. 8th. Bn. West Riding R.', reverse of Cross engraved '11. Aug. 1917.'; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (15805 Sjt. A. Loosemore. V.C. 1/4 W. Rid. R.); 1914-15 Star (15805. Pte. A. Loosemore. W. Rid. R.); British War and Victory Medals (15805 Sjt. A. Loosemore. W. Rid. R.) recently re-mounted, but together with the original court-mounted riband bar, and housed in a contemporary *Hunt & Roskell, London*, case, traces of lacquer, light pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine and better (5) £180,000-£220,000



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Provenance: Sotheby's, May 1969 (when sold by the recipient's son).

32 men received both the Victoria Cross and the Distinguished Conduct Medal during the Great War; of these, the vast majority (unlike Loosemore) received the D.C.M. prior to the V.C.; consequently Loosemore's D.C.M. is just one of a handful to be named with the post-nominal letters 'V.C.'

V.C. *London Gazette* 14 September 1917:

'For most conspicuous bravery and initiative during the attack on a strongly-held enemy position. His platoon having been checked by heavy machine-gun fire, he crawled through partially cut wire, dragging his Lewis gun with him, and single-handed dealt with a strong party of the enemy, killing about twenty of them, and thus covering the consolidation of the position taken up by his platoon. Immediately afterwards his Lewis gun was blown up by bomb, and three enemy rushed for him, but he shot them all with his revolver.

Later he shot several enemy snipers, exposing himself to heavy fire each time. On returning to the original post he also brought back a wounded comrade under heavy fire at the risk of his own life. He displayed throughout an utter disregard of danger.'

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

'When out with a fighting patrol he displayed conspicuous gallantry and powers of leadership when his officer was wounded and the platoon scattered by hostile bombs. He rallied the men and brought them back in order, with all the wounded, to our lines. On a subsequent occasion he handled his platoon with great skill and complete disregard of his own danger under heavy machine-gun fire, and it was owing to his determination and powers of leadership that the platoon eventually captured the enemy post which they were attacking.'

Arnold Loosemore was born in Sharrow, Sheffield, on 7 June 1896, the son of George Loosemore, a gardener at the Sheffield Central Cemetery, and his wife Selina, and the sixth of seven brothers, all of whom served during the Great War. Educated at Clifford School in Sheffield, he was employed as a farm-worker at Fulwood, Yorkshire when War was declared in 1914, and immediately volunteered. Turned down for enlistment owing to his frail physique, he took a job with a coal merchant in order to build up his strength, and successfully attested for the York and Lancaster Regiment on 2 January 1915. He transferred to the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) on 10 March 1915, and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 11 September 1915.

Departing Turkey in December 1915, Loosemore returned to England, before being posted to France, arriving on the Western Front on 3 July 1916 as a Lewis machine-gunner.

V.C. Action - Langemarck, 11 August 1917

On the night of 7 August 1917, the 8th Battalion Duke of Wellington's - as part of the 32nd Brigade - entered the front line north of Ypres at Steenbeek, just south of Langemarck. Their route to the front, via Poperinghe, Elverdinghe, and Flamatinghe, had provided a harsh initiation with torrential rain and enemy shells marking their every step. After four days 'holding the line', on 11 August 1917 the battalion was tasked to mount an attack on German Positions on the east bank of the Steenbeek, in preparation for the next British attack on Langemarck. The battalion's contribution was a minor one, but was memorable for the exceptional courage and great gallantry displayed by a 21 year-old private soldier.

Loosemore, a Lewis gunner in No. 12 Platoon, was one of fifty men from "Y" Company assigned the task of capturing a German blockhouse known, appropriately, as Wellington Farm. The attack went in at daybreak, after a night spent sheltering in shell-holes, up to their knees in mud. Company Sergeant Major Miles described it thus: 'We advanced on the farm in extended order, but went too far ahead and had to retire to keep in touch with the company on our left and right. It was then that a very brave act was committed by a Lewis gunner of ours named Loosemore; he certainly saved a very awkward situation. He stayed in a shell-hole and covered our retirement with a Lewis gun. Well, this gun got put out to action, but Loosemore hung on and kept the advancing Germans at bay with this revolver. When that gave out, he threw his disabled gun at the remaining Germans and came back to where we had consolidated, a truly brave act.'

Miles reported the young soldier's gallantry to his company officer, Second Lieutenant E. Wood, who gathered eyewitness statements to support the V.C. recommendation. Included among them was the testimony of Sergeant Ridgeway, another member of 12 Platoon, who described how Loosemore held off 'a great number' of the enemy, enabling the company to consolidate 'in front of the Boche wire':

'He displayed great courage when attacked by a party of German bombers who put his Lewis gun out of action. He then threw two German stick bombs at the said bombers and using his revolver, he killed four Germans and when he came in to where our company had dug in under heavy machine [gun] fire, he brought out a wounded comrade. During the day, while we still held to our new position, he sniped off five of the enemy.'

Writing to Loosemore's parents, Second Lieutenant Wood described their son as the 'bravest lad I have ever seen' and said 'his magnificent gallantry undoubtedly saved the whole of the company.' Such claims were not exaggerated. After two members of this section had been killed beside him, Loosemore had fought with every means at his disposal - machine-gun, bomb, rifle and revolver - to thwart a determined counterattack which appeared to many as though it must succeed. He accounted for about twenty of the enemy as well as a number of snipers. Almost as miraculous as his Herculean feat of arms was the fact that he emerged unscathed.

Remarkably, his gallantry in being awarded the Victoria Cross was not the only noteworthy action that he performed. In a letter written to the recipient's son many decades later by a Sergeant in the same company (and caveatted by the fact that his memory may be playing false), he recalls how: 'On the evening prior to this [Loosemore's V.C.-winning] action, we were in dugouts on the canal bank at Ypres, and a "dog-fight" between British and German aircraft was taking place overhead. Suddenly, two aircraft dived towards the treetops. One was a German fighter on the tail of one of our aircraft. Your father (who was a Lewis gunner at the time) who had just completed cleaning his gun jammed a magazine on his gun, trained it on the German, and brought him down. The pilot of the British aircraft came up by car sometime later that evening, located your father, and thanked him for saving him from sure disaster. Later that same evening we moved up the line to make the attack. I can assure you that it was a bloody and muddy experience.' (letter from ex-Sergeant C. Bawley, M.M., refers)

Promoted Corporal on 17 August 1917, Loosemore's Victoria Cross was announced on 14 September 1917, and he was presented with the V.C. riband by the General Officer Commanding at Poperinghe on 23 September. Returning to the U.K. on leave in December of that year, he was presented with his Victoria Cross by H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace on 2 January 1918, and the following day attended a Civic Reception in his home city of Sheffield, where over 2,000 people cheered him from the steps of the Town Hall.

The 8th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's was disbanded in April 1918, and Loosemore, preferring to stay with his Regiment rather than accepting a billet at home, was posted to the 1st/4th Battalion on 1 May 1918. He was promoted Sergeant on 6 May, and after a month spent training new drafts, the Battalion returned to the Western Front in mid-June 1918, taking over a stretch of the line in the Zillebeke sector. Within days, Loosemore was to distinguish himself again.

D.C.M. Action - Zillebeke, 19-20 June 1918

On the night of 19-20 June 1918, 1st/4th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's was tasked with a raid on the enemy positions at Zillebeke. The Battalion War Diary states: 'The Battalion carried out an extensive raid on the enemy positions opposite the Ypres right sub-sector. The whole of "A" and "B" Companies and 2 Platoons of each from "C" and "D" Companies took part in the operation. The operation was highly successful, 11 prisoners and one Machine Gun being captured and numerous casualties being inflicted on the enemy with only light casualties ourselves.'

The battalion history gives rather more details, and concludes: 'The raid was a great success. Eleven prisoners and a light machine gun had been captured, and considerable casualties had undoubtedly been inflicted on the enemy. The total casualties of the battalion were 3 other ranks killed, one officer and 16 other ranks wounded, and one other rank missing. This was extremely light, considering that three quarters of the battalion had spent one and a half hours in the enemy's lines. But by far the most satisfactory result of the raid was its effect on morale. Many of the officers and men who took part had only been with the battalion a very short time, and a large number of the latter were very young and had seen no fighting before. The old soldier has learned to take things as they come, but success or failure have great effect on inexperienced and young soldiers. So it was with this raid. They went into action boys; they came out almost veterans. For their services in connection with this raid, Second Lieutenants Huggard and Newman were each awarded the Military Cross; Sergeants Loosemore, V.C., Wilson, and Field received Distinguished Conduct Medals; and sixteen other ranks gained the Military Medal.'

Wounded - Villers-en-Cauchies, 11 October 1918 - and War's End

The 1st/4th Battalion remained in the Ypres section until the end of August when the unit was ordered south. Weeks of inactivity came to an end on 11 October 1918, exactly one month before the Armistice, when the Battalion was assigned the task of capturing a ridge in front of Villers-en-Cauchies. So fast was their advance that the battalion broke through their own artillery barrage, and the enemy retaliated by raking the crest with machine-gun fire. Amongst those wounded was Sergeant Loosemore, severely wounded by machine gun fire to both legs. The battalion history states: 'Sergeant A. Loosemore, V.C., D.C.M., of A Company, went down, shot through both legs and the battalion lost a magnificent leader who was liked by everyone and almost worshipped by the men of his platoon.'

Loosemore was still undergoing treatment when the Armistice was signed, resulting in his left leg being amputated, and he was finally discharged on 13 May 1920. The following month he attended the Garden Party hosted by H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace on 26 June 1920 for recipients of the Victoria Cross. Setting up as a poultry farmer, he married Miss Amy Morton on 24 August 1920, and they had one son, also called Arnold. However, Loosemore never fully recovered from his war wounds, and died as a result of tuberculosis in Sheffield on 10 April 1924. He was 27 years of age. He was buried with full military honours, his funeral being organised by Sheffield City Council, with crowds lining the procession route from Hillsborough to Ecclesall, and the funeral service being conducted by the Lord Bishop of Sheffield. His widow was denied a War Widows pension from the Government on the grounds that he was no longer a serving soldier at the time of their marriage, and, as her husband's V.C. annuity ceased upon his death, she and their son were left penniless. Shamefully, she was then sent the bill for her husband's funeral procession by the City Council. 60 years later the City Council belatedly attempted to right this wrong, by naming a new residential road 'Loosemore Drive' in his honour.

Sold with a fine-quality leather-bound memorial volume to the recipient, containing numerous photographic images, photographs of official letters, newspaper cuttings, and other documents; and copied research.





A fine and well-documented Great War ‘Western Front’ C.B., ‘Gallipoli operations’ C.M.G., ‘Western Front’ D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Brigadier-General A. Birtwistle, East Lancashire Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force), who was four times Mentioned in Despatches - serving with the first Territorial unit to be committed on active service during the Great War, he ended the War as one of just a handful of Territorials to have been advanced to the rank of Brigadier

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914-15 Star (Major A. Birtwistle. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Brig. Gen. A. Birtwistle.); Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1915, with integral top slide riband bar, *good very fine and better* (7) £3,000-£4,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 30 May 1919:

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

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 8 November 1915:

'For distinguished service in the Field during the operations at the Dardanelles.'

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

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 5 November 1915 (Dardanelles); 14 December 1917; 20 December 1918; and 5 July 1919 (these last three all Western Front).

Arthur Birtwistle was born in Blackburn on 29 May 1877, the son of William Birtwistle, a prosperous mill-owner who by the 1920s was said to control more looms than any other individual in the world, and was educated at Blackburn Grammar School and University School, Southport. He was first commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Volunteer Forces on 28 April 1897, and from those early days he showed his dedication to military service as he served as Secretary of the Lancashire Ammunition Column Artillery and Territorial Movement, a role in which he continued to serve for about 12 years until he relinquished office at end of 1908. That same year, in 1908, he was appointed as a Justice of the Peace for Lancashire.

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

Having been promoted Captain in the 3rd Lancashire Royal Garrison Volunteer Artillery, Birtwistle was appointed as Captain in the 1st East Lancashire Ammunition Column of the 1st East Lancashire Brigade on 1 April 1908. Some four years later, his promotion to the rank of Major was confirmed on 3 January 1912. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel on 9 March 1915 in command of the 210th (East Lancashire) Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery and was present at Gallipoli, going ashore with the first guns of the 5th and 6th Batteries of the R.F.A., having been placed in charge of a subgroup of Australian and New Zealand Batteries. For his services he was Mentioned in Despatches by General Sir Ian Hamilton, and later that year was appointed a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George.

Proceeding to the Western Front, Birtwistle was Mentioned in Despatches by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on three occasions, the first in his despatch of 7 November 1917, which was swiftly followed by his promotion to the temporary rank of Brigadier General in command of the 66th Divisional Artillery on 2 December 1917, and the announcement of the award of the Territorial Decoration (*London Gazette* 4 December 1917). Less than a month later he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order in the 1918 New Year's Honours' list. He was again Mentioned in Field Marshal Haig's Despatch dated 8 November 1918, and yet again in his Despatch dated 16 March 1919; after reverting back to the Territorial Force after four years on active service he was appointed Colonel on 9 March 1919. Two months later he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

During the Great War, Birtwistle had the distinction of not only serving with the very first British Territorial Unit (the East Lancshires) committed on active service during the War, but also being one of only eleven Territorial officers to be appointed to the rank of Brigadier-General during the War. Following the cessation of hostilities, Birtwistle took up a managerial role in the family business, as well as serving on numerous charitable committees. He was a keen motor-car driver and yachtsman, serving as President of the Lancashire Automobile Club, and regularly sailed on Lake Windermere. He retired from the Territorial Army upon reaching the age limit on 29 May 1934, being granted the honorary rank of Brigadier-General, and died on 12 May 1937.

Sold with the following original documents:

- i) The recipient's original Commission Document appointing him a Second Lieutenant in the Volunteer Forces, dated 28 April 1897
- ii) Bestowal Document for the D.S.O., dated 1 January 1918
- iii) Bestowal Document for the C.B., dated 3 June 1919
- iv) Four Mentioned in Despatches Certificates, dated 22 September 1915; 7 November 1917; 8 November 1918; and 16 March 1919
- v) War Office letter to the recipient regarding his retirement from the Territorial Army having reached the age limit, dated May 1934.





A Great War D.S.O. group of five awarded to Captain I. H. McClure, Intelligence Corps, late Motor Cyclists Section, Royal Engineers, who served during the Great War in France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, and Poland; was four times Mentioned in Despatches; and was awarded the Italian War Merit Cross. A keen amateur pilot in the inter-War years, he once flew from London to Constantinople in a D.H. Moth, and was later Director of Operations, Services and Intelligence, in the Department of the Director General of Civil Aviation at the Air Ministry

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914 Star, with copy clasp, *erased*; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. I. H. McClure.); **Italy, Kingdom**, War Merit Cross, bronze, *good very fine* (5) *£1,400-£1,800*



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

M.I.D. *London Gazette*s 1 January 1916; 15 June 1916; 15 May 1917; and 11 December 1917.

Italian War Cross *London Gazette* 21 August 1919.

Ivor Herbert McClure was born in London on 9 October 1890, the son of the Rev. Canon Edmund McClure, and was educated at both Eton and Harrow, and at Clare College, Cambridge. Fluent in French, with a good knowledge of German and Italian, and a smattering of Flemish, Spanish, and Dutch, he attested initially for the Motor Cyclists Section, Royal Engineers, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from September 1914, before being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Intelligence Corps on 20 February 1915. He served on the Staff of the Intelligence Corps at Rouen, and was promoted temporary Captain on 1 March 1916. During the Great War his duties took him to France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, and Poland, and for his services during the Great War he was four times Mentioned in Despatches, was awarded the Italian War Cross, and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. He relinquished his commission on 28 September 1919.

Post-War, McClure was a keen amateur pilot, and received his Royal Aero Club Aviator's Certificate no 8108 on 9 June 1927. His aircraft of choice was a D.H. 60G Moth, and in April 1930 he purchased from Captain Geoffrey de Havilland himself aircraft G-AAAA. As head of the Aviation Department, Automobile Association, he was a regular visitor to the skies over Europe; on one occasion he flew from London to Constantinople by way of Brussels, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, and Sofia on the outbound journey, and then via Bucharest, Krakow, Breslau, Berlin, Hannover, and Amsterdam on the return leg. He was also a regular contributor to *Flight* magazine. In 1937 he was appointed Director of Operations, Services and Intelligence, in the Department of the Director General of Civil Aviation at the Air Ministry. He subsequently emigrated to Quebec, Canada, and died on 25 April 1981.

Sold with the recipient's civilian Pilot's Log Book, covering the period from 2 April 1927 to 25 September 1933, including his flights from London to Constantinople; his F.A.I. Aviator's Certificate; a Silver cigarette case, inscribed 'Presented to Lieutenant Ivor H. McClure by the Staff of the Intelligence Corps at Rouen, as a small token of their appreciation, November 1915'; various photographic images and other ephemera; and much copied research, including various extracts of *Flight* magazine.



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) £800-£1,200

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 'Air Raid Precautions' O.B.E. group of four awarded to J. D. Tod, who served with the 19th (Lothians and Berwickshire) Imperial Yeomanry during the Boer War, and was later appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for Midlothian

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (8488 Pte. J. D. Tod. 19th Coy 6th Impl: Yeo.); Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (John D. Tod), mounted for wear alongside a King's South Africa 1901-02, 1 clasp, South Africa 1901 (**483 Pte. T. Uffendell. RI: Scots.**) to which the recipient was not entitled, *half-hearted attempted erasure to KSA, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (5)* £260-£300

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 9 January 1946: John Dun Tod, Esq., J.P., D.L., Air Raid Precautions Controller, County of Midlothian.

John Dun Tod, an Engineer from Lasswade, Midlothian, was born on 29 January 1877. He attested into the 19th (Lothians and Berwickshire) Imperial Yeomanry, in Edinburgh, on 13 January 1900 and served in South Africa during the Second Boer War from 25 February 1900 to 28 February 1901 (and therefore not entitled to the King's South Africa Medal). He was discharged in Edinburgh on 14 April 1901. Later appointed a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Midlothian, he served as a Special Constable and, during the Second World War, was the Air Raid Precautions Controller for the County of Midlothian. He died, aged 80, in Edinburgh on 23 May 1957.

Sold with a corresponding mounted group of five miniatures, the QSA with the clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State and Transvaal.



A post-War O.B.E., K.P.M. group of ten awarded to Deputy Commissioner F. W. Syer, Tripolitania Police Force, late Nigeria Police and Palestine Police, and Second Lieutenant, Royal Air Force

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; King's Police and Fire Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, for Distinguished Service (Frederick W. Syer, Asst. Insp. General of Police, Palestine.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. F. W. Syer. R.A.F.); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Palestine 1945-48 (Deputy Supt. F. W. Syer. Pal. Police.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these three all privately engraved 'Frederick W. Syer Asst. Insp. General of Police Palestine'; Colonial Police Forces Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Asst. Insp. Gen. Frederick W. Syer, Palestine Police Force) *edge prepared prior to naming*; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (10)* £800-£1,000

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 10 June 1954: Frederick William Syer, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Tripolitania Police Force.

K.P.F.S.M. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944: Frederick William Syer, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Palestine.

C.P.M. *London Gazette* 13 June 1946: Frederick William Syer, Assistant Inspector General, Palestine Police Force.

Frederick William Syer was born in Farnham, Surrey, on 20 August 1899 and was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant on probation in the Royal Flying Corps on 20 January 1918. He transferred in this rank to the Royal Air Force as a founder member on 1 April 1918 and served with 76 Squadron, before transferring to the Unemployed List on 15 September 1919. He subsequently joined the Colonial Police Force, and was awarded the 1937 Coronation Medal whilst serving with the Nigeria Police Force. Transferring to the Palestine Police Force on 8 September 1939 he rose through the ranks to the position of Assistant Inspector General, and for his services was awarded the King's Police and Fire Service Medal. He married Doris Macqueen at St. George's Cathedral, Jerusalem, on 18 February 1948, before becoming Deputy Commissioner of the Tripolitania Police Force. Appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1954 Birthday Honours' List, he died in Norfolk on 28 June 1971.

Sold with a family photograph album; and copied research.

For the recipient's wife's M.B.E., see Lot 208.

For the recipient's related miniature awards, see Lot 571.

207



A Second War M.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Seston, Royal Indian Army Service Corps, later Sherwood Foresters

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star, the reverse privately engraved '137614 E.C.12886 Lieut-Colonel C. F. Seston Foresters & R.I.A.S.C.'; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with the recipient's card identity discs; R.I.A.S.C. cap and collar badges; and a 14th Army lapel badge, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £140-£180

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 17 January 1946:
'For gallant and distinguished services in Burma.'

Sold with a wooden cigar box, the lid handsomely engraved with the badge of the Royal Indian Army Service Corps; the named card box of issue for the recipient's Long Service and Good Conduct Medal 'Lt. Q.M). C F. Seston. Foresters.' [the medal not included with the lot]; and a coloured portrait of the recipient.

208



A Second War M.B.E. pair awarded to Doris Macqueen, Private Secretary to the Chief Secretary, Palestine

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type lady's shoulder badge, silver, on lady's bow ribband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *the case slightly damaged*; Coronation 1937 (D. M. D. Macqueen.) contemporarily engraved naming, *good very fine (2)* £100-£140

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1944: Doris Mary Dean, Mrs. Macqueen, Private Secretary to the Chief Secretary, Palestine.

Doris Mary Dean Macqueen, née Chambers, was born in 1895 and married James Macqueen in London in 1921. She served as Private Secretary to the Chief Secretary in Palestine during and immediately after the Second World War, and married Frederick William Syer, the Assistant Inspector-General of Police in Palestine, at St. George's Cathedral, Jerusalem, on 18 February 1948. She died in Norfolk on 3 January 1978.

Sold with a photograph of the recipient receiving her M.B.E.; and copied research.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's second husband, see Lot 206.

Sold by Order of the Recipient

209

'You have to respect the Taliban to a degree because they can be ingenious and adaptable, but we're 10 times better soldiers and fighters than they are. If they fight us, we will win. We proved it time and time again.'

Corporal B. Malone, C.G.C., Esquire, March 2010

'Corporal Bradley "Bugsy" Malone was to be awarded the Conspicuous Gallantry Cross for his "fighting prowess and gallantry"; Corporal Malone showing this on no fewer than three separate occasions, each one of which would have merited the award by itself.'

3 Commando Brigade, Helmand Assault, Where the Taliban least expected them, by E. Southby-Tailour



illustrated full size

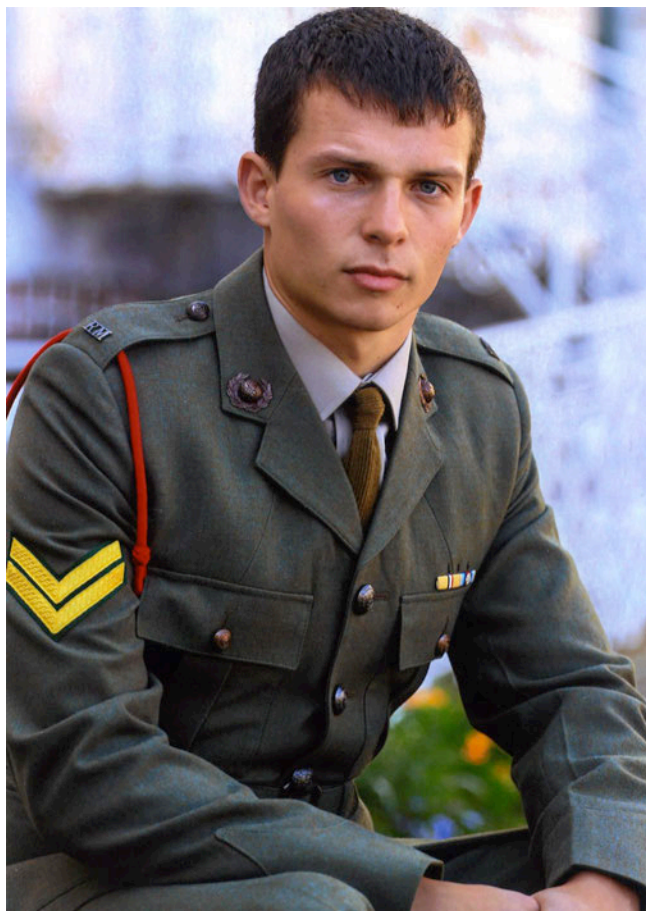
A particularly fine 'Operation Herrick IX - Afghanistan' C.G.C. group of four awarded to Corporal Bradley 'Bugsy' Malone, 45 Commando, Royal Marines - who was 'awarded the Conspicuous Gallantry Cross for his 'fighting prowess and gallantry'; Corporal Malone showing this on no fewer than three separate occasions, each one of which would have merited the award by itself.'

Malone, as part of Zulu Company, operated out of the British-manned Forward Operating Base 'Gibraltar' in Helmand Province next to the Helmand River, near the town of Sangin, which was used to monitor and intercept enemy forces between Gereshk and Sangin. The base being described by the Taliban as the 'mouth of hell', or the 'devil's place.'

Malone distinguished himself on no less than 3 occasions whilst on patrols, including: leading a bayonet charge to repel an ambush; rescuing his pinned down troop sergeant from the 'Killing Ground' - "I didn't think of it as dangerous or risking my life. I saw an opportunity, you just take your balls in your mouth and get on with it"; and lastly when on the receiving end of an IED-initiated ambush.

The final time 'was when 10 Troop was moving north of FOB Gibraltar along a narrow but deep waterway. They knew the Taliban were in the area: their task was to seek them out, draw them out, and then take them out. Shortly after midday, the patrol was caught in an immense explosion. The leading section commander was killed instantly, while in front of him, the point marine was blown across a ditch into an open field, very seriously wounded. The third man was Bugsy Malone who, still clutching his GPMG, was hurled backwards off his feet. Shaken and bruised but otherwise OK, he collected his wits, shouted for two men to come forward to help and then grabbed a radio set to call for support." Malone organised the evacuation of casualties, and called down artillery and air support whilst effecting the timely withdrawal of his section, all under the heaviest of fire from the enemy

Conspicuous Gallantry Cross, E.II.R., reverse officially inscribed 'Cpl B Malone RM P061156L 2009'; Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (Mne B Malone P061156L RM); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (Mne B Malone RM P061156L); Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *extremely fine* (4) *£100,000-£140,000*



C.G.C. *London Gazette* 10 September 2009 (amended 13 October 2009, due to *London Gazette* erroneously listing Marine James Malone, Royal Marines, 30008326):

'For gallant and distinguished services in Afghanistan during the period 1 October 2008 to 31 March 2009.'

The *London Gazette* as always gives no specific detail of Malone's heroism, but the following 'citation' is pieced together from several letters and other published sources, all of which quote various excerpts from the original recommendation:

'Corporal Malone served in Afghanistan with Zulu Company, 45 Commando. On three separate occasions Corporal Malone has excelled in the heat of battle and demonstrated gallantry, leadership and courage far beyond that reasonably expected of a junior rank.

In the first incident, after his company was caught in a fierce ambush, Corporal Malone fearlessly led his section with calm authority, ordering his men to bayonet charge the enemy who broke and fled in the face of his determined onslaught.

Subsequently, in an operation in November [2008], when his section was pinned down by heavy and accurate fire, he displayed a complete disregard for his own safety, scrambling from the cover of a ditch he advanced across open ground dodging a hail of bullets in order to collect Troop Sergeant Tompkins who had become isolated in the killing area whilst firing mortars at the enemy. Fighting together, the pair managed to hold off the insurgents and reach safety.

Corporal Malone's final act of bravery occurred on 31 December 2008 when his Troop was ambushed and a massive improvised explosive device was triggered, which killed his Troop Commander. Commanding and firing from an exposed position Corporal Malone galvanised efforts to recover casualties and infused those around him. Undaunted, he immediately took control of the situation and by firing more than 900 rounds, he managed to keep the insurgents at bay while providing covering fire for the evacuation of the dead man.

Corporal Malone's fighting prowess and nerve turned the tide of the battle and led directly to the successful extraction of 10 Troop from a deadly ambush. His exceptional resourcefulness and courage were remarkable and in the finest traditions of the Corps.'

Bradley 'Bugsy' Malone was born in Seaton Delaval, Northumberland. He provided the following details in an interview and feature piece which appeared in *Esquire* in March 2010:

'Corporal Brad Malone, 24, is a section commander with 45 Commando Royal Marines... he joined the Marines at 16 and has been on tours of Iraq and Afghanistan. Malone was awarded the Conspicuous Gallantry Cross, the second-highest British military honour, last September. His citation states that "on three separate occasions [in Afghanistan], he excelled in the heat of battle" and "demonstrated gallantry, leadership and courage far beyond that reasonably expected of a junior rank."

"I had my heart set on the Marines from when I was very young. They're a different breed, really. The Marines have the longest and toughest infantry training course in the world, and joining them was, for me, the ultimate challenge. I went out to Afghanistan in October 2008, and was at a FOB [Forward Operating Base] near Sanguin. Our role was to go on ground-domination troop patrols and to the FLET [Forward Line of Enemy Troops] to take on the Taliban. At one point, we had almost daily contacts - it was a very, very kinetic FOB to be in. I ended up being a section commander responsible for seven men, and there is no better job in the Armed Forces in Afghanistan. I had some of the best times of my life out there.

I also had some of the worst. The Marines are like a close-knit family, so if one of your best friends gets hurt it hits everyone hard. One of our troops was killed in an IED-initiated ambush while I was out there, and 11 men from 45 Commando have been killed in Afghanistan. You pick each other up and get through it. You have to respect the Taliban to a degree because they can be ingenious and adaptable, but we're 10 times better soldiers and fighters than they are. If they fight us, we will win. We proved it time and time again in our area of operations.



Malone on patrol in Afghanistan in the 'Gibraltar' Area of Operations.

On one very long and heavy contact, though, my troop sergeant got pinned down in his mortar position by enemy fire, which was 360 [surrounding us]. So I ran to his aid [across open ground] and got him back to a safe area. I didn't think of it as dangerous or risking my life. I saw an opportunity, you just take your balls in your mouth and get on with it. He was a good friend - and the Taliban aren't that good shots anyway.

It's quite an honour to get the award, although I feel I'm wearing it for all the troops in my company, for all the lads who fought, were injured, lost limbs, and who died....'

Malone served with Zulu Company, 45 Commando, Royal Marines as part of Operation Herrick IX. 45 Commando formed Battle Group North (taking over from the 2nd Battalion, Parachute Regiment) in the Upper Sangin Valley, and Z Company was employed at FOB Gibraltar - a British-manned Forward Operating Base in Helmand Province next to the Helmand River, near the town of Sangin, used to monitor and intercept enemy forces between Gereshk and Sangin. The latter base was described by the Taliban as the 'mouth of hell', or the 'devil's place.' Malone's tour at FOB Gibraltar was from October 2008 to April 2009, with 3 Commando Brigade, Royal Marines taking command of Task Force Helmand on 8 October 2008.

The following additional detail of this tour, during which 37 men of the Task Force were killed and more than 150 wounded, is given in *3 Commando Brigade, Helmand Assault, Where the Taliban least expected them*, by E. Southby-Tailyour:

'Of the other FOBs, Gibraltar was home to Z Company, who monitored and intercepted enemy forces moving between Sangin and Gereshk. Sited eighteen kilometres north-east of Gereshk along the Helmand River, it was at the apex of a conical-shaped wedge of desert known as the Witch's Hat, which jutted north into the green zone. It was, even by Helmand's standards, an isolated base and the scene of some remarkable gallantry.

Corporal Bradley 'Bugsy' Malone was to be awarded the Conspicuous Gallantry Cross for his 'fighting prowess and gallantry'; Corporal Malone showing this on no fewer than three separate occasions, each one of which would have merited the award by itself.

On New Year's Eve of 2008, and moving towards known enemy positions, Corporal Malone's team had been suddenly involved in an ambush:

"Take cover!"

"Contact! Wait out."

As he lay in the cover of a shallow ditch, Corporal Malone weighed up the situation. He quickly decided he would lead his section in what they would want to do - attack.

"OK, lads, get your bloody bayonets on! We'll soon sort this lot out." Then, a moment later, "Ready?"

"We're with you, Bugsy!"

"Come on then, what are you waiting for...?"

Confronted by the determined and controlled aggression of the Commandos, the enemy promptly fled.

"Bugger that!"

"We'll get them next time!"

On the next time, Corporal Malone showed 'bravery and initiative far beyond his rank or experience' when he displayed a similar level of personal courage and military acumen. While he was firing a 'baby' (51mm) mortar at the enemy, his troop sergeant became isolated and was now being pinned down by enemy fire, unable to move. Once more Malone, accurately gauging the seriousness of the situation, left the safety of a ditch and, braving fierce fire, reached the troop sergeant. Able now to work as a fire and manoeuvre team, the two of them were able to fight their way back to the troop.

The final time was when 10 Troop was moving north of FOB Gibraltar along a narrow but deep waterway. They knew the Taliban were in the area: their task was to seek them out, draw them out, and then take them out. Shortly after midday, the patrol was caught in an immense explosion. The leading section commander was killed instantly, while in front of him, the point marine was blown across a ditch into an open field, very seriously wounded. The third man was Bugsy Malone who, still clutching his GPMG, was hurled backwards off his feet. Shaken and bruised but otherwise OK, he collected his wits, shouted for two men to come forward to help and then grabbed a radio set to call for support.

The Taliban had other ideas, however, and before the dust settled the whole patrol came under fire from four well-prepared firing points: the closest was 100 metres to their right, with another two beyond that and the fourth 200 metres to the left. It was a classic IED-initiated ambush.

"Contact. Wait out!"

Malone, while organising the emergency treatment of the wounded as well as the evacuation of his dead section commander, managed to call for instant air support.

1241: Contact explosion.

1241: IED explosion FOB Gib. 1 x KIA and 1 x T1 casualty.

1250: Regional Command (South) recommend MERT for casevac.

1257: ETA casualty at Gib - 30 minutes.

1259: UPDATE Friendly forces came under IED attack, causing 2 x casualties, followed by small-arms fire attack while conducting treatment. FF now treating casualty and returning small-arms fire.

1302: ETA of casualty to GIB - 5 minutes.

1307: Casualty now at GIB. Remainder of friendly forces still withdrawing.

1309: MERT wheels up at Bastion.

Continuing to fight the enemy across an arc of nearly 180 degrees, but now with support from other sections moving up their flanks, no other casualties were taken. The object now was not so much to smother the enemy; rather to keep his head down to allow the casualty evacuation to take place. This desperate time was captured in Malone's eventual citation:

'Undaunted, he immediately took control of the situation and by firing more than 900 rounds, he managed to keep the insurgents at bay while providing covering fire for the evacuation of the dead man.' He was also calling in firing missions from mortars, fixed-wing ground attack aircraft and 29 Commando Regiment's 105mm guns.

Thirty or so minutes after the initial IED contact, a Harrier GR9 homed in with a Paveway IV laser-guided bomb:

1312: Close Air Support (GR9 Harrier) dropped 1 x Paveway IV on EF FP.

The enemy went quiet. Those caught were dead; those still alive wishing to remain so. The patrol could continue getting its dead and wounded back to FOB Gibraltar.

1315: Friendly forces out of contact and en route to Gib.

1337: MERT wheels down at Gib.

1339: MERT wheels up at Gib. Escorting Apache remaining in support of troops in contact.

However, Corporal Malone and his fellow marines were not out of danger yet:

1355: Apache has observed suspected enemy setting up a potential ambush as friendly forces are withdrawing. Apache remains overhead.

1422: All patrol returned to FOB.'

The news of the award of his CGC reached Malone in a most unusual fashion. As can be seen from the *London Gazette* entry, a certain Marine James Malone was also serving in 45 Commando at the same time as Bradley Malone. Due to a typographical error (that made it all the way to the *London Gazette*), James Malone was called into the CO's office and informed of his award of the CGC - with champagne celebration and all. It shortly became clear, much to the bemusement of all concerned, that the wrong Malone was being decorated. By the time everything had been rectified there was no champagne left for 'Bugsy' to celebrate with! He gives his version of events as follows:

'Receiving the news of my CGC award was outside of the normal channels. Whilst working on a firing range in Barry Budden I received a call from my friend Marine James Roxy Malone, we had served together in the same section Zulu Company on Operation Herrick 9 in Afghanistan. After a brief "Hello Royal, how you are doing?" Roxy got to the point. He said, "I've just been awarded a medal for the operation in Afghanistan". I responded with "That's amazing mate, well done". Roxy replied, "I don't actually think its for me mate, I think it might be for you". I left the call with "Nah mate they don't make those kind of mistakes, anyway I need to get back to the firing range package."

Later that evening I had my flustered colour sergeant burst into my accommodation. He said, "I've been trying to get a hold of you Brad, you need to go to the CO's house NOW". "Why?" I spoke. He replied, "just go".

I was greeted at the door of my CO Colonel Oliver Lee. I was invited into the living room where he informed me that I was receiving the Conspicuous Gallantry Cross. I glanced into his kitchen where I saw Roxy Malone standing with the CO's wife smiling and drinking champagne. By this point he had been informed that it was not him who was receiving the CGC but that it was in fact me. He took the news well as he had been offered an anti-tank course as an apology for the mix up which he was very pleased with. I was told that I had to get myself down to Stonehouse Barracks within the next 12 hours to be in front of the TV cameras for the official military announcement at which point the CO handed me the keys to his car and I headed on my way. I arrived at Stonehouse Barracks by the skin of my teeth with just enough time to get my uniform on and present myself to the TV crew.'

Bradley Malone was invested with the CGC at Buckingham Palace on 11 December 2009, and chose that auspicious day to also successfully propose to his girlfriend.

Sold with the following related items and documents:

C.G.C. *Royal Mint* case of issue; named boxes of issue for campaign awards, and box of issue for Jubilee Medal; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, ISAF, unnamed as issued, in box of issue; London Olympics 2012 Commemorative Medallion, in case of issue with Downing Street enclosure; Certificate of Service; a large number of letters of congratulation on the occasion of the award of the recipient's C.G.C., including from: Admiral Sir Mark Stanhope, K.C.B., O.B.E., First Sea Lord; Admiral Sir Trevor Soar, K.C.B., O.B.E., Commander-in-Chief Fleet; Major General A. Salmon, C.M.G., O.B.E., Commandant General Royal Marines; Rear Admiral C. P. R. Montgomery, C.B.E., Naval Secretary; Lieutenant Colonel O. A. Lee, M.B.E., CO 45 Commando Group Royal Marines; Regimental Sergeant Major B. A. Dawe, R.M.; with various other invitations, investiture documentation, photographic images, and a large quantity of related newspaper cuttings and other ephemera





A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. and Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Brigadier C. F. T. Haigh, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, late 14th (1st London Scottish) Battalion, London Regiment, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches

Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, unnamed as issued; 1914 Star, with clasp (63 Sjt. C. F. Haigh. 14/Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major C. F. T. Haigh.) mounted as worn, edge bruise to BWM and light contact marks, generally very fine (4) £1,800-£2,200



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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He collected a party of men and personally assisted extinguishing a fire which broke out in an ammunition dump. His gallant action undoubtedly saved lives.'

M.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Cecil Francis Tyssen Haigh was born in Marylebone, London, in 1889 and was educated at St. Edmund's College, Ware. After leaving school he became a Stockbroker's Clerk in London, and in 1911 enlisted into the 14th (1st London Scottish) Battalion, London Regiment. A keen sportsman, he won many Regimental athletic titles, and also played rugby for London Scottish. Called up for service following the outbreak of the Great War, Haigh served with the Battalion as part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, on the Western Front from 16 September 1914, and first saw action at Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, in October 1914.

On 31 October, the London Scottish took up a position at L'Enfer Wood, just west of Messines Ridge, but were caught by enemy fire in open ground and forced to take shelter in abandoned trenches, fighting off enemy attacks at the point of the bayonet. Losses were inevitably high, and by nightfall the battalion had suffered over 300 casualties.

Haigh was commissioned temporary Lieutenant in the Army Ordnance Department on 29 March 1915, and served with them for the remainder of the War. For his services during the Great War he was advanced Major; was twice Mentioned in Despatches by his distant kinsman Field Marshal Haig (*London Gazette*s 4 January 1917 and 20 December 1918); and was awarded both the Military Cross and a Second Award Bar.

Haigh married Miss Vera LeBreton at Marylebone in December 1918, and after they were married had overseas postings to Hong Kong (1923-25) and Poona, India (1933-34). During the Second World War Haigh served as Deputy Director of Ordnance Services at the War Office, responsible for supplies of ammunition, tanks, military equipment and other material. He retired in 1946 with the rank of Brigadier, and died in Limpsfield, Surrey, in 1972.

Sold with the recipient's Mentioned in Despatches Certificate, dated 8 November 1918; a London Scottish Rugby Club cloth badge; and a copy of *Clan Haig of Bemersyde - a Family History*, which has a chapter on the recipient, including various photographic images.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's son, see Lot 215.

x 211



A Great War 1918 'French theatre' M.C. group of five awarded to Captain R. D. Flunder, 1/7th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment (T.F.), late Private, 5th Battalion (Western Cavalry), Canadian Infantry

Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (13231 Pte R. D. Flunder. 5/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. D. Flunder.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, very fine (5) £700-£900

M.C. *London Gazette* 4 October 1919:

'He commanded a battalion during the operations near Menin, on 14th, 15th and 16th October, 1918, with great skill and gallantry. His thorough organisation and the perfect handling of his men at the start ensured success. The complete confidence which he inspired in his men contributed very largely to the success of the operations.'

France, Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 22 November 1918.

Ralph Daniel Flunder was born in Arlesey, Bedfordshire in February 1889, and served in the Bedfordshire Yeomanry for four years prior to emigrating to Canada. He initially served during the Great War in the ranks with the 5th Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Flunder was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1/7th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment (T.F.) in January 1916. He was appointed Acting Captain and Company Commander in October 1917. Flunder was granted the rank of Captain in December 1921.



An extremely rare 'Kurdistan 1924' R.A.F. Armoured Car's M.C. group of ten awarded to Flying Officer G. A. 'Baldy' Elliot, No. 6 Armoured Car Company, Royal Air Force, later Captain, South African Air Force, who distinguished himself by commanding two Lancia armoured cars against a Kurdish ambush at Qara Anjir on the Kirkuk - Chemchemal Road in May 1924

Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. G. A. Elliott. R.A.F.) *BWM renamed*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (F/O. G. A. Elliot. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, these last five officially impressed '102973 G. A. Elliot'; **Iraq, Kingdom**, Active Service Medal, no clasp, mounted as originally worn, but *lacking reverse pin, generally nearly very fine or better* (10) £1,800-£2,200



M.C. *London Gazette* 20 October 1925:

'In recognition of valuable and distinguished service rendered in connection with operations in Kurdistan, in May 1924.'

The *London Gazette* gives no detail of Elliot's heroism, but the reports and memoranda submitted at the time, which went to forming the original recommendation, are published in Squadron Leader N. Tucker's book *In Adversity - Exploits of Gallantry and Awards to the RAF Regiment and its Associated Forces 1921-1995*:

'In May, 1924, the 2nd (Assyrian) Battalion, Iraq Levies was in Kirkuk, together with their families. The Battalion was in the process of forming a camp at Chemchemal for operations in the Sulaimaniyah area, and on 4 May only two companies and the Assyrian families remained in Kirkuk. Already there had been a certain amount of back-chat between the townspeople and the Assyrians, in which the former, seeing the greater part of the Battalion moving out, threatened to deal with the Assyrian women when the men had gone. Matters were very tense, with many townspeople in sympathy with Sheikh Mahmud. At 0930 hours there was a disturbance in the bazaar, between men of the Assyrian Battalion and a Muslim shopkeeper over prices, in which one Assyrian was shot. The soldiers returned to their barracks, collected their rifles and ran amok in the town. Some occupied sites dominating the Police Serai and the bazaar, from which they shot down terrified inhabitants. About 30 Muslims were killed and 60 wounded. Kurdish cavalry was confined to its barracks for fear of fighting between the Levy units. British troops were hurriedly airlifted from Baghdad to police the disorder, and the Assyrian infantry was disarmed and marched out of the town at sunset under escort by the Armoured Cars.

The War Diary of the Armoured Car Wing in Iraq, for May 1924, provides the following account of No. 6 Armoured Car Company's activities, the Company tasked with responding to the Kirkuk disturbance:

'During the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th May, armoured patrols were maintained in Kirkuk Town, and an escort was provided to the Syrian Levies and their families en route for a selected camping site at Chemchemal. During the latter occasion the cars were subject to sporadic sniping from the hills in the vicinity of Kirkuk and later, some ten miles west of Chemchemal, to an organised attack by the followers of Saiyid Muhammad Jabbari. Dismounted action was taken by the cars, the attacks being easily repulsed and a certain number of casualties inflicted.....'

As a result of these operations Flying Officer G. A. Elliot and Observer Officer L. T. Kerry were awarded the Military Cross, Corporal T. Ashcroft and Corporal G. H. Lewis both won the Military Medal. All were members of No. 6 Armoured Car Company. There is no evidence of any surviving citations, but the following memorandum and report were submitted in support of their actions:

Lieutenant Colonel G. C. M. S. Cameron, Commanding 2nd Battalion, Iraq Levies - 'I beg to forward herewith copy of a report by Captain Fry, 2nd Battalion, Iraq Levies on the action of two Armoured Cars commanded by Flying Officer Elliot, R.A.F. on the evening of the 7th May at Qara Anjir. At 1800 hours on that day I ordered Captain Fry to visit the picquets on the northern side of the road while I did those on the south. It was during his inspection that the Kurds attempted to attack one of the picquets. I should also like to mention the good work done by the two Armoured Cars under Observing Officer Kerry R.A.F. on the 8th May. It was owing in a great measure to the action of these two cars, one of which worked with the Advanced Guard and the other with the Rear Guard that the enemy was prevented from bringing fire to bear on the long column of women and children.'

Captain O. M. Fry - 'At about 18.30 hours on 7.5.24 two Companies of the 2nd Battalion, Iraq Levies were camped at Qara Anjir on the Kirkuk-Chemchemal Road. I was ordered by Colonel Sorel Cameron to inspect picquets on the northern side of the road. A party of Kurds began to advance in a threatening attitude on one of the picquets. Flying Officer Elliot in charge of H.M.A. Cars *Explorer* and *Avenger* immediately ordered his cars out and passing through the picquet line, succeeded in bringing them behind the Kurds without their knowledge. On advancing further one of the cars became badly ditched and at the same time the Kurds opened a brisk fire on the cars. F/O Elliot and Cpl. Ashcroft leaving their cars adjusted the tow ropes and after a few minutes succeeded in pulling the ditched car back on the road, and safely rejoined their cars although they were fired on at less than fifty yards distance. Advancing a little further the road became too steep and F/O Elliot gave the order for a dismounted action. Covered by the fire of only one rifle Cpl. Lewis carried his Vickers gun to a position some twenty feet above the road and quickly getting into action drove the Kurds off leaving one of them killed within twenty feet of the gun. Sniping continued for some time until silenced by Cpl. Lewis. Owing to the initiative of the Armoured Car Commander and the conduct of his crew the Kurds never again approached within firing distances of the camp and sniping was effectively arrested.'

Gerald Augustus Elliot was born in Sandys, Bermuda in June 1900. He was educated in Australia and at Denstone College, Staffordshire, before entering the Naval College at Greenwich as a Probationary Flight Officer in the Royal Naval Air Service on 24 March 1918. After qualifying as a pilot, Elliot transferred to the Royal Air Force in September 1918 and served in France from the following month.

Elliot transferred to the Unemployed List after the war, but was granted a Short Service Commission in July 1920, and was promoted to Flying Officer. He was posted for flying duties to 24 Squadron at Kenley in October of the same year, and embarked for India in March 1921. Elliot served with 20 Squadron at Parachinar and Ambala until he was transferred to HQ Iraq for duties with the Armoured Car Companies in July 1922.

Elliot spent the first two months in the Stores Depot, Iraq before joining No. 6 Armoured Car Company on 3 November 1922. He served with this Company for the next four years, seeing service throughout Northern Iraq and being awarded the M.C. for his gallantry during the Kirkuk operations (see above). Elliot was posted to 208 Squadron in Ismalia in January 1927, and transferred to the Reserves in August of the same year. He subsequently moved to South Africa where he was employed in Mining, and his wife being employed by the Pretoria Girls School. Elliot joined the South African Air Force in April 1940. He transferred to the South African Tank Corps in August of the same year, only to return to the S.A. A.F. in April 1942. Elliot advanced to Captain and was discharged in February 1946.

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



An outstanding Second War 'Burma operations' Immediate M.C., Immediate I.D.S.M. group of six awarded to Jemadar Qaim Shah, 4th Battalion (Sikhs), 12th Frontier Force Regiment

Military Cross, G.V.I.R. reverse officially dated 1945; Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (10391 Hav. Qaim Shah, 4-12 F.F. R.) complete with top suspension brooch; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal, on contemporary wearing bar, the I.D.S.M. removed from a display frame with consequent severe damage to reverse centre (6) £1,200-£1,600

M.C. *London Gazette* 24 May 1945 (Burma).

The original recommendation for an Immediate M.C. states:

'Action at NYAUNGKAYA on 4th MARCH 1945.

On 4th March 1945 Jemadar Qaim Shah was in command of the leading platoon, embussed, of a force ordered to make a wide sweep of the area of the landing ground east of MEIKTILA as far as KONDAUNG.

On approaching the village of NYAUNGKAYA the leading truck in which Jemadar Qaim Shah was leading the column, was heavily fired upon by enemy automatics and mortars and it was apparent that the village was held up by at least a company of the enemy. Jemadar Qaim Shah immediately debussed his platoon and personally directed them to positions on the ground, which out in the front of the village was open and bare cultivation. Six of his men were shot down at once but no thought of any thing but attacking the enemy entered Jemadar Qaim Shah's mind, and he at once prepared to attack. At this juncture the No 1 of his 2" mortar was knocked out, but without hesitation Jemadar Qaim Shah manned it himself, while the platoon deployed, and actually silenced the

enemy mortars that had previously pinned down the men. He then led his platoon in to the attack, but it was not till many hours later, after an artillery concentration and the arrival of a troop of tanks from MEIKTILA area, that the enemy fire was finally silenced. Throughout these hours of hard fighting in the open, against the enemy entrenched and under cover, and surrounded by snipers, Jemadar Qaim Shah never gave an inch of ground, and his stubborn determination to beat the Jap was the deciding factor which enabled the deployment of the rest of the column to proceed, and valuable time to be gained until the arrival of the troop of tanks, and the final assault .

Forty five enemy dead were counted as a result of this action, and the major credit for this success must go to Jemadar Qaim Shah, whose fine leadership and dauntless courage so inspired his men that the enemy were at first held, and finally liquidated. His actions on this day are worthy of the highest traditions of the service.'

I.D.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 June 1944 (Burma).

The original recommendation for an Immediate I.D.S.M. states:

'Chin Hills 24 March 1944

"B" Coy 4 FFR plus one platoon "C" Coy attached was ordered to advance towards Point-6027 while an attack was being put in from two other directions.

O.C "C" Coy ordered Havildar Qaim Shah to cross an open piece of ground swept by enemy fire to go and contact O.C "A" Coy who was putting in an attack. Havildar Qaim Shah led his men across and succeeded in liaising with O.C "A" Coy who put in an attack but was forced to withdraw and reorganise.

Havildar Qaim Shah and twenty men were left underneath the enemy position, some ten yards from the enemy position. By skillful use of his weapons he succeeded in killing a large number of enemy, he kept them occupied while "A" Coy took up their new position. The enemy counterattacked strongly but were driven back and by the prompt action of this Havildar the enemy was forced out of at least three of his trenches and those not killed were seen running over the top of the hill.

By the determined leadership and courage of this platoon commander the enemy were not able to take the initiative and were successfully ringed in by the remainder of the attacking force.'

The 4/12th Battalion F.F. Regiment was the Divisional Headquarters Battalion in 17th Indian Division in March 1944. On 24 March 1944 it was involved in the withdrawal under heavy attack of 17th Indian Division up the Tiddim Road to safety on the Imphal Plain. The Battalion was engaged at the time of the award holding off an enemy detachment which was attempting to cut into the road between 48th and 63rd Indian Infantry Brigades.



A very fine Second War 1945 'Burma operations' Immediate M.C. group of six awarded to Subadar Lall Badshah, 5th Battalion, K.G.V's Own (Jacobs Rifles) 10th Baluch Regiment

Military Cross, G.V.I.R. reverse officially dated '1945'; India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Mohmand 1933, North West Frontier 1935 (12360 L-Nk. Lal Bad Shah, 5-10 Baluch R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal, these four unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, very fine (6) £1,400-£1,800

M.C. *London Gazette* 12 July 1945.

The original recommendation for an Immediate M.C. states:

'At Ngwedaung on the 27th Feb 1945 Subedar Lall Badshah was commanding the leading platoon.

A quarter of a mile short of the village the platoon came under heavy small arms fire from three snipers and automatics covering open ground, also Mortar and grenade discharge fire.

An attack supported by light Tanks was developed. While crossing the open ground two light Tanks were hit and set on fire by Anti-Tank Guns. Subedar Lall Badshah's platoon was ordered to cover the evacuation of the casualties and crews of the light Tanks.

The enemy, expecting attempts by us to evacuate our Tank crews made dispositions accordingly and maintained intense small-arms, mortar and artillery fire - all with direct observation at close range.

With great skill and daring, Subedar Lall Badshah led his platoon forward to a position from which they were able to extricate our Tank crews successfully.

Throughout this period, Subedar Lall Badshah moved from section to section encouraging his men, and with complete disregard for his personal safety.

Finally, when the evacuation of our wounded men was nearly completed, this VCO himself went forward and carried one of our casualties back to cover.

The coolness, courage and leadership of this officer was an inspiration to all his men and was instrumental in the successful extrication of casualties from a very exposed position, and was in the very highest traditions of the Service.'

Lall Badshah (a.k.a. Lal B Shah and Lal Badshah) was a Pathan (Khattack) from the village of Ziarat Sheikh Allah Dad Sahib, in the Tehsil and District of Kohat, North West Frontier Province. He enrolled on 6 January 1930, and was appointed Jemadar on 11 February 1942. At the time of winning his M.C. he was War Substantive Jemadar and Paid Acting Subadar.

The 5-10th Baluch Regiment formed part of 64th Indian Infantry Brigade in 19th Indian Division, 33rd Corps. The battalion served in India and Burma.

Sold with original Sanad granting a cash reward of Rs. 1,250 to 'O. Jemadar (A/Subedar) Lal Badshah, M.C., The Baluch Regiment, of Village Ziarat Sheikh Allah Dad Sahib, for gallantry, in the World War, 1939-45.'



A scarce post-War 'Malaya operations' M.C. group of seven awarded to Major P. A. Haigh, Somerset Light Infantry, late Highland Light Infantry and Scottish Rifles, who served during the Second World War with the British Expeditionary Force in France in 1940; with the 12th African Division in Somaliland and Abyssinia; and in Burma during both the First and Second Chindit operations.

Subsequently commanding a company of the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry in the Malaya jungle for 15 months, Haigh was awarded the M.C. for his great gallantry, devotion to duty and determination in the routing of a terrorist HQ just 40km from Kuala Lumpur in January 1955, being directly responsible for the killing of three and the wounding and capturing of another, in part due to 'the exceptional jungle lore of this officer, whose knowledge of terrorists' tactics and habits could scarcely be improved'

Military Cross, E.I.R., reverse officially dated 1955; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.R. (Major P. Haigh. Som. L.I.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) **£6,000-£8,000**



M.C. *London Gazette* 25 October 1955:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Malaya during the period 1 January to 30 June 1955.'

The original Recommendation, dated 19 May 1955, states: 'On 20 January 1955 Major Haigh was ordered to take out a reconnaissance patrol to reconnoitre an area of Jungle South of Semantan Estate near Mentakab, Pahang. This area had been thought to be a likely terrorist contact area and might contain camps or food dumps. In order to cover as wide an area as possible patrols were kept purposely small and included a greater proportion of Sarawak Rangers than was normal. It was not anticipated that any large groups of terrorists would be contacted.

The first three days' activities of the patrol proved fruitless and on the fourth day, 23 January, Major Haigh decided to make one last attempt before returning to base. At about 1000 hrs on 23 January he arrived at a small hill in thick jungle and in accordance with previous practice he sent out three two-man reconce patrols of Sarawak Rangers, whose task it was to see if there were any signs of terrorist tracks along the streams running away from the position.

Five minutes after they had set out Major Haigh, whose party now consisted of himself, a corporal and one soldier, heard firing coming from the direction of one of the recce patrols, followed by a fusillade of fire and much shouting. The three of them rushed to the sound of the firing and found the Sarawak Rangers engaged in a battle with a number of terrorists. They joined the Rangers and under Major Haigh's orders advanced in line towards the firing, which was coming from the perimeter of a terrorist camp, afterwards discovered to hold from 25 to 30 terrorists and perhaps more. By this time the firing was heavy and so far as could be ascertained included one light machine gun and some other automatics besides rifles.

Major Haigh ordered the Bren Gunner and one Iban to continue to fire and advance towards the southern half of the camp, while he and the other Iban did the same. In this action three terrorists were killed and one wounded and captured without casualty to our own side. Subsequent searching of the camp area revealed properly prepared defence positions with slit trenches and air raid shelters, sited in all round defence capable of holding up to 30 terrorists. Among the documents found was a sentry roster, which indicated the presence of 21 terrorists earmarked for duty.

Throughout this operation Major Haigh showed great gallantry, devotion to duty and determination, for though considerably outnumbered he led his small party straight for the enemy with complete disregard for his own safety. By his resolute offensive action and good use of ground and cover in face of heavy fire he caused the routing of a considerable number of terrorists and was directly responsible for the killing of three and wounding and capturing another. His follow up action was prompt and well planned, for within a few hours of contact he had deployed the rest of his company with considerable skill. His whole manner and example are worthy of the highest commendation.

Major Haigh has now commanded a company in the jungle for 15 months. During this time they have killed and captured many bandits. These successes can be attributed in the main to the planning and exceptional jungle lore of this officer whose knowledge of terrorists' tactics and habits could scarcely be improved.'

Peter Andrew Haigh was born on 4 April 1920, the son of Brigadier Cecil Haigh, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, and was educated at Ampleforth and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Highland Light Infantry in October 1939, he served with the 5th Battalion, as part of the 157th Infantry Brigade, British Expeditionary Force, in France from 7 June 1940, and was evacuated from Cherbourg later that same month. Subsequently posted to the 12th African Division, King's African Rifles, he served with them in Kenya from January 1941, and took part in the capture of Somaliland and the march to Addis Ababa.

Transferring to India for the Burma campaign in September 1942, Haigh was posted to the 1st Battalion, Scottish Rifles, and took part in both the first and second Chindit operations, and upon the conclusion of the Second Chindit operation was hospitalised with malaria. Evacuated back to England in January 1945, he served post-War with the Intelligence Directorate in Vienna, as part of the Allied Occupation Force in Austria, before joining the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, with the rank of Major in 1954. He served with this unit in Malaya for the next 18 months, commanding a company in the jungle for most of this time, and for his gallantry in action against a terrorist camp in the jungle just 40km from Kuala Lumpur on 23 January 1955 he was awarded the Military Cross.

Returning to the U.K., Haigh was invested with his M.C. at Buckingham Palace in October 1955, and retired from the Army in 1958. He subsequently pursued a successful career in finance, and retired in 1984. He died in 2003.

Sold with two original group photographs, one on parade, and the other in the jungle; a copy of *Clan Haig of Bemersyde - a Family History*, which has a chapter on the recipient, including various photographic images; and a large quantity of copied research.

For the recipient's father's medals, see Lot 210.



A fine Boer War 'Modder River' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Bombardier A. Bentley, 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, later Conductor, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, who received a gunshot wound to the face during the battle, 28 November 1899, and was also Mentioned in Despatches

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (20498 A. Bomb: A. Bentley. R.F.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901 *unofficial rivets between date and state clasps* (20498 Bomb: A. Bentley, 75th Bty: R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (34805 Condr. A. Bentley. C.O.C.); Permanent Forces of the Empire L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (Pte. A. Bentley. D.C.M. R.C.D.); with Silver War Badge (C49413) and Tug of War prize medal in silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1915) with 'A.B.' engraved on obverse and 'Tug of War, Ashford, 1916' engraved on reverse, *generally nearly very fine or better, scarce combination (5)* £1,400-£1,800



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 September 1901.

Alfred Bentley was born in Leeds, Yorkshire in January 1877. He served with the West Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery prior to attesting for the Royal Artillery at Dewesbury in June 1897. Bentley served with the 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery in South Africa, from September 1899 to November 1901 (wounded in action [gunshot wound to the face] at Modder River, 28 November 1899). He advanced to Bombardier in November 1901, and to Corporal in May 1905. Bentley transferred to the Army Reserve in February 1908, and was discharged, 9 June 1909 after 12 years service. He emigrated to Canada and resided with his wife at 232 Britain Street, St. John, New Brunswick. Bentley joined the Permanent Staff of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps and advanced to Staff Sergeant. He served during the Great War with the Canadian Ordnance Corps in the UK from 1914, and in France from 8 May 1916. Bentley was hit on the head by an aeroplane propeller in June 1917, which affected his memory, and he returned to Canada in May 1918. Bentley was discharged at Halifax in May 1919, only to re-enlist in the Canadian Dragoons in February 1922 (awarded Permanent Forces of the Empire L.S. & G.C. in December 1922). He was discharged to Pension in April 1931, and died in May 1948.

Sold with a large file of original documents and copied research, including: original Parchment Certificate of Service; various Canadian Certificates of Military Instruction; Character Certificate on Discharge; Permanent Force Discharge Certificate, other ephemera and photographic images of recipient in uniform.



A rare 'dated' Boer War D.C.M. awarded to Private W. T. Adams, a Rifleman of the Composite Rifle Battalion, for his gallantry 'in repeatedly carrying wounded to dressing station under very heavy fire' at the battles for Hart's and Wynne's Hills during Buller's final push towards Ladysmith on 23 February 1900

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (9520 Pte. W. T. Adams, 2nd Rifle Brigade 23-2-00) *minor edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine and an extremely rare dated award* £2,200-£2,600

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2016.

Of the 2097 D.C.M.s awarded during the Boer War, just 11 are known to have the date of the act of gallantry impressed after the naming details. Additionally, the vast majority of Boer War D.C.M.s have no published citation.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 19 April 1901; Army Order 163 of 1901; citation published as part of General Buller's despatch of 30 March 1900, *London Gazette* 8 February 1901:

'23 February 1900: Gallantry in repeatedly carrying wounded to dressing station under very heavy fire.'

William Thomas Adams, an 18 year old labourer from Poplar, London, attested for the Rifle Brigade on 6 March 1888, having previously served with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. He served in the East Indies from 12 February 1890 to 29 November 1894 and then Hong Kong from 30 November 1894 to 5 February 1896, before a period of home service. He then served in South Africa during the Boer War from 13 December 1899.

Boer War

The 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade had arrived in South Africa on 26 October 1899. Rifleman Adams arrived in South Africa with drafts towards the end of that year, his service papers noting he was posted to the 2nd Battalion, dated 3 January 1900 (Depot crossed out). However, since the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade was part of the force besieged at Ladysmith, the drafts that arrived for the 2nd Battalion, along with drafts for the 1st and 2nd battalions of King's Royal Rifles, were formed into a scratch battalion, variously known as the Composite Rifle Battalion, or the Rifle Reserve Battalion. This battalion was initially posted to Frere and then Chieveley, mainly on guard duty, before joining General Buller's force in its final push to relieve Ladysmith. The battalion was involved in battles around Hart's and Wynne's Hills on 23 February and it was for his gallantry on this day that Rifleman Adams was awarded the D.C.M. Three officers of the battalion were mentioned in General Buller's despatch of 30 March 1900, and three men recommended for the distinguished conduct medal. Seven additional officers were mentioned in the general's final despatch. After marching into Ladysmith the men joined their regiments. An account of the battalion's work is given in the *Rifle Brigade Chronicle* of 1900.

On Ladysmith being relieved, the Composite Rifle Battalion was disbanded, the Officers and men joining their battalions which had defended the town. Adams remained in South Africa with the 2nd Battalion until 28 February 1901 and was discharged from the Army on 9 June 1901. He was further entitled to the Queens South Africa medal with clasps Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast and South Africa 1901.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and copied research, including two articles from the OMRS Journal (June & December 2003) on dated Boer War D.C.M.s. Ex DNW, lot 796, 28 September 2016.



A fine Great War 'German Spring Offensive' 1918 D.C.M. and 'Battle of the Somme' 1916 M.M. group of twelve awarded to Colour-Sergeant W. A. Barnby, 4th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, a committed territorial who was gassed at Passchendaele in November 1917, wounded on the Aisne in May 1918, and later joined the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with them during the Second War in Africa and Italy, being mentioned in despatches during the latter campaign

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (200343 Cpl.-A. Sjt.- W. A. Barnby. M.M. 1/4 E. York: R.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (1908 Pte. W. A. Barnby. 4/E. York: R.-T.F.) note spelling of surname; 1914-15 Star (1908 Pte. W. A. Barnby. E. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (1908 A. Sjt. W. A. Barnby. E. York: R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., with two additional service clasps (4336419 Sjt. W. A. Barnby. 4-E. York: R.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial (4336419 C. Sjt. W. A. Barnby. D.C.M. M.M. 4-E. York: R.) official correction to two digits of number, *very fine or better* (12) £2,400-£2,800



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 30 August 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He showed great coolness in organising and reforming his men under heavy fire. Later he showed fine leadership and courage in rallying his men under heavy shell fire, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.'

Annotated gazette states: 'East of Estaires, 10 April 1918.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 December 1916. Probably an award for operations on the Somme during September and October 1916.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 24 August 1944: 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished service in Italy. - 4336419 Sergt. W. A. Barnby, D.C.M., M.M., Royal Army Medical Corps.'

Walter Arthur Barnby was born in Hull, Yorkshire, in March or April 1895, the son of Arthur and Emma Barnby. He enlisted in the 4th Battalion (Territorial), East Yorkshire Regiment in 1908 and landed in France with the Battalion during the Great War on 17 April 1915, initially as Private, No. 1908. The Battalion was part of 150th Brigade, 50th (Northumbrian) Division with whom they served until July 1918, taking part in the 2nd Battle of Ypres in 1915; the Battle of the Somme in 1916; the Battle of Arras and Passchendaele in 1917; and the Battles of Lys and Aisne during the German offensive of 1918. By that time the battalion had been reduced by losses to a cadre and was transferred to Lines of Communication and attached to 116th Brigade, 39th Division.

Under the re-numbering of the Territorial Force in 1917, Barnby was given the new number 200343. Barnby was gassed in November 1917 during the Battle of Passchendaele, and again wounded in action on 27 May 1918, during the 'First Assault' of the Battle of the Aisne.

Company Sergeant-Major Barnby was demobilised, 20 February 1919, but re-engaged serving as 4336419 4th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment. In 1923 he was awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal under *Army Order* 299, for 12 years' service in the Territorials. He was also awarded the Efficiency Medal (Territorial) in the early to mid 1930s and in February 1950 received two clasps to his Territorial Efficiency Medal. He was discharged, 20 May 1935 but again re-enlisted (retaining his service number) on 18 July 1935. He was transferred to 160th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, on 30 September 1938, and served with the Corps in Africa and Italy during the Second War, being mentioned in the espatches for services in Italy in 1944.

Sold with original photograph in uniform with medal ribbons, original M.I.D. Certificate, XI Corps D.C.M. Card 'For great coolness and initiative in action under heavy shell fire. 10.4.18.', and various related documents including Soldiers' Service and Pay Book, together with copied research.



A Great War 'Noreuil Valley 1918' D.C.M. and 'Somme 1916' M.M. group of five awarded to Company Sergeant-Major J. Moffatt, 6/7th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (10145 C.S. Mjr: J. Moffatt. M.M. 6/7 R. Sc: Fus:) official correction to unit; Military Medal, G.V.R. (10145 Sjt: J. Moffatt. 6/7 R. Sco: Fus:); 1914 Star, with clasp (10145 Pte. J. Moffatt. 2/R. Sc: Fus:); British War and Victory Medals (10145 W.O. Cl. 2. J. Moffatt. R. S. Fus.) mounted for display, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine and better (5)* £1,800-£2,200

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This Warrant Officer, seeing part of his company disorganised by heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and without a leader, immediately took charge and reorganised a new line of defence, which he held for two hours, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy as they advanced. He withdrew only when he found himself outflanked both on the right and left.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Noreuil Valley, 21 March 1918.'

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

John Moffat/Moffatt served in France and Flanders with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, from 6 October 1914. He afterwards transferred to the 6/7th Battalion, winning both the M.M. and D.C.M. with this battalion as a Sergeant and Company Sergeant-Major respectively.

Sold with copied research including *London Gazette* entries, Medal Index Card, and battalion war diary extracts for March 1918.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant T. W. Toop, Royal Field Artillery

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (43378 Sjt: T. W. Toop. 32/By: 33/Bde: R.F.A.) *contact marks, polished, edge bruises, good fine* £400-£500

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 September 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations. When all his detachment had been casualties during very heavy shell fire, he found another gun which had lost its No. 1 and at once took charge, and set a fine example to his men.'

Thomas William Toop was born in Enfield, Middlesex on 22 December 1888. He attested into the Royal Field Artillery around 1905 and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 November 1914 and was later appointed Sergeant. He died in Lincoln, age 88, on 22 July 1977.



A Great War 'Gouzeaucourt, December 1917' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Company Sergeant-Major E. Frost, Grenadier Guards, who was mortally wounded by shell fire on 30 July 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (8421 C. S. Mjr. E. Frost. 1/G. Gds.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (8421 Corpl. E. Frost. Gren. Gds.); 1914-15 Star (8421 Sjt. E. Frost. G. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (8421 W.O. Cl. II. E. Frost. G. Gds.) medals unmounted, together with Memorial Plaque (Elijah Frost), this with post and nut fitting soldered to reverse, the Q.S.A. nearly very fine, otherwise toned nearly extremely fine (6) £1,200-£1,600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 28 March 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. Seeing that one of the platoon sergeants had become a casualty and that the platoon was losing direction and suffering casualties from machine-gun fire, he doubled across the open to the platoon under heavy fire. He corrected their direction, ordered a sergeant to take command, and enabled them to reach their objective. He showed great promptness and initiative.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Gouzeaucourt, 1 December 1917.'

Elijah Frost was a native of Long Eaton, Derbyshire, son of James and Mary Frost. He enlisted at Nottingham and served with the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, in France from 1 May 1915. He won the D.C.M. for gallantry at Gouzeaucourt during the attack by 3rd Guards Brigade on the village of Gonnellieu on the morning of 1 December 1917. He was wounded by shell fire on 30 July 1918, and died of his wounds that night. Company Sergeant-Major Frost is buried in Bac-du-Sud British Cemetery, Bailleulval.

Sold with Memorial Scroll (Coy. Serjt. Maj. Elijah Frost, D.C.M. Grenadier Guards) this with applied medal ribbons, *torn in places*; together with copied research including war diary extracts and detailed report on the attack of 1 December 1917.



Family group:

A Great War 'Salonika operations' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant R. J. Wildman, 9th Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9-16247 Sjt. R. J. Wildman. 9/R. Lanc: R.); 1914-15 Star (16247 Pte. R. J. Wildman. R. Lanc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (16247 Sjt. R. J. Wildman. R. Lanc. R.) medals unmounted, together with two ribbon bars, good very fine

Three: Able Seaman Richard Wildman, Royal Navy, who was lost in H.M. Submarine *Urge* when she was lost with all hands after striking a mine off Malta in April 1942

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure in card box of issued addressed to his father Mr R. J. Wildman, nearly extremely fine (7) £1,200-£1,600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919; citation published 3 September 1919:

'He has been with his coy. since since its formation, and has done consistent good work. He has taken part in three raids and several patrol encounters, and has been three times wounded. He has shown most consistent gallantry, devotion to duty, and determination at all times. He has previously been brought to notice for distinguished conduct. The cheerful and determined way in which he tackles a difficult and dangerous task has inspired his men with absolute confidence in him.'

Richard John Wildman was born on 9 May 1892, in Guildford, Surrey, to his parents John and Jane (née Albury). At the turn of the century he was living in Lancaster with his grandfather. In April 1914, he married Mary Alice Peel while still living in Lancaster. He enlisted in the army after the outbreak of the war, answering Kitchener's appeal for troops, and joined 9th Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment. He landed in France on 4 September 1915, where they formed part of the 65th Brigade, 22nd Division. The Division stayed briefly in France, proceeding to Marseille in October from where they sailed for Salonika, arriving in November and December. The Division remained in Salonika for the duration of the war, taking part in the Battles of Horseshoe Hill (10-18 August 1916), Machukovo (13-14 September 1916), the First Battle of Doiran (24-25 April, 8-9 May 1917), and the Second Battle of Doiran (8-18 September 1918).

Wildman stayed in Lancaster after the war and died on 13 May 1958.

Richard Wildman, son of Richard John Wildman, was killed during the Second War as an Able Seaman aboard the submarine *Urge*, a British U-class submarine, of the second group of that class, built by Vickers Armstrong, Barrow-in-Furness. She was laid down on 30 October 1939, and was commissioned on 12 December 1940. From 1941-42 she formed part of the 10th Submarine Flotilla based in Malta and is the only Royal Navy ship to have borne the name. *Urge* spent most of her career operating in the Mediterranean, where she damaged or sank a number of mostly Italian warships and merchant vessels and took part in special operations. She was commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Edward P. Tomkinson, D.S.O., R.N., and was lost with all hands on 27 April 1942, after striking a naval mine off Malta. She failed to arrive at Alexandria on 6 May 1942, and was reported overdue on that day. Wildman is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied research.

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A Great War 'German Spring Offensive 1918' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Regimental Sergeant-Major W. Watkins, 6th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, late East Lancashire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (48004 R.S. Mjr: W. Watkins. 6/Lan: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (48004 W.O. Cl. 1. W. Watkins. Lan. Fus.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5037 C. Sjt: W. Watkins. E. Lanc: Regt.) mounted for display, good very fine (4) £1,000-£1,400

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a retirement lasting many days. On several occasions he displayed the greatest courage and initiative in collecting stragglers and leading counter-attacks, when officers had become casualties, and throughout a most trying period he showed a very high standard of energy and devotion.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Templeux le Guerard, 21-31 March 1918.'

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A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant C. Jenkerson, 8th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, for gallantry at Rancourt, near Bapaume, on 1 September 1918, when he assisted in the capture of a machine-gun crew of 12 men; he was killed in action on 23 October 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (14195 Sjt. C. Jenkerson. 8-E. Surr. R.); British War and Victory Medals (14195 Sjt. C. Jenkerson. E. Surr. R.) very fine (3) £800-£1,000

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Rancourt on 1st September, 1918, in mopping up a large area of old trenches. He located a machine gun which was causing trouble, and with one man crept up and bombed it, showing such determination that the crew of 12 lost their nerve and surrendered.'

Curtis Jenkerson was born in Quebec, Canada. A locksmith by trade, he enlisted at Rotherhithe on 20 October 1915, aged 23 years 3 months. He served in France with the 9th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment from 1 May to 18 September 1916, and from 18 April to 5 May 1917; with the 13th Battalion from 5 May 1917 to 9 August 1918, and thereafter with the 8th Battalion until his death in action on 23 October 1918. He is buried in Montay British Cemetery, near Le Cateau.

Sold with copied research including service papers, which note that he was wounded four times; 8th Battalion war diary extracts; and Medal Index Card which notes that a duplicate D.C.M. was issued to the Records Office, Hounslow.

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A scarce Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of seven awarded to Private A. Whitear, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, for gallant conduct whilst attached to No. 8 British Field Ambulance, Indian Expeditionary Force

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (8614 Pte. A. Whitear. 1/W. Rid: Regt.); 1914 Star (8614 Pte. A. Whitear. W. Rid: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8614 Pte. A. Whitear. W. Rid: R.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, the Second War medals unnamed as issued and in 'R.E.M.E. & R.A.V.C. Records' card box of issue addressed to 'Mr A. Whitear, Southfields, SW 18', *good very fine* (7) £1,000-£1,400

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

'For gallant conduct in voluntarily assisting in the removal of the wounded from the advanced dressing station at Rue des Berceaux on 17th March, 1915, whilst under fire.'

Alfred Whitear served in France as a Private in the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, from 29 August 1914. At the time of winning the D.C.M. he was attached to No. 8 British Field Ambulance, serving with the Indian Expeditionary Force in France, whilst the main body of the 1st West Riding Regiment remained stationed in India.

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A Great War 'Battle of the Somme' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant R. Snelling, 11th Battalion (Pioneers), Hampshire Regiment, for rescuing two wounded officers and two men from near the enemy's lines at Bernafay Wood on 6 September 1916

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (15628 L. Cpl. R. Snelling. 11/Hants: R.); 1914-15 Star (15628 Pte. R. Snelling. Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals (15628 Sjt. R. Snelling. Hamps. R.) *nearly very fine* (4) £1,000-£1,400

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

'For conspicuous gallantry during operations. Though severely wounded in two places, he rescued two wounded officers and two men from near the enemy's lines, after bringing up help from his company. Then at last he allowed his own wounds to be attended to.'

Corporal Snelling's actions are described in the Regimental History for 1916 on the Somme:

'Command on this front had then passed to the Sixteenth Division and the 11th Hampshire, who now moved up to Bernafay Wood, were soon busy on the defences and in finding carrying parties for the 48th Brigade, now on the Division's left, facing North towards Ginchy, an even nastier obstacle than Guillemont. The next three days gave the 11th hard work under heavy fire, digging new trenches and helping to consolidate. On September 6th Major Hazard was badly wounded when reconnoitring along with Lt. Cade. Encountering a patrol they challenged, were answered in English and coming forward were shot, Lt. Cade being killed. Major Hazard, after lying helpless in a shell hole, was eventually found by Corporal Snelling, who went back for help and, aided by Captains Stack and Thyne, brought him safely in.'

Sold with copied research including extracts from battalion war diary, regimental history, D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards.



A rare and well-documented 'Easter Rising' 1916 D.C.M. group of four awarded to Company Sergeant Major S. H. Lomas, 2nd/6th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), for his gallantry in building and maintaining a barricade under intense sniper fire in the vicinity of Moore Street and Parnell Street, Dublin, during the height of the uprising, and whose diary for the period provides an important eyewitness account of Easter Week; subsequently proceeding to France, he was killed in action during the Battalion's assault at Hargicourt on 27 April 1917

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (3415 C.S. Mjr: S. H. Lomas. 2/6 N. & D.R. -T.F.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, unofficial fixings between state and date clasps (7495 Pte. S. H. Lomas. Vol: Coy. Derby: Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (141062 W.O. Cl.2 S. H. Lomas. Notts. & Derby. R.) light scratch to obverse field of DCM; edge bruise to QSA; otherwise good very fine and better (4) £5,000-£7,000



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 24 January 1917; citation published 3 March 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He erected barricades under very heavy fire and set a splendid example throughout.'

The recipient's own diary for the week of the Easter Rising gives further details:

24 April 1916: 8:30 p.m. Whilst at Watford we received order to prepare for a sudden move. By midnight all packed and ready to move.

25 April 1916: 5:00 a.m. Battalion paraded and marched to Watford Junction Station. Arrived at Liverpool Docks Station at 2:10 p.m. and boarded the Royal Mail Steamer *Ulster* for Kingstown.

26 April 1916: 1:00 a.m. Battalion moved off in the direction of Dublin.... We arrived at the Royal Hospital, Dublin, at 7:50 p.m. After unloading our rifles we were allowed to take up our quarters for the night in the corridors, thoroughly tired out.

27 April 1916: Noon. Marched out from the Royal Hospital en route for Dublin Castle. All along the road, constant sniping was going on but the Royal Irish, by keeping up a constant fire in the direction of the snipers, prevented them from concentrating their fire on the column. We arrived at Dublin Castle without any casualties.

6:00 p.m. 'D' Coy were ordered to proceed along Cappel Street, Parnell Street to consolidate the position held by the Royal Irish. We moved out and on crossing the bridge over the river from Parliament Street, we came under heavy fire from the Sein Feinners. We proceeded up Cappel Street and on entering Parnell Street, at every cross street we were subjected to rifle fire from the enemy. On arrival at Moore Street, I was instructed to make a barricade right across the street.

7:30 p.m. Proceeded to make the barricade assisted by 12 men. To find material for this, the furniture of a butcher's shop was used consisting of blocks, bedding, stands, wardrobes, spring mattresses etc. This barricade was completed by 11:00 p.m. and three sentries were posted. We were then instructed to make safe all the barricades of "D" Coy consisting of seven at the various streets, viz :-Street, Kings Inn Lane, Coles Lane, Denmark Chapel Lane and two streets the names of which I did not take. When this was completed we got over the barricades and fixed three lots of trip wires, to hold up the enemy in case of a rush. During the whole of the time incessant firing was being carried on by both sides. Whilst the barricade at the end of Moore Street was being erected, a picked squad of Royal Irish held positions on house roofs and in top storey windows, effectually preventing an attack.

28 April 1916: 2:00 a.m. The work being made as safe as possible, I found an armchair used for the barricading, and so slept peacefully.

5:30 a.m. Relief guards sent on duty, barricades further strengthened, additional men allotted and breakfast given out.

9:30 a.m. An 18-pounder was brought up. A fatigue party was then taken to remove the setts to provide a place for the shovel of the gun. This was at the corner of Coles Lane. Four shells were fired down the street into a large shop at the bottom in Henry Street, in which the Sein Feinners were making explosives, Messrs Curtiss & Sons, Brass Foundry and Munitions Factory. This must have upset their calculations somewhat, as the firing from that direction almost ceased. The plate glass windows in the locality were shattered by the explosion of the charge, and the shell cut through the factory like a knife.

Noon. One 18-pounder arrived and laid facing down Moore Street in the direction of the G.P.O. Four shells were fired which caused the rebels to quake, as for some considerable time, the rifle fire was silent, with the exception of a few snipers.

6:00 p.m. Sniping became more incessant until dark. All extra men were mounted and posted.

29 April 1916: 9:00 a.m. Received instructions to prepare for storming parties of 20 men and an officer, and to provide ourselves with tools of any description to break down the doors etc. To search the houses through to Henry Street and to make a breach when necessary in the walls.

12:30 p.m. All ready and the assault commenced. My party were allotted to an alley with houses either side. My weapon was a bar 5'6" long 1" strength with a lever end – a beautiful tool for the purpose. I struck at one door such a smack and knocked the door complete for some 5 yards into the house, breaking hinges and lock at the same time. Sweating like the devil! (Rather with fear, excitement or work) It is surprising how the lust to destroy comes over you.

2:00 p.m. Orders are passed for us to stand by as a white flag was approaching the end of Moore Street. This was found to be from Sean O'Connellly [James Connolly] asking for terms of surrender. Instructions were sent back up the street for O'Connellly to come down and interview the General in command of our troops. This was done, O'Connellly being carried down on a stretcher, as he was wounded in the leg. Whilst standing by, we came across the dead body of O'Reilly [the O'Rahilly], the acting adjutant.

7:00 p.m. The whole lot of the rebels decided to surrender and to see them troop out of the house in Moore Street between three and four hundred of them. The several storming parties were ordered to stand by just in time, as the next house we were about to enter from the back, 36 Sein Feinners came out of the front. Part of these men were marched up to the Rotunda and there searched, and part we searched. 100 men of one Battalion were the escort. The whole of the rebels were corralled on the green for the night at the Rotunda Hospital under a strong guard.'

A full transcript of the recipient's Diary, including explanatory footnotes regarding the street names (many of which no longer exist or have been renamed) is published in *'The 1916 Diaries'*, by Mick O'Farrell, a copy of which book is included with the lot.

Samuel Henry Lomas was born in Tideswell, Derbyshire, and attested there for the Derbyshire Regiment on 3 March 1900, having previously served with the Regiment's 2nd Volunteer Battalion. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 16 March 1901 to 26 May 1902, and was discharged on 27 May 1902, after 2 years and 86 days' service. Reverting to the Volunteers, Lomas then re-enlisted in the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) at Chesterfield on 31 October 1914, and was posted to the 2nd/6th (Reserve) Battalion. Promoted Company Sergeant Major and appointed Warrant Officer Class II on 13 March 1915, he served at home, and in April 1916 the Battalion was stationed at Watford, Hertfordshire.

Easter Rising

on 24 April 1916, the 2nd/6th Battalion were stationed at Watford. The men had been granted Easter leave, but when orders came through for a move before dawn the next morning, 'all ranks were recalled from the cinemas and other places of amusement and in the middle of all the bustle and packing a Zeppelin raid warning was issued.' (2nd/6th *The Sherwood Foresters 1914-1918*, by G. J. Edmunds refers). Arriving at Kingstown, but without the Battalion's Lewis machine-guns, the Battalion moved up to Dublin, and were then involved in some of the most intense fighting of Easter Week. Lomas himself supervised the building of barricades across several important streets, including Moore Street and Parnell Street; led storming parties to break into buildings around Moore Street; discovered the body of The O'Rahilly; and witnessed the first executions of the rebels at Kilmainham Gaol, including Pearse, NacDonagh, and Clarke. For his services during Easter Week he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Following the suppression of the Easter Rising, the 2nd/6th Battalion remained in Ireland, training at the Curragh in preparation for deployment to France. Lomas proceeded to the Western Front with a draft of the Battalion on 26 February 1917, and was killed in action during the battalion's attack on the Quarries and Cologne Farm at Hargicourt on 27 April 1917. The Battalion War Diary for that day states: '1:00 a.m. Battalion marched to Hargicourt Road to deploy prior to an attack on Quarries and Cologne Farm. The attack was launched at 3:55 a.m. and the Quarries were successfully captured and a line consolidated east of the Quarries. Seven prisoners and one machine gun were captured.'

He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with an original letter, with envelope, written home by the recipient from South Africa; a telegram sent by the recipient from Southampton upon his arrival home from South Africa; various photographic images of the recipient including a postcard photograph believed to feature the recipient; copies of the books *'The 1916 Diaries'*, by Mick O'Farrell; and *'The Sherwood Foresters in the Easter Rising Dublin 1916'* by Cliff Housley; and a large quantity of copied research; together with a USB stick of research which includes a video of a documentary on the Easter Rising, which references Lomas and his Diary.



A fine Great War Gallipoli 'Third Battle of Krithia' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private W. Stenton, 1/8th (Ardwick) Battalion, Manchester Regiment, later a Sergeant (Fitter) in the Royal Air Force

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (2109 Pte. W. Stenton. 1/8 Manch: Regt.-T.F.) surname officially corrected from 'Stanton' as confirmed on D.C.M. Card; 1914-15 Star (2109 Pte. W. Stenton. Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (403555 Sgt. W. Stenton. R.A.F.) mounted for display, *good very fine* (4) £1,200-£1,600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 5 August 1915:

'For gallant conduct on the 4th June, 1915, south of Krithia (Dardanelles). He advanced across the open under heavy fire with a rope to one of the enemy's abandoned machine guns, which was by this means dragged in and captured.'

The fighting at Krithia continued until 8th June when Lieutenant-Colonel Bentley, commanding the battalion, recorded "*On June 5th none of the officers (22 in number) of the 8th Manchesters who went into action were left, with the exception of Capt Barlow, who was with the machine guns, and myself. The casualties as far as I can estimate, were nearly 500 killed and wounded. I cannot adequately describe the devotion and bravery of the men I had the honour to command. Every man behaved nobly and it is really difficult to single any particular unit, which did better than another. The medical arrangements, the commissariat and the getting up of ammunition were perfectly carried out.*"

One of only two awards of the D.C.M. to the battalion for Gallipoli.

William Stenton was born on 31 August 1892, at Clifton, near Brighouse, Yorkshire. He joined the 1/8th Territorial Battalion of the Manchester Regiment a few months before the outbreak of war. A turner by trade, he had previously been employed at the Bright Westinghouse works at Trafford Park. He landed with his battalion in the Egyptian theatre on 5 November 1914, and went on to serve on the Gallipoli peninsula. He won his D.C.M. whilst serving with the 126th (Manchester) Brigade, 42nd East Lancashire Division. Having landed with his regiment at Cape Helles in early May 1915, he took part in the Third Battle of Krithia on 4 June 1915, and afterwards took part in the Battle of Krithia Vineyard on 6 August 1915, remaining with the regiment until the evacuation in January 1916. He finished the war as a Sergeant Fitter (Turner) in the Royal Air Force.



An outstanding sniper's 'Battle of Loos 1915' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Private J. Ryan, 5th Battalion (formerly 2nd Battalion), Rifle Brigade, who emigrated to Canada after the War, and 'changed his target from Huns to moose'

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (2546 Pte. J. Ryan. 5-Rif. Brig.); 1914 Star, with clasp (2546 Pte. J. Ryan. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (2546 Pte. J. Ryan. Rif. Brig.); War Medal 1939-45, mounted for display, the Great War awards all named in a Canadian style and therefore possibly a replacement or duplicate set, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (5)

£1,000-£1,400



Joseph Ryan, on right, in Canada in 1924

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and very good work, as a sniper. No work of this kind was too dangerous for him. While carrying out a duel with an enemy sniper in front of our parapets he was wounded, this being the third time he had been wounded during the year. His services have been most valuable and his devotion very marked.'

Joseph Ryan enlisted into the Army on 20 December 1907, aged 17. He landed at Havre on 7 November 1914, with the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade and was awarded the D.C.M. for his work as a sniper, principally as Bois Grenier during the Battle of Loos. He was wounded three times during 1915. By 1916 he was serving with the 5th Battalion and his award was both gazetted and named to this battalion. At some later date, presumably no longer fit for front line service, he was transferred to the Labour Corps and subsequently discharged from the service due to his wounds on 11 December 1917.

The Regimental History records that Ryan's D.C.M. was for the attack at Bois Grenier on 25 September 1915, and that it was one of four such awards for this action.

The *Rifle Brigade Chronicle* of 1924 included a picture of Ryan, taken in Canada where he was then living, together with an ex-Rifleman who had served in Canada in 1866. After describing Ryan's D.C.M. winning exploits, the note ends 'From a letter recently received from J. Ryan he appears to still keep up his sniping, but has changed his target from Huns to moose, deer, etc.'

Sold with copied research including extracts from the Regimental History with account of the Bois Grenier action, and war diary extracts for 1914 and 1915.

Note: Another group of medals to this man is known to exist, and given the fact that the 1914 Star in this lot omits the Battalion number, and the fact that the medals are all named in a style typically seen on Canadian-issued awards, it is likely that the medals in this lot are a replacement set issued in Canada.



A Great War 'Battle of the Somme 1916' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant E. Crowder, 2nd Company, Machine Gun Corps, late King's Royal Rifle Corps

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (17026 A. Sjt. E. Crowder. 2/Co: M.G.C.); 1914 Star, with copy clasp (10850 Pte. E. Crowder. 2/K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (10850 Sjt. E. Crowder. K.R.R.C.) medals unmounted, *nearly very fine* (4)
£1,000-£1,400

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

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He handled his machine guns with great courage and determination. He set a fine example to his men, thereby enabling them to hold out.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Near Bazentin Le Petit, 9-10 September 1916.'

Ernest Crowder served in France with the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from 13 August 1914, and afterwards with the 2nd Company, Machine Gun Corps, with whom he won the D.C.M. in the Battle of the Somme.



A Great War 'Ypres 1916' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Private G. M. Wright, 20th Canadian Infantry Battalion, who, despite being wounded in seven places by a bomb, picked up his mortally wounded officer and carried him back to our lines under continuous fire

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (412874 Pte. G. M. Wright. 20/Can: Inf: Bn.); 1914-15 Star (412874 Pte. G. M. Wright. 20/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (412874 Pte. G. M. Wright. 20-Can. Inf.); **France, Third Republic, Croix de Guerre 1914 1917, with bronze Palme, light contact marks, otherwise better than very fine (5)** £1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 July 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry. During a raid on the enemy the officer in charge of the party fell mortally wounded on the enemy's parapet. Private Wright, although wounded in seven places by a bomb, picked up his officer and carried him back to our lines under continuous fire. He then had to be himself carried away on a stretcher.'

The above incident took place at 'The Bluff', near the Ypres-Comines Canal, on the night of 27-28 June 1916, as recorded in the battalion war diary: 'Our raiding party deployed at 12 midnight close to enemy parapet - the enemy had a working party out and was very alert - our party was observed and fired on - Pte Burns being killed - the party then prepared to advance and bomb. The enemy then opened up a heavy rifle fire and commenced to bomb. About this time Lieut. Anderson was killed and the party, knowing nothing of this, were waiting his signal to enter the trench - the delay thus caused made it necessary for the party to retire, this was done and they returned to our trench, only after considerable difficulty and delay - Pte Wright, though wounded himself, carried in Mr Anderson's body - it was impossible to recover Pte Burns' body - Pte Baker is missing. Pts Andrus and Mitchell were wounded. This experience only confirms the belief that such enterprises cannot hope to be successful without a great deal of preparation. The enemy line along our front is apparently strongly held and sentries very alert.'

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 14 July 1917.

George Mervyn Wright was born at Picton, Ontario, on 25 July 1894, and enlisted there for the 39th Battalion on 1 February 1915. He transferred to the 20th Battalion, C.E.F. on 31 December 1915, and served in France from 1 January 1916. After being wounded near Ypres on 27/28 June 1916, he was evacuated in Hospital Ship *St Denis* to Folkestone and then transferred to 1st Northern General Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for treatment. He was discharged 'medically unfit' due to wounds at Toronto on 5 March 1919.

Sold with copied research including attestation papers, war diary extracts and gazette notices.

232 A Great War 'Egypt' I.D.S.M. awarded to Subadar-Major Janas Khan, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force)

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Subadar-Major Janas Khan, 1st Bn. 54th Sikhs (F.F.)) *contact wear, otherwise nearly very fine* £300-£400

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 362 of 15 February 1919.

M.I.D. G.G.O. 2461 of 1919.

Janas Khan served in Tibet 1903-04 and took part in the Action of Niani, 26 June 1904; operations at and around Gyantse, and between 5 May and 6 July 1904; and the march to Lhasa, 14 July to 3 August 1904. He subsequently served on the N.W. Frontier of India 1908 and saw action during the operations in the Mohmand country. He took part in the Great War during operations against the Mahsuds, 6 May 1917 to 10 August 1917; operations with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1 March 1918 to 31 October 1918; and then in Russia, 12 May 1920 to 27 May 1920. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal and was Mentioned in Despatches (*India Gazettes* 15 February 1919 and 18 July 1919).



A Second War 1944 'Burma operations' I.D.S.M. group of five awarded to Naik Akbar Khan, 7-2 Punjab Regiment

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (15469 Sep. (A-Nk.) Akbar Khan, 7-2 Punjab R.) complete with top suspension brooch but lacking pin; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal, these last four unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (5) £800-£1,000

I.D.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 May 1944.

The original recommendation states:

'On 22 Jan 44, Paid acting Naik Akbar Khan was selected to lead an attack on a Japanese position on a hill feature close to the MAYU RANGE BURMA.

The position was strongly dug and wired and contained about 10 enemy. The only approach was along a narrow track up a steep hill, the remainder of the position being surrounded by thick jungle. Naik Akbar Khan gallantly led his section through the wire and assaulted the enemy with his Tommy gun while under fire from a L.M.G position down the track. When his tommy gun jammed Naik Akbar Khan seized hold of the enemy L.M.G and forced its nozzle down, thus enabling the rest of his section to advance. In doing this Naik Akbar Khan received a severe injury to his finger from a L.M.G bullet.

The leadership, coolness and courage displayed by Naik Akbar Khan inspired his men to inflict a defeat on the enemy.'



A Second War 'Coastal Forces, 1942 Birthday Honours' D.S.M. awarded to Second Hand H. J. Wink, Royal Naval Patrol Service, for services aboard H.M.T. Georgette, who was subsequently lost at sea on 24 September 1942, whilst serving as Skipper in H.M.S. Canada

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX.195882 H. J. Wink. 2-H.D. R.N.P.S.) on original mounting pin, *extremely fine* £800-£1,000

D.S.M. *London Gazette*, 11 June 1942.

Henry James Wink was born in Grimsby, Lincolnshire, on 24 June 1916. He served during the Second World War with the Royal Naval Patrol Service from 20 May 1940 and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his services as Second Hand in H.M.T. *Georgette* in the King's Birthday Honours List 1942. Appointed Skipper of H.M.S. *Canada* on 14 August 1942, he was lost at sea, presumed dead, on 24 September 1942 and is commemorated on the Lowestoft Naval Memorial.

Tragically, his father James Henry Wink, who served afloat during the Great War, had been killed the previous day by an explosion after trawling a mine whilst skipper of the fishing vessel S.S. *Wolseley* in the North Sea, off Smith's Knoll.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. and Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Corporal D. Glen, 6th Battalion, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, who was twice wounded, the first wound almost certainly received during the Battalion's operations at Hill 70 during the Battle of Loos on 25-26 September, for which action the Battalion's Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Douglas-Hamilton was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (S.10599. Cpl. D. Glen. 6/Cam: Hdrs.); 1914-15 Star (S-10599. L-Cpl. D. Glen. Cam'n Highrs.); British War Medal 1914-20 (S-10599 Cpl. D. Glen. Cam'n Highrs.); Victory Medal 1914-19, *naming erased; light contact marks, generally very fine (4)* £1,000-£1,400

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

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 6 August 1918.

Daniel Glen was born in Paisley, Renfrewshire, on 26 April 1889 and attested for the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, serving with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 July 1915. He was wounded by gun shot to the leg in September 1915, and was transferred to the sick convoy on 28 September 1915; given the date of his transfer to the convoy his wound was almost certainly received during the Battalion's operations at Hill 70 during the Battle of Loos on 25-26 September, for which action the Battalion's Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Douglas-Hamilton was awarded the Victoria Cross:

'For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when commanding his battalion during operations on 25 and 26 September 1915, on Hill 70. On 26 September, when the battalions on his right and left had retired, he rallied his own battalion again and again, and led his men forward four times. The last time he led all that remained, consisting of about fifty men, in a most gallant manner and was killed at their head. It was mainly due to his bravery, untiring energy and splendid leadership that the line at this point was enabled to check the enemy's advance.' (*London Gazette* 18 November 1915).

Glen was wounded for a second time in July 1918, but survived the War, and transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on 8 March 1919.

Sold with copied research.



A rare Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant F. Fooks, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (5741 Sjt. F. Fooks. 5/Lrs.); 1914 Star (5741 Cpl. F. Fooks. 5/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (5L-5741 Sjt. F. Fooks. 5-Lrs.) mounted court-style, *light pitting from Star, otherwise good very fine, rare to unit (4)* £700-£900

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

Frank Fooks attested for the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914, being awarded his Military Medal as part of a batch awarded for operations on the Somme, mainly during the period 1 July to mid-August 1916.

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A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private H. M. Smith, 17th Lancers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (L-2175 Pte. H. M. Smith. 17/Lrs.); 1914 Star (2175 Pte H. M. Smith. 17/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-2175 Pte. H. H. [sic] Smith. 17-Lrs.) *contact marks and minor edge bruising, nearly very fine, scarce to unit (4)* £600-£800

One of approximately 21 Military Medals awarded to the 17th Lancers for the Great War.

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

Harry Manser Smith was born in Eastbourne and attested for the 17th Lancers, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 November 1914. He was awarded his Military Medal as part of a batch awarded for operations on the Western Front during August 1918.

x238 A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. pair awarded to Private C. Collins, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (105397 Pte C. Collins. P.P.C.L.I.); British War Medal 1914-20 (105397 Pte. C. Collins. P.P.C.L.I.) with regimental cap badge, *both suspension claws re-pinned, otherwise toned, generally good very fine (2)* £200-£300

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

Collin Collins was born in January 1893, and was the son of Mrs. Kate Collins, 41 Davisvill, Shepherds Bush, London. He served during the Great War with Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry on the Western Front from 10 June 1916 (wounded accidentally on 20 May 1917) and was awarded his Military Medal during the final advanced on Mons, October to November 1918.

Sold with the following original documents: a named Field Medical Card, denoting recipient's wound; 2 Passes, dated 2 August 1916 and 10 October 1918 respectively; a Buckingham Palace enclosure of thanks from a 'grateful Mother Country'; and a Garrison Institute and Theatre, Bramshott, production programme.

x239 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private J. P. Willis, 38th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was thrice wounded on the Western Front

Military Medal, G.V.R. (41037 Pte J. P. Willis. 38/Can: Inf.) *loose replacement suspender, edge bruises, some polishing, good fine*

£200-£240

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 September 1917.

The original citation states: 'For conspicuous bravery during the attack on Avion trench, in front of Avion, on 28 June 1917. This man assisted in the attack on the German machine gun emplacement which was located between the flanks of our 'A' and 'B' Coys. He assisted Cpl. Knapp and Cpl. Barr in their attack and capture of the gun and crew by his accurate bombing and vigorous assault.'

John Patrick Willis, a Farmer from Ontario, was born in London, U.K., on 4 March 1894. Having emigrated to Canada, he attested at Ontario into the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force for service during the Great War on 26 February 1915. He served on the Western Front with the 38th Battalion from 13 August 1916, and received a gun shot wound to his right arm on 30 October 1916, and another in his right forearm on 2 November 1916. Awarded the Military Medal, he received a further gunshot wound to his left forearm on 6 November 1917. Appointed Lance Corporal on 13 April 1919, he was discharged in Canada on 6 June 1919.

Sold with copy service records and citation.



A fine Second War 1944 'Italy campaign' M.M. group of seven awarded to Gunner J. Young, 5th Canadian Medium Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, for his gallantry as a Signaller with an Observation Post Party that made a sea-borne landing behind enemy lines at the Adriatic coastal town of Cesenatico, 22/23 September 1944. After making contact with local partisans, the party set up an Observation Post - often sharing the same house with passing German troops!

Young stayed behind enemy lines for a week, calling down several successful artillery shoots and eventually swimming back to Allied lines

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (D.9068 Gnr. J. Young. R.C.A.) *number partially officially corrected*; 1939-45 Star; Italy 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, with photographic image of recipient in uniform, *generally good very fine* (7) £1,400-£1,800



M.M. *London Gazette* 5 July 1945. The original recommendation states:

'On the night 21/22 September 1944, D.9068 Gunner Jim Young was a signaller with an Observation Post Party which made a sea-borne landing behind enemy lines near Cesenatico. On landing it was found necessary for the party to pass through a deploying enemy battery in an effort to contact an Italian partisan headquarters. Despite the burden of several days supplies and a wireless set, contact was made the night of 22/23 September 1944. An Observation Post was established and Gunner Young set up communications which he maintained without a break for a week. Despite the frequent presence of German soldiers in the same house which necessitated extreme care, he passed back much information and was instrumental in the completion of several successful shoots. The party returned early on the morning of 1 October 1944. An attempt was made to pass the front lines by wading and swimming in the sea. On coming ashore the party found itself in the front lines and was fired upon. Gunner Young, a powerful swimmer, had been swimming farther out to sea than the rest and, seeing the other members of the party wounded, swam farther behind the lines, landed and informed Allied troops of the situation. His action ensured speedy recognition and medical care for the remainder of the party.

Throughout the episode Gunner Young's resourcefulness and tireless efforts were of the greatest assistance to the party and permitted the passing of much extremely valuable information as well as the inflicting of many casualties on the enemy.'

M.I.D. *Canada Gazette* 26 May 1945.

Single Orders and Decorations

241



illustrated full size

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Civil) Knight Grand Cross, an extremely rare Investiture Badge, 35mm x 30mm, gold (22ct., 11.69 dwts.), hallmarks for London 1831, with large ring suspension, *nearly extremely fine and extremely rare*

£2,600-£3,000

The Investiture Badge in this lot is hallmarked 1831 which, under the hallmarking conventions at the time, covers the period 29 May 1831 to 28 May 1832. The only recipients of the Civil G.C.B. in 1831-32 were the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Adair and the far more famous Lord Palmerston, and it is intriguing to speculate that the badge offered for sale here just *might* have been that presented to the future Prime Minister, and the man for whom the term 'Gunboat Diplomacy' was coined.

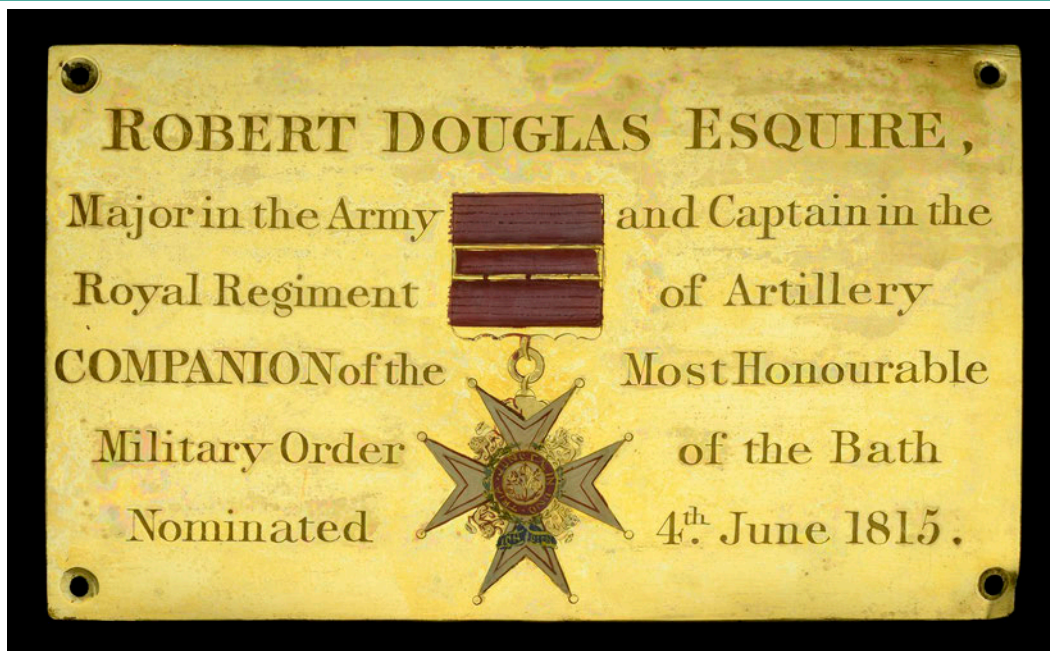
Following the re-organisation of the Order of the Bath into both a Military and a Civil Division in 1815, the Military Division was expanded to the current three Classes, but the Civil Division remained as a single Class (that of Knight Grand Cross), and it was not until 1847 that the Civil Division was expanded to the same three Classes. Consequently, all Civil Division insignia from that period may reasonably be regarded as rare.

242



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 22 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1815, maker's mark 'IN' for John Northam, complete with correct wide gold swivel-ring suspension and gold ribbon buckle, *minor enamel loss to both wreaths, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

£3,000-£4,000



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. badge, inscribed, '**Robert Douglas Esquire, Major in the Army and Captain in the Royal Regiment of Artillery Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Nominated 4th June 1815**', 187 x 114mm., the reverse impressed with maker's name, corners pierced for attachment, *bent at one corner, otherwise very fine*

£600-£800

Robert Douglas was commissioned into the Royal Artillery as 2nd Lieutenant on 1 November 1796; Lieutenant, 1 September 1798; 2nd Captain, 20 July 1804; Captain, 1 May 1807; Brevet Major, 4 June 1814; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 December 1827; Colonel, 23 November 1841; Major-General, 20 June 1854; Lieutenant-General, 28 November 1854; General, 25 September 1859; and retired on full pay on 6 May 1835.

He served in the capture of the Danish and Swedish West Indies Islands in 1801. He was also on the expedition to the north of Germany in 1805-06; the Peninsular Campaigns from February 1812 to March 1814, including the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees (27th to 31st July); the siege of St Sebastian from 24th August to the 8th September; and the battle of Nivelles. He has received a cross for Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees and Nivelles, having commanded a field battery, and a silver medal for St Sebastian.

- x244** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1918; together with a *Garrard, London*, case of issue for a M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge; and an unrelated original letter to a Captain H. E. Fozard on Ministry of Munitions of War writing paper, dated 28 December 1918, and signed 'Winston S. Churchill', *nearly extremely fine*

£140-£180

M.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 8 January 1919: Captain Harry Edwin Fozard, Aeronautical Inspection Department, Ministry of Munitions. Winston Churchill served as Minister of Munitions from 17 July 1917 to 10 January 1919.

- 245** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, *extremely fine* £100-£140

- 246** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type, lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt, on lady's bow riband, *good very fine*

£80-£100

- 247** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919, *contact marks, very fine*

£100-£140

248 A post-War M.B.E. awarded to Mrs. Kate S. D. Baker, J.P.

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type, lady's shoulder badge, silver, on lady's bow riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine*

£100-£140

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1959: Kate Sarah Dennis, Mrs. Baker, J.P.
'For political and public services in South London.'

Sold with the original Bestowal Document for the M.B.E.

- x249** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Ladies 2nd type shoulder badge, silver, mounted on lady's bow riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine*

£80-£100

250



Indian Order of Merit, Military Division, 2nd type (1912-39), 2nd Class, Reward of Valor, silver and enamel, the reverse with central nut fitting, engraved in two lines, '2nd Class / Order of Merit', lacking riband buckle, *very minor blue enamel damage, otherwise good very fine* £300-£400

251



Kaisar-I-Hind, G.V.I.R., 2nd class, silver, with integral top suspension brooch, the whole decoration gilded throughout, in case of issue converted into a display case, *extremely fine* £300-£400

252



Medal of the Order of the British Empire, (Military), unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* £160-£200

The Watson, Dalzel and Sherer Family Medals

253



Pair: Colonel James Watson, 14th Foot

Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (Lieut. Watson, 14th Foot.) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, note lack of initial; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Coll. James Watson 14th Foot) contemporary engraved naming in the style of Hunt & Roskell, *the first with minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine and better* (2) £1,000-£1,400

James Watson was gazetted Ensign in the 14th Foot on 22 March 1821; Lieutenant, 25 December 1822; Captain, 14 December 1832; Major, 10 January 1840; Lieutenant-Colonel, 11 November 1851; and Colonel, 15 May 1855. Colonel James Watson served with the 14th Regiment at the siege and storming of Bhurtpoor in 1825-26 (Medal and Clasp). Also at the siege of Sebastopol from from 10 February to 1 April 1855 (Medal and Clasp, and Turkish Medal).



Pair: Surgeon-Major W. F. B. Dalzel, who saw extensive service during the Indian Mutiny and was latterly in Medical Charge of Meade's Horse

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow, Central India (Ast. Surgn.W. F. B. Dalzel, Meade's Horse); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (Surgn. W. F. B. Dalzel 6th Bengl. N.I.) *good very fine* (2) £2,400-£2,800

William Frederick Blyth Dalzel was born on 6 June 1823, and qualified M.D. at Edinburgh in 1850. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Bengal Medical Establishment on 20 September 1852. He was appointed to the 2nd Cavalry, Gwalior Contingent, on 13 February 1857. Served with the Force under Brigadier Polwhele, in the action at Sussia, near Agra, on the 5th July, and in the action at Agra, against the mutineers, on the 10th October 1857, with the first Flying Column from Delhi. Served with Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, from the 12th October 1857 to the 8th February 1858, in Medical Charge of the Escort to the Commander-in-Chief, from 1st to 10th November 1857. At the relief of the Garrison of Lucknow, by the Commander-in-Chief, in November, the relief of Cawnpore in December 1857, and subsequent operations against the mutineers with the Brigade, under General [Sir James Hope] Grant, at Serai Ghaut, in December 1857. Served at Shumshabad, near Futtehghur, with the Force under the late Brigadier Adrian Hope, in January 1858. Served with the 1st Fusiliers, from the 8th February to the 24th March 1858. At the siege and capture of Lucknow by the Commander-in-Chief, in March 1858. At the capture of Calpee, 23rd May 1858. In Medical Charge of the Towana Horse, with the Column commanded by Colonel G. V. Maxwell. In Medical Charge of Meade's Horse, and of the Moveable Column commanded by Major Meade, when Tantia Topee was captured, and brought prisoner into Seapore, and hanged on the 18th April 1859 (Medal and three Clasps).

Promoted to Surgeon on 15 June 1864, Dalzel participated in the Bhootan campaign of 1864-65, in Medical Charge of the 6th Bengal Native Infantry (Medal and Clasp). Appointed Surgeon-Major on 20 September 1872, he retired on 14 March 1873, and died in London on 19 June 1897.



Pair: **Captain A. F. Dalzel, Devonshire Regiment, who was killed in action at Ladysmith on 27 December 1899**

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Lieut. A. F. Dalzell. 1st Bn. Devon: Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith Capt. A. F. Dalzel. Devon. Rgt.) *extremely fine* (2)

£2,800-£3,400

Augustus Frederick Dalzel, Devonshire Regiment, was killed in Ladysmith by a Boer shell, December 27th, 1899. He was the only son of the late William Frederick Blygh (*sic*) Dalzel, M.D., Surgeon-Major Bengal Army, was born Sept., 1870, educated at Haileybury, and joined the Devonshire Regiment, January 1892, being promoted Lieutenant, May 1895. He served with the first battalion of his regiment in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98, under the late Sir William Lockhart, with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, being present at the capture of the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes, receiving the medal with two clasps. Lieutenant Dalzel was serving with his battalion in Natal, when war broke out, was in the fighting round Ladysmith, and served in the town during the siege until killed.' (*The "Last Post"* refers).

'27th December. We are all feeling terribly down in the mouth today, as an unlucky shell came right into our mess this morning and burst there, killing poor Dalzel on the spot, and wounding eight other officers more or less. Price-Dent, and Caffin of the Yorkshires, are dangerously wounded, and Lafone, Byrne (Inniskillings), Tringham (Queen's), Twiss, Scafe, and Kane very slightly - all with knocks on the head from bits of stone. Price-Dent has a piece of the back of his head knocked off, exposing the brain, and Caffin has his right arm broken and a bit of stone in his lung, and the doctors think badly of both cases. The rest are all right. I was down in the orderly-room at the time, and most of the officers had just left it and gone back to the mess, which is a big canvas and tarpaulin shelter behind a 7 ft. thick stone wall, with an earth bank behind it, and is pretty safe; but, by bad luck, the shell just scraped the top of the wall and burst over the heads of the fellows sitting underneath, sending showers of stones and dirt over them. Dalzel was sitting further on at a table reading, and had just laughingly said he wouldn't move but would take his chance, when he was struck and killed instantaneously. One of the newspaper correspondents has very kindly sent a message through for me, asking his editor in London to break the news to Dalzel's sisters, so that I hope they will know before they see the bare official news in the papers. Our mess can't be seen from anywhere near the Boer guns, so that this shot was a pure fluke, and must have been aimed at something else. It has wrecked the mess, smashing two-thirds of the tables and chairs, and cutting the canvas and tarpaulin into shreds. It was a big 6-inch shell from a hill nearly four miles off. We have a look-out man, with a whistle, who blows whenever this gun fires, so that everyone has lots of time to get under cover, and the fellows in the mess thought they were quite safe. It is not likely to happen again in 1000 rounds. Poor Dalzel will be buried this evening in the cemetery here.' (Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Park at Ladysmith refers).



The important Indian Mutiny medal awarded to John W. Sherer, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, attached to General Havelock's force in the advance on Cawnpore in 1857, of which town he was appointed the first Magistrate, and claimed that he and Bews were among the first to see the well of Cawnpore, and that he had the well filled in; appointed one of the first Companions of the Order of the Star of India upon enlargement of the Order in 1866, he was a successful author of both historical and fictional works

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (John W. Sherer,) *dark toned, good very fine*

£2,000-£3,000

John Walter Sherer was born on 31 December 1832, at Snenton Manor, Nottinghamshire, son of John Walter Sherer, B.C.S., and Mary (*née* Corrie). He was educated at Rugby School and Haileybury College, and entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1846. He was appointed Assistant Secretary and joint Magistrate to the Government, North West Provinces, in 1850, and in 1856-57 was selected as Assistant secretary to the Government of N.W.F. Provinces to report on efflorescence of the West Jumna Canal. Upon the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, he was Magistrate at Fatehpur and was attached to General Havelock's force in the advance on Cawnpore, where he claimed that he and Bews were among the first to see the well of Cawnpore and that he had the well filled in. He was shortly afterwards appointed the first magistrate of Cawnpore, and proceeded to forward information and supplies to assist the relief and then the capture of Lucknow, for which he received a letter of cordial thanks from Sir James Outram. In 1864 he was chosen as Commissioner to examine claims against the ex-King of Oudh and, in May 1866, he was appointed one of the first Companions of the newly enlarged Order of the Star of India. From 1870-77 he was appointed successively Judge of Allahabad, Azimgarh and Mirzapore. He was for sometime a Fellow of Calcutta University, and retired from the service in 1877. In 1853 he married firstly Louisa, daughter of Sir Henry Byng Harington (d. 1865), and secondly in 1867, Annie, youngest daughter of Colonel Edward Watson, of the Bengal Army, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. He was the author of *Daily Life during the Indian Mutiny*; *Havelock's March on Cawnpore*; and, in conjunction with Colonel F. C. Maude, C.B., V.C., *Memoirs of the Mutiny*, besides several novels. Sherer afterwards retired to Somerset and died in Bath on 30 December 1911, aged 87.



A Great War O.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Sherer, Indian Army, late 3rd Punjab Cavalry

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, the reverse hallmarked London 1919; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (Lieutt. J. C. Sherer 3d Punjab Cavy.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (Lieut. J. C. Sherer, 3d Pjb. Cavy.); 1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. J. C. Sherer, 23. /Cavy.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. J. C. Sherer.) *the first two with light contact marks, very fine, otherwise good very fine (6)* £800-£1,000

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 September 1919.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 October 1916 and 11 June 1920.

John Corrie Sherer son of Colonel L. C. Sherer, Leicestershire Regiment, was first commissioned into the Dorsetshire Regiment on 11 February 1888, and joined the 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry on 15 June 1891, becoming Squadron Officer on 24 July 1894, and appointed Adjutant on 30 January 1897. He served in the Waziristan Expedition of 1894-95 (Medal with Clasp); on the N.W. Frontier of India 1897-98, including operations on the Samana and in the Kurrum Valley during August and September 1897; and operations of the Flying Column under Colonel Richardson from 20 August to 1 October 1897 (Medal with 2 Clasps). Served during the War of 1914-19 (Despatches, O.B.E.).



Nine: Colonel L. C. Sherer, Leicestershire Regiment

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (Bimb: L. C. Sherer E.A. Tpt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (Major L. C. Sherer. Leic. Regt.) official correction to rank; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj. L. C. Sherer. Leic. Rgt.); 1914 Star (Col. L. C. Sherer.); British War and Victory Medals (Col. L. C. Sherer.); Delhi Durbar 1911, unnamed as issued; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, 4th Class breast abdge, silver, gold and enamel; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, Firket, Hafir, unnamed as issued, *some chips to enamel on the Medjidie and some light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (9)* £1,400-£1,800

Lionel Copley Sherer, son of John W. Sherer, C.S.I., was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Leicestershire Regiment on 11 August 1880; Lieutenant, 1 July 1881; Captain, 5 September 1888; Major, 14 August 1901; and Lieutenant-Colonel, 10 September 1908. He served as a Special Service Officer with the Dongola Expeditionary Force under Sir Herbert Kitchener in 1896, including the engagement at Firket and the operations at Hafir (mentioned in despatches, Khedive's Medal with 2 Clasps, English Medal). He then served in the South African war with the 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, in command of a Mounted Infantry Battalion, from 9 October to 7 December 1900, and in command 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, from 15 December 1900 to 29 April 1901. Sherer took part in the operations in Natal in 1899, including actions at Talana and Lombard's Kop, and at the Defence of Ladysmith; and was in Natal, from March to June 1900, including action at Laing's Nek, 6 to 9 June, as well as in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, from July to 29 November 1900, including actions at Belfast and Lydenberg. He was once more in the Transvaal from November 1900 to September 1901, and from October 1901 to 31 May 1902. Sherer was also involved in the operations on the Zululand Frontier of Natal in September and October 1901 (despatches *London Gazette* 8 February 1901; Queen's Medal with 4 Clasps, King's Medal with 2 Clasps). He served during the Great War as Colonel on the Reserve of Officers and was in France from 10 August 1914, as A. A.Q.M.G. Headquarters No. 3 Base.



A Great War 'Western Front' C.M.G., D.S.O. group of five awarded to Brigadier-General J. D. Sherer, Royal Field Artillery

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top ribbon bar; 1914-15 Star (Major J. D. Sherer. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Brig. Gen. J. D. Sherer.) *good very fine* (5) £1,200-£1,600

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

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 January 1917, 18 May 1917, 14 December 1917, 23 December 1918, and 5 July 1919.

James Donnelly Sherer was born on 18 January 1870, son of Colonel L. C. Sherer, Leicestershire Regiment. He joined the Royal Artillery as a 2nd Lieutenant on 15 February 1889; Lieutenant, 15 February 1892; Captain, 14 August 1899; Major, 8 September 1909; Lieutenant-Colonel, 9 May 1916; Temporary Brigadier-General, 20 September 1918 to 13 April 1919 (local Colonel 13 April to 8 May 1920); Colonel, 9 May 1920. Served in the Great War 1914-19, in command of 5 Brigade R.F.A. from 10 February 1916 to 17 March 1917; and of 60 Brigade R.F.A. from 18 March 1917 to 19 September 1918; afterwards on the Staff, France and Belgium 14 July 1915 to 11 November 1918. (Wounded. Despatches 5 times. C.M.G., D.S.O.). Brigadier-General J. D. Sherer died on 27 July 1959.

The Mein Family Medals

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The important Ghuznee Medal awarded to Major-General George Mein, 13th Light Infantry, who was severely wounded in Afghanistan during the operations in the Kurd Kabul Pass, before leaving Kabul with General Elphinstone's Force during the notorious 'retreat from Kabul' in January 1842 - captured by the Afghans at Tazeen on 8 January, he remained as one of the 'Kabul Captives' until freed in September 1842, on which occasion he tried to save the life of the wounded Lieutenant Sturt, by dragging him the last few miles from captivity into Jellalabad, being mentioned by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, and being voted a pension for his gallantry

Ghuznee 1839, unnamed as issued, with contemporary 'Officer's variety' silver split ring and straight bar suspension, *good very fine*
£3,000-£4,000

George Mein was born in 1817, son of Colonel J. A. Mein, late 74th Foot. He entered the 13th Light Infantry as an Ensign in June 1835, becoming Lieutenant in April 1839, and served with them through the rigours of the Afghan War of 1839-42. He was present with the 13th at the siege and storming of Ghuznee in July 1839 - for which he received his only campaign medal. However, his military career was far more interesting than his single medal might imply. After serving in a number of engagements with the 13th, Lieutenant Mein was wounded in action in the Kurd Kabul pass on 12 October 1841, when he was struck in the middle of the forehead by a bullet. Since he could not proceed with his regiment, he was sent to hospital in Kabul where it was confidently expected that he would die from the effects of what was an appalling head wound. Instead, he survived to become caught up in the epic and disastrous 'Retreat from Kabul' in January 1842. The story of that catastrophe - one of the greatest defeats a British army has ever suffered - has been recounted many times. George Mein was one of the lucky few who were actually taken alive by the Afghans, in his case at Tezeen on 8 January, and he became one of the small and celebrated band of British prisoners who endured a long and fraught captivity before being released in September 1842. It is recorded that George Mein escorted Lady Sale back to the fortress of Jellalabad, where her husband, Sir Robert, had conducted a gallant defence, and that for the last few miles of the journey, George had dragged the severely wounded Lieutenant Sturt in a blanket. Unfortunately, Sturt died of his injuries, but George Mein was personally commended in a speech in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, and was awarded a special pension for his bravery. George Mein's later career saw no further excitement on this scale; he rose steadily in rank to become a Colonel in 1870 and a Major General in 1878, but much of his later career was spent as the commander of various Depots and was for a time Deputy Judge Advocate at Manchester. George Mein died at his home in St Leonard's-on-Sea in 1896.

Sold with the following archive:

- i) Three original letters, two from Kabul in 1840 written to his brother then serving in Burma, closely cross-written in the style of the time, and being extremely rare surviving artefacts from the British occupation of Kabul.
- ii) A small pocket notebook kept by Mein as a captive of the Afghans, with fine drawings of the leading figures in the affair &c.
- iii) A leather telescope or map case that belonged to Mein in India.
- iv) An original contemporary length of Ghuznee medal riband.
- v) A transcript of Mein's diary that he kept whilst in captivity; together with a copy of the book *Lady Sale* by Patrick Macrory; a copy of the book *On Service in India: The Mein Family Photographs 1870-1901*, edited by Peter Duckers; and copied research.



Pair: Major-General J. D. Mein, Madras Horse Artillery and Royal Horse Artillery

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Capt. John D. Mein. 4th. Battn. Arty.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Capt. & Bt. Major John D. Mein. A. Tp. H. Bde. Madras Arty.), mounted for display with an Artillery pouch badge and a miniature photograph of the recipient wearing his medals in a glazed display frame, *light contact marks, generally very fine (2) £1,400-£1,800*

John Desbrisay Mein was born in Carlisle on 7 September 1813. He was appointed Cornet in the Madras Horse Artillery on 11 December 1829; then made Lieutenant on 15 October 1838; Captain on 4 June 1852; Brevet Major on 28 November 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel (in Regt.) on 18 February 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel (Army) on 20 July 1858; Colonel (Regt.) on 5 June 1865; Colonel (Army) on 8 July 1864; and Major-General on 1 August 1872.

Major-General Mein served in the Burmese War in 1852-53 in command of a field battery, and was present at the capture of Prome and occupation of Meeaday (Medal with clasp for Pegu). He also served in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-58 in command of a troop of horse artillery with the Saugor Field Force, including the attacks on Serghum and Kubrai; the battle of Banda; the attack on Thompore; the relief of Kirwee; and the attack on the heights of Punwarree and Duddoor in command of the right column advancing up the Duddoor Ghat (mentioned in despatches of General Whitlock, medal with clasp for Central India, and brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel). Mein commanded "D" Brigade Royal Horse Artillery from November 1865 to August 1870.

Sold with the following archive:

- i) The recipient's Royal Horse Artillery dress uniform in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, c.1860, being the uniform worn by the recipient in the photograph, *some fragility and damage to the interior lining but otherwise in good condition.*
- ii) Original statement of service, dated 1871, with much detail as to his career.
- iii) Various original photographs, together with some copied photographic images; and original newspaper cuttings regarding his death.
- iv) A copy of the book *On Service in India: The Mein Family Photographs 1870-1901*, edited by Peter Duckers.



Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**Lt. A. B. Mein. Bo: S.C. Transpt. Dep:**) nearly extremely fine

£400-£500

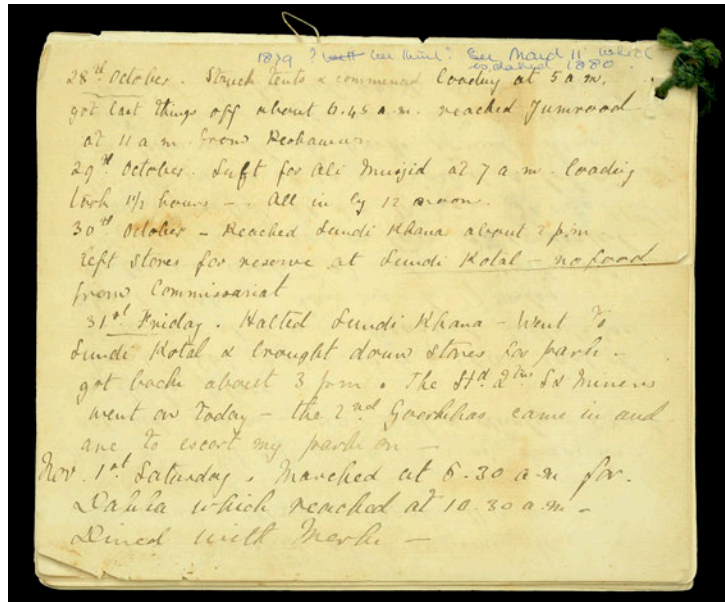


Alexander Bowes Mein was born on 9 February 1853, the son of Major-General John Mein, and was commissioned Lieutenant into the 77th Regiment of Foot on 30 December 1871. Transferring shortly afterwards to the 22nd Regiment of Foot on 29 October 1873, he held the appointment as a Staff Officer at Shahjehanpore from 31 July 1877 to 21 January 1878, before serving as the 22nd's Instructor of Musketry from 31 July 1878 to 9 January 1879.

Transferring to the Indian Staff Corps on 10 January 1879, Mein entered the Bombay Army and joined the 21st (Marine Battalion), Bombay Infantry. He was appointed an Assistant Superintendent of the Transport Train in Afghanistan during the Second Afghan War on 1 April 1879, and for his services in Afghanistan was awarded the Afghan War Medal, his only medallic entitlement. Later appointed Adjutant of the 21st (Marine Battalion), Bombay Infantry, he later served at Zaila, on the Abyssinian coast, supervising the movement of Egyptian troops during the Egyptian campaign 1884-85. Promoted Wing Commander, 21st Bombay Infantry, on 31 October 1885, and then Second in Command on 25 May 1888, he held various Staff appointments, including service as a Brigade Major in Aden, before becoming Commandant of the 21st Bombay Infantry on 28 January 1894. He retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1900, but saw further service during the Great War as a Military Representative on the Emergency Committee at Eastbourne. He died there in 1929.

Sold with the following archive:

- i) A fine Bombay Staff Corps Victorian Officer's waistbelt clasp.
- ii) Original statement of service, with much detail as to his career.
- iii) An original signed 'carte de visite' portrait photograph.
- iv) A copy of the book *On Service in India: The Mein Family Photographs 1870-1901*, edited by Peter Duckers.



A manuscript diary compiled by Lieutenant A. L. Mein, whilst a Royal Engineers Officer in Afghanistan 1879-80

An original (or contemporary transcribed copy) manuscript diary, 45pp, compiled by Lieutenant Alexander Lechmere Mein, Royal Engineers, covering the period 28 October 1879 to 30 September 1880, the contents largely recounting his daily routine and possibly intended as a simple *aide memoire* prior to the intended (but unrealised) publication of a larger account, *good condition and the handwriting very readable* £200-£240

Alexander Lechmere Mein was born in 1854, the son of Major-General George Mein, and was commissioned into the Royal Engineers in April 1873. Posted to India, at the time of the outbreak of the Second Afghan War he was employed with the Public Works Department in Meerut. In the first phase of the War he served as an Assistant Field Engineer with the 2nd Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force, and was later engaged in building forts along the lines of communication.

Mein returned to Afghanistan, as Assistant Field Engineer with the Khyber Line Force, for the second phase of the war in October 1879, taking part in the Wazir Khugianis Expedition, the Hissarak Expedition in April 1880, and the Lughman Valley Expedition in May 1880. For his services during the War he was Mentioned in Despatches and received the Afghanistan Medal. The existing diary covers this second phase of his service in Afghanistan.

A fairly typical entry reads thus:

'April 14th: Had a good sleep; not much firing. Two storms of wind and rain - my tarpaulin cover kept me dry. Found our trench a fairly good cover - went out and destroyed a mill. At 12 noon a column went out to burn & destroy - I was to have gone but my Colonel said there was too much work to be done in camp, so had to stop - work nil - so was rather vexed - Our column had some skirmishing - burnt some villages & got back about 6 p.m., the Afghans following us as usual - we saw a good deal of the fight from Camp - how the Afghans fire and then bolt down the hill was very plain - little groups detached here and there - Well they enfiladed the trench where Stafford, self and his men were, so confoundedly, that we made some traverses with sandbags - one Sapper got a contused wound in the knee just up to our right front - lots of bullets about and over our heads - Firing continued up to about 10. 30 p.m. - at least the last I heard, as then slept. Dinner in the dark!!'

Sold with a full typed transcript of the diary.

A Fine Collection of Boer War Medals to Medical Services, the Church and the Press

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A Great War K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. group of seven awarded to Colonel Sir Henry M. W. Gray, Royal Army Medical Corps, who went to South Africa in 1899 with Sivewright's Ambulance, an episode mired in controversy, and in the early stages of the Great War was appointed a consulting surgeon to the B.E.F.; post-war he became surgeon-in-chief at the Royal Victorian Hospital, Montreal

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E. (Military) Knight Commander's 1st type set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, and breast star in silver and enamel; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge converted for neck wear, silver-gilt and enamels, hallmarked London 1890; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (H. M. W. Gray. Surgeon.) officially engraved naming; 1914 Star (Major H. M. W. Gray. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Col. H. M. W. Gray.) *generally good very fine* (8) £2,600-£3,000

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

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916.

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

In *The Lancet* of 18 November 1899, there appeared the following notice:

'Under the auspices of Sir James Sivewright K.C.M.G., who was recently entertained to dinner in Edinburgh by the South African Students' Union, an ambulance corps chiefly composed of Edinburgh medical students connected with the Transvaal has been formed. A portion left Edinburgh on Saturday night for South Africa (Nov. 1899). They will be joined in London by Dr. and Mrs. Gray, Aberdeen, and several nurses. It is said that Sir James Sivewright is to pay the expense of equipment and that a British steamship line will convey the students and material free of cost. There were to be two detachments under the direction of Dr Gray, assistant-surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen. The one group, in charge of Dr Gray himself, included his wife, a British student named Alan Johnson, and three South Africans, L. Fourie, G. H. van Zyl and D. Luther. The other group was in charge of Dr A.C. Neethling, a South African who had recently qualified and was working as a house-surgeon at the Bradford Infirmary. With him were four medical students, A. J. du Toit, W. Walker Hauman, C. T. Möller and J. L.Schoemann, and a nurse, a Mrs. Bamford. They took leave of their fellow students with promises to return soon and complete their interrupted studies, and on 15 November the James Sivewright Ambulance sailed in the *Moravian* from the Royal Albert Dock, charged to report at Cape Town to the Senior Commanding Officer and from there to 'make their way to the Boer lines by whatever route he may direct'.

The *Moravian* had hardly left England when a storm of abuse broke about Sivewright's head. It could not have been forgotten that until 1898 he was a member of Hofmeyer's Afrikaner Bond in the Cape Parliament. The sympathies of the Bondsmen were known to lie with their fellow Afrikaners in the Transvaal and, although Kruger regarded this support as ineffectual, it seemed little less than treasonable in the eyes of many of Her Majesty's subjects further away in Britain. Sivewright was accused in the press of being a traitor and sending aid to the 'enemies of his native country'. With a flourish of self righteous indignation he protested his neutrality and immediately offered Her Majesty's Government his 4 large properties in Hottentots Holland, to be used as convalescent homes for wounded British officers!

On 16 December 1899 the *Moravian* docked in Cape Town and the Sivewright reported to the Commanding Officer, impatient to be gone on their journey northwards. A telegram was sent to President Kruger, offering their services to the sick and wounded. The reply was startling. President Kruger declined their offer, stating that he did not 'receive such gifts from an enemy'!

The Afrikaners in the party, no less determined to reach their destination but scenting trouble, kept in the background and urged Dr. Gray to approach Sir Alfred Milner himself and ask for safe conduct to the Boer lines. No details of this interview are available, but the outcome was disappointing. It may be guessed that Milner disapproved thoroughly of the entire scheme and found in Kruger's telegram confirmation of his own opinion of the Boers. In the end they abandoned their attempts to travel up through the Cape Colony and were given passages on board the *Congella*, bound for Delagoa Bay.

On 26 December the Sivewright Ambulance, their optimism revived, disembarked at Lourenco Marques and presented themselves to Mr. Pott, the Transvaal Consul.

Their arrival had evidently been anticipated - and not alone by Mr. Pott. According to Alan Johnson, one of the 3 British members of the corps, this gentleman 'told them curtly that they were not wanted, declaring that there were no wounded to require their care'. Dr. Gray's consternation may be imagined, the more so as he began to suspect that the Consul's message was directed at the British element of the corps. Matters were not improved, either, by the discovery that Gray was carrying letters from friends to British officers in the Transvaal. Meanwhile the Afrikaner medical students had not been still. Some of them had already made contact with a Boer agent operating in Lourenco Marques and learned that they would be allowed across the border if they made their way to Resanna Garcia. When negotiations between Dr. Gray and Mr. Pott broke down, Dr. Neethling acted, promptly. The Afrikaners had no intention of turning back; if they could get through on their own they would do so. Dr. Gray, however, regarding such action to be totally 'at variance with Sir James Sivewright's intentions' refused to hand over the surgical equipment. A telegram was sent to Sir James without further delay. His reply was unequivocal: All the equipment was to be handed over to Dr. Neethling and he and the other Afrikaners should proceed to Pretoria. Of Dr. and Mrs. Gray and Alan Johnson little more was heard. Sad and disillusioned they made their way back to Durban and offered their services to the Imperial Army.

On 2 January 1900 Dr. Neethling and the rest of his group reached Pretoria. As individuals they were welcomed with open arms; as the Sivewright Ambulance they were still viewed with suspicion. By now, however, they had learnt enough about international diplomacy to sidestep any further entanglement with the Transvaal Government. They quietly dropped their title and joined Het Transvaalsche Roode Kruis as a single detachment under Dr. Neethling. By the end of January they were at the Natal front serving as a field ambulance to one of General Lukas Meyer's commandos.' (Extracts taken from *The James Sivewright Ambulance*, S.A. Medical Journal, March 1966).

Henry M'Iree Williamson Gray was born in the Parish of Oldmachar in 1870, son of Mr A. R. Gray, merchant, of Aberdeen. He received his early education at Merchiston School, where in 1888 he became captain of the school. From 1888 to 1891 he was in business in Aberdeen, and from 1891 to 1895 he studied medicine at Aberdeen University, graduating M.B., C.M., with honours in 1895. After graduation he spent a year as house surgeon in Sir Alexander Ogston's wards in Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. For a year, 1896-97, he studied at Bonn, Leipzig, Berlin and London, giving his attention chiefly to surgery, but also studying gynaecology and diseases of the skin. Upon his return to Aberdeen in 1897 he began practise as a surgeon, and in the autumn of that year was appointed assistant anaesthetist to the Royal Infirmary. A year later he was appointed assistant surgeon, and in 1904 obtained the the post of surgeon and lecturer in clinical surgery to the University. He had been admitted F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, in 1902.

Sir Henry Gray had a brilliant war record, and was decorated with the C.B. and C.M.G., and created a knight in 1919. In November 1899 he went to South Africa with Sir James Sivewright's Ambulance, a previous offer of his services to the Army Medical Department having been declined as at that time the necessity for further medical assistance was not apparent. After the ambulance was dispersed he served with the South African Field Force until he was invalided home in 1900. He was awarded the South African Medal with Clasp.

In the early stages of the European War, Sir Henry went on active service and he was afterwards appointed one of the consulting surgeons to the British Expeditionary Force, with the honorary rank of Colonel. He was four times mentioned in dispatches, and received the C.M.G in 1918. In August 1918 he accepted an appointment as assistant to Colonel Jones, who had charge of all the orthopaedic hospitals in England and Scotland. His appointment in 1923 as surgeon-in-chief at the Royal Victorian Hospital at Montreal ended abruptly in resignation and controversy arising from local opposition and ill-feeling. Sir Henry was invited to do some teaching work at M'Gill University, but refused to do so under one of his subordinates. He eventually consented to give a certain amount of lectures without payment. However, his connection with M'Gill was terminated in 1925, with Sir Arthur Currie, the Principal of M'Gill, alleging that the bitter feud which was raging around him was ruining the esprit de corps of the university. After his resignation a large body of opinion supported him. Sir Henry Gray died at Montreal on 6 October 1938.

Sold with original warrants of appointment for the K.B.E., C.B., and C.M.G, together with B.R.C.S. Certificate in recognition of valuable services rendered during the War 1914-19, newspaper obituary and a quantity of other research.



The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Colonel Sir Henry M. W. Gray, Royal Army Medical Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st type badge, gold and enamels; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Military) badge, gold and enamels; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, badge, gold and enamels; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, mounted as worn, *the last with distressed ribbon, otherwise good very fine* (7) £300-£400



An important Boer War C.B. group of three awarded to Doctor Kendal Franks, Consulting Surgeon to H.M. Forces in South Africa

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's breast badge, 18 carat gold, hallmarked London 1887, complete with gold ribbon bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (Dr. Kendal Franks, Consulting Surgn:) officially engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Doctor Kendal Franks att. to R.A.M.C.) officially engraved naming, mounted as worn; together with a very fine 18 carat gold and enamel, diamond-set Abercorn Masonic Lodge presentation jewel, hallmarked London 1902, approx 20.9g with old cut diamond approx 35 points, the reverse inscribed 'Presented to R.W.B. Dr. Kendall Franks C.B. by his friends in the Abercorn Lodge 1903', fitted with gold rings and hinged retaining clip for wearing, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £2,400-£2,800

C.B. *London Gazette* 19 April 1901: 'Kendal Franks, Esq., M.D.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 February 1901: 'Mr Watson Cheyne and Mr Kendal Franks, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., Consulting Surgeons, who have accompanied the Army, have rendered invaluable service by their advice and assistance to the Medical Officers. They have been unwearied in their work among the wounded and sick, and, humanly speaking, many a valuable life has been saved by their skill.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 April 1901: 'Many thanks are also due to the distinguished consulting surgeons who have come out to this country, and by their advice and experience materially aided the Royal Army Medical Corps. The services rendered by... Mr. Kendal Franks... were of incalculable value.'

Kendal Franks was born in Dublin on 8 February 1851, the fourth son of Robert Fergusson Franks, a barrister of Jerpoint Hill in County Kilkenny, and his wife, Henriette Bushe, daughter of Charles Kendal Bushe, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and a prominent Irish aristocrat.

Franks entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he had a distinguished career, obtaining the degree of B.A. in 1872 and the M.B. in 1875. After this he became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and went on to Leipzig to complete his medical studies. On his return in 1876, he was appointed a demonstrator in anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons and surgeon to the Dublin Throat and Ear Hospital. In the same year he obtained the M.D. and became a member of the senate of the University of Dublin. This was followed in 1878 by the Fellowship of the Irish College of Surgeons and in the same year he became senior surgeon to the Adelaide Hospital in Dublin. Here he pioneered in Ireland the implementation of Lister's principles of antiseptics and asepsis. He also became surgeon-in-ordinary to the lord-lieutenant and vice-president of the Irish College of Surgeons.

Franks married twice: in 1879 Charlotte Selina Greene, sister of Sir William Conyngham Greene, later the British Agent in the Transvaal Republic; two years after her death in 1883 he married Gertrude Jane Butt, who contracted tuberculosis, and was advised to come to South Africa. Forced to abandon a brilliant professional career in Ireland, Franks and his family arrived in South Africa in 1896, and settled at Beaufort West, but his wife died the same year. Franks decided to remain in South Africa and moved to Johannesburg in 1897 where he was very successful and enjoyed a tremendous reputation.

Appointed one of the five consulting surgeons to the British forces during the Second Anglo-Boer War, and attached by Lord Roberts to his headquarters staff, he accompanied Roberts all through the campaign. He was present at the engagements at Paardeberg (27 February 1900) and Driefontein (10 March 1900), and at the entry into Bloemfontein (13 March 1900), Johannesburg (31 May 1900), and Pretoria (5 June 1900). He journeyed back to England with Lord Roberts, and in 1901 was gazetted a C.B. (Civil) for his services, having been twice mentioned in dispatches. On his return to South Africa in 1901, he was again appointed consulting surgeon to the British forces, and shortly afterwards undertook, at the special request of Lord Kitchener, an inspection of all the concentration camps; his reports on these were published in the Blue Books, and extracted at length by the *London Times* and other papers. He was again mentioned in dispatches and in 1904 was knighted for his services.

At the conclusion of the war he was made a nominee member of the first Transvaal Medical Council. Using his influence to convert the Witwatersrand Medical Council into a branch of the British Medical Association, he became the first president of the South African committee of this association, and laid the foundation stones of the South African Institute for Medical Research in 1912. In the same year he acted as president of the 1912 South African Medical Congress. He held the post of surgeon to the Johannesburg Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Central South African Railways, and medical director of the African Life Assurance Society. In the Johannesburg of his day, when surgeons combined surgery with general practice, he was the first "specialist" surgeon, and was considered a world expert in renal surgery.

He made valuable contributions to medical literature, and several publications appeared under his name, such as *Addison's disease* (1882), *On spontaneous dislocation of the hip* (1883), *A case of cerebral cyst* (1888), and *Professor Koch's treatment of tuberculosis* (1891). He also contributed many articles to various medical journals, including the *Transvaal Medical Journal* and the *South African Medical Journal*.

Apart from the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, he was a Fellow of the Medico Chirurgical Society of London, of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, and of the Royal Society of South Africa. He was said to be a skilful water-colourist. For the last few years of his life he suffered considerable ill health which was due to diabetes, and became a confirmed invalid. His death occurred at his residence "Kilmurry", Klein Street, Hospital Hill.

Sold with three small gilt tunic buttons together with copied research.



A Boer War M.V.O. and Order of St John group of five awarded to J. G. Hamilton, Esq., Honorary Civilian Director of Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals, afterwards a Member of the Legislative Assembly for Transvaal and Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Witwatersrand Rifles 1903-05

The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class, breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, the reverse officially numbered '106'; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace, set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver and enamel, and breast star, silver and enamel with gold pin for wearing; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Director J. G. Hamilton, I.Y., Hp. Staff.) officially engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Director & Treas: J. G. Hamilton, I.Y. Hosp:) officially engraved naming; Union of South Africa Medal 1910, unnamed as issued, *minor enamel chips to the first, otherwise toned, extremely fine (6)* £1,800-£2,200

M.V.O. *London Gazette* 20 February 1903: 'John Gardiner Hamilton, Esq., Honorary Civilian Director of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals, South Africa.'

Knight of Grace, Order of St John *London Gazette* 8 May 1903.

John Gardiner Hamilton was born in 1859, fourth son of James Hamilton, of New Park, County Mayo. He was educated at Croom's High School, Greenwich, Merchant Taylor's School, London, and privately. He entered the British Civil Service and was up to 1889 in the General Post Office, London. He afterwards went to South Africa where he settled in Johannesburg and became chairman and director of several Transvaal companies. He was three times Vice-president of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines (elected President in 1912). He was appointed Hon. Director and Treasurer in South Africa of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals during the Boer War of 1899-1902 (mentioned in despatches; Queen's medal with three clasps, and King's medal with two clasps; created M.V.O. (4th Class) 1903.). He was employed in China in connection with the supply of Chinese labour for the Rand Mines; and, in 1907, was elected Member of the Legislative Assembly (Opposition Chief Whip) of the Transvaal for Springs District for the duration of the life of that parliament; Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Witwatersrand Rifles 1903-05, and thereafter Honorary Colonel until death; was a J.P. for the district of Pretoria, was a Knight of Grace of the Order of St John of Jerusalem in England, and held the Union of South Africa medal. He died on 1 July 1912.

Sold with copied research including official copy of a letter to Lord Kitchener from the Countess Howe [Patron of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital fund] in September 1901, bringing forward the name of Mr J. G. Hamilton for his valuable services with Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals, and for consideration that they be recognised with some honour. An original recommendation for the C.M.G. was struck from the list after the extent of his contribution was somewhat witheringly reduced by Sir Ian Hamilton to the short statement that he had "Lent a palatial mansion & extensive grounds for nearly two years to the Military for a Hospital."



A rare and extremely well-documented post-War M.B.E., Boer War 'Siege of Ladysmith' R.R.C. and Great War 'Mesopotamia' Second Award Bar group of six awarded to Nursing Sister Miss Jessie P. Stow, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, late Natal Volunteer Medical Corps, later Rhodesian Railways Nursing Service, who was awarded the R.R.C. for her services at the Intombi Camp Hospital during the Siege of Ladysmith; was Mentioned in Despatches during the Great War; and received her final honour in 1951, after a nursing career spanning over half a century

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type lady's shoulder badge, silver, on lady's bow riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Royal Red Cross, 1st Class, V.R., silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, with Second Award Bar, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister J. P. Stow.) officially re-impressed naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, no clasp (Nursing Sister J. P. Stow.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Sister J. P. Stow.) *nearly extremely fine (6)* £3,000-£4,000

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1951.

R.R.C. *London Gazette* 31 October 1902.

R.R.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 3 June 1919:

'In recognition of valuable services with the British Forces in Mesopotamia.'

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

Miss Jessie Philipson Stow was born in South Africa in 1877 and was educated at the Diocesan School at Grahamstown. She did her nursing training at St. Bartholemew's Hospital in London from 1895 to 1899, before returning to South Africa. She served with the Natal Volunteer Medical Corps during the Boer War, and was present throughout the Siege of Ladysmith at the Intombi Camp Hospital, and for her services was awarded the Royal Red Cross, First Class.

Miss Stow was Matron of Livingstone Hospital from 1908 to 1914, before joining Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, whom she served with during the Great War in Malta, Egypt, India, and Mesopotamia. For her services in Mesopotamia she was Mentioned in Despatches by Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Marshall, and was awarded a Second Award Bar to her Royal Red Cross.

Post-War, Miss Stow served as Matron of the Government Hospital at Der-es-Salam, before taking up an appointment with the Rhodesian Railways Nursing Service in 1932. She was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1951 New Year's Honours' List, and finally retired in 1952. She died in Luansha, Northern Rhodesia, in 1962.

Sold with an extensive file of original documents, including the recipient's original M.I.D. Certificate, dated 7 February 1919; various telegrams and letters regarding both the award of the R.R.C.; the Second Award Bar; and the M.B.E.; a large quantity of original letters, newspaper cuttings, and photographs; other ephemera, including the recipient's napkin ring, *this damaged*, engraved 'J.P.S. Malta Xmas 1915'; and copied research, including medal roll extracts.



A rare Boer War R.R.C. group of three awarded to Matron Miss Ada M. M. W. Whiteman

Royal Red Cross, 1st Class, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, mounted on bow; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister A. M. Whiteman.) officially re-impressed naming; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, very fine (3) £1,400-£1,800

R.R.C. awarded 26 June 1902: 'In recognition of services in South Africa.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 June 1902: 'Miss Ada Whiteman, Matron, College Hospital, Maritzburg, and Leper Hospital near Pretoria.'

Ada Maria Motum Wynn Whiteman, daughter of Francis William John Wyn Whiteman and Ada Maria Motum Hill. She was born at Bath, England, and educated in England. She was the matron of the Pretoria Leper Institution, retiring after 29 years' service, providing useful work for the Leper Institution. In January 1896 she came from England to assume duties at the General Hospital, Johannesburg, but left there to take over as matron of the Van Ryn Mine Hospital until the outbreak of the Boer War. During the Boer War she was superintendent sister at Fort Napier Military Hospital, and then occupied a similar position at College Hospital, Maritzburg, until it closed. Whiteman was later called by Lord Roberts to come and work at the Leper Asylum in Pretoria.

At the 2nd meeting of the Guild of Loyal Women of South Africa (Pretoria, August, 1901), she joined as a member, and later became a foundation member of the Pretoria Women's Club and Pretoria Country Club. Member of the I.N.A. in England; her name is mentioned in the list published by Burdett. A keen social worker, Whiteman also belonged to the Civic Society, Pretoria; St Dunstan's and Civilian Blind Societies; Home for Friendless Women; and a number of others. She is a holder of the South African War Medal and the Royal Red Cross for work during the Boer War. In 1926 she was made an honorary serving sister of the venerable order of St John of Jerusalem, and became a recipient of the King's Medal. Whiteman was honoured by the friendship of the Royal Family, and her favourite recreations included: literature, music and singing, and in her youth was a keen sportswoman. She died in 1938.

Sold with copied research, including medal rolls for Q.S.A. and Kings Jubilee medal.



An Order of St John group of four awarded to Doctor H. D. Buss, M.R.C.S., who served as a Surgeon-Captain in the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps with the Rhodesian Field Force 1900-02, and was in command of base hospitals at Marandellas and Bulawayo

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's breast badge, silver, in its *Carrington & Co.* fitted case of issue; Jubilee 1897, silver, privately named 'Surg. Capt. H. D. Buss, V.M.S.C.'; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia (Lieut. H. D. Buss. Med: Staff. R.F.F.) officially engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. H. D. Buss. Rhod. F.F.) officially engraved naming, *toned, extremely fine* £800-£1,000

Hon. Associate Member, Order of St John of Jerusalem, 27 February 1900.

Howard Decimus Buss was born in Camden, London, in April 1862 and studied at University College London, and at Paris and Montpellier, France, becoming L.S.A in 1884; M.R.C.S. in 1885; and B.A. and B.Sc. University of France in 1890. He was appointed Surgeon-Captain, Volunteer Medical Staff Corps on 24 March 1897 (Queen's Jubilee Medal 1897), and was attached to base hospital at Marandellas in Rhodesia when he joined the Rhodesian Field Force. He later served at the base hospitals in Tembuland and Bulawayo (Queen's medal with 2 clasps, King's medal with 2 clasps), and became M.D. Brussels in 1907; M.R.C.P. London in 1907; Assistant Medical Officer, Leper Asylum, Robben Island in 1913-14; and Assistant Physician, Mental Hospital, Fort Beaufort, in 1919. Doctor Buss died at Fort Beaufort on 24 November 1919, aged 57. During his career he held numerous other posts, both in Europe and South Africa, and he wrote many articles for Medical Journals.

Sold with copied research.



Pair: Civil Surgeon D. J. Menzies-Conacher, attached 3rd Highland Brigade Field Hospital, late Assistant Chief Surgeon, Gold Coast Constabulary, who was taken prisoner when a convoy of 50 wagons, with 160 details of the Highland Brigade, surrendered at Zwavel Krans on 4 June 1900

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (Asst. C. Surgeon D. J. M. Conacher, G.C. Constby:) officially impressed naming; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, South Africa 1901 (D. J. Menzies-Conacher. Surgeon.) officially engraved naming, *toned, extremely fine (2)* £600-£800

Civil Surgeon D. J. Menzies-Conacher served as Assistant Chief Surgeon with the Gold Coast Constabulary during operations in West Africa from 1897-98. He was Civil Surgeon attached to 3rd (Highland) Brigade Field Hospital in South Africa from 13 January 1900. He was taken prisoner when a convoy of 50 wagons, proceeding from Rhenoster to Heilbron, under Lieutenant Corballis, Reserve of Officers, with 160 details of the Highland Brigade, surrendered at Zwavel Krans, near Heilbron, on 4 June 1900.

'On the 13th June Civil Surgeon Connacher (*sic*), who had been taken prisoner with the convoy, was returned to us by President Steyn, and told us its story. He said that the convoy, with an escort of 160 infantry, had left the railway near Roodevaal on the evening of the 2nd June, and had trekked (with one long halt) till eight on the following morning; then, after halting till one in the afternoon, had marched till five, when it had outspanned to the north of the Elands Spruit, near Zwaal Krantz (i.e., nine miles from the railway and fourteen from Heilbron on the Prospect-Heilbron road). There, seeing that there were Boers to the right and front, the commanding officer had sent runners to Heilbron and Vredefort for help, and had extended the men and dug rifle-pits.

They were not molested during the night, but at seven o'clock on the morning of the 4th the Boers sent in a message under a white flag calling on the officer commanding the party to surrender. As the enemy was 4,000 strong, with several guns, he agreed to do this, only stipulating that the mails which he was bringing for the division should be forwarded to Heilbron. This condition was not fulfilled, as the mails were all burnt. Surgeon Connacher said that before leaving Roodevaal the Commandant and the officer commanding the convoy had discussed my telegram to the effect that I considered that the proposed escort was inadequate.' (*The Work of the Ninth Division* refers).

When the proceeding of the Court of Enquiry on Lieutenant Corballis were received at the War Office and had been reviewed, it was decided by the then Commander-in-Chief that, in view of his conduct in the matter, Lieutenant Corballis should receive neither the South African medal nor the war gratuity.

Surgeon Menzies-Conacher, meanwhile, was left sick at Reitz on 7 July 1900, and returned to England later that year on termination of his engagement.

Sold with copied research including medal roll entries.

272 Pair: Colonel G. T. Lavie, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was mentioned in despatches and wounded at Moedwil in September 1901

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Major G. T. Lavie. R.A.M.C.) officially engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj. T. G. Lavie. R.A.M.C.) officially engraved naming, *very fine and better (2)* £400-£500

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 3 December 1901: 'Major G. T. Lavie [together with Civil Surgeon W. S. Kidd] - Wounded early in attack on Colonel Kekewich's camp at Moedwil on 30th September, but continued at their duties many hours.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 July 1902. In a document dated 2 August 1902, Lieutenant-Colonel Babbie (Asst. D-G, Army Medical Services) submitted a list of Officers and Civil Surgeons in an 'Order of Merit' with suggested 'Appropriate Rewards', wherein Major Lavie was recommended for the award of a D.S.O. or promotion to Brevet Lt. Col. He evidently received neither.

Tudor Germain Lavie was born on 18 October 1861 and educated at Cheltenham College and Edinburgh University. Appointed Surgeon in the Army Medical Service in 1886, he saw service during the Boer War with the 15th Brigade Field Hospital up to 20 April 1901, when he transferred to 12th Brigade Field Hospital. Slightly wounded. Operations in the Orange Free State, February to May 1900, including action at Karee Siding. Operations in the Transvaal, 30 November 1900 to 31 May 1902. Despatches twice, Queen's medal with 3 clasps, King's medal with 2 clasps.

Sold with copied research.

273



Three: Doctor C. W. J. Chepmell, Assistant Commissioner for Natal for the Central British Red Cross Committee, and afterwards a Surgeon for the P&O Shipping Line

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (Mr. C. W. J. Chepmell, B.R.C. Society) officially impressed naming; Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (C. Chepmell.) officially impressed naming; British War Medal 1914-20 (Charles W. J. Chepmell) *a few edge bruises, otherwise very fine* (3) £800-£1,000

Charles William James Chepmell was born in 1860 and completed his studies in medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1887. In 1889 he was awarded the degree M.D. with distinction by the University of Brussels (Belgium) and was also admitted as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in England. His war service started when he landed at Cape Town on 8 January 1900, in his capacity as Assistant Commissioner for Natal for the Central British Red Cross Society. This body had been officially recognised as being responsible for organising 'the reception and forwarding of the various gifts and voluntary supplies of clothing, comforts and luxuries to the sick and wounded in all parts of the country.' Chepmell proceeded to Pietermaritzburg and carried out his duties with great energy and success until being obliged by illness to resign his post in June 1900. For these services he received the Q.S.A. Medal.

He subsequently joined the P&O Shipping Line as a Surgeon and was appointed to the S.S. *Manila* on 5 March 1901. He was in medical charge of troops and prisoners-of-war in South African waters for a number of months, and subsequently received the Transport Medal.

After service on other P&O liners, he also served in a hospital in Malaya. In 1902 he served on the S.S. *Australia*, but resigned, having been reported for insobriety in June 1902. He returned to England and was in private practice in London.

For services during WWI he received the British and Mercantile Marine War Medals. He died in 1935.

Sold with copied research including copied medal rolls for Q.S.A. (16 medals to B.R.C.S.), Transport and Great War medals, and the conclusions of a detailed report by Doctor Chepmell from Pietermaritzburg in October 1900 to the committee British Red Cross Society.

274



Pair: Doctor A. H. Watkins, Kimberley Town Guard

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (Doctor A. H. Watkins. Kimb: Town Guard.) officially re-impressed naming; Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', complete with integral top ribbon brooch, *toned, extremely fine* (2) £600-£800

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 May 1900 (Kekewich, Kimberley, 15 February 1900).

Arnold Hirst Watkins was one of the 9 Civilian Medical Officers under siege in Kimberley whose Q.S.As were issued off a roll signed by Kekewich in London on 2 September 1902. Both Watkins and Doctor J. E. Mackenzie were mentioned for their "energy and zeal" when they went out with an ambulance party after dark on 29 November (Carter's Ridge skirmish when Colonel Scott-Turner was killed) to minister to the needs of the wounded.

275



Pair: Private J. S. Sawford, Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Staff and London Fire Brigade

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Pte. J. S. Sawford. I.Y. Hp. Staff.) officially impressed naming; National Fire Brigades' Union (Ambulance Department) Medal for South Africa 1899-1902, silver (James S. Sawford, Fire Brigade, Earls Court, London S.W.) naming engraved in reverse field, *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and rare (2)* £1,000-£1,400

Ref: Hibbard J5.

It is believed that approximately 42 National Fire Brigades' Union Medals were awarded - issued to volunteers from the organisation who went to South Africa attached to the Medical Corps - working in hospitals, dressing stations etc. At the end of their service, the volunteers returned home and were presented with their medals by H.M. Queen Alexandra, Patroness of the N.F.B.U., at Earls Court in 1902. Refer *Boer War Tribute Medals* by Hibbard who lists all 42 recipients with some brief details. As of 2012 just eight N.F.B.U. Medals for South Africa have been recorded.

See Dix Noonan Webb auction of 23 September 2011 for a similar pair.

Sold with copied medal roll for Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Staff and detailed research on the N.F.B.U. medal for South Africa with full roll of awards.

276

Three: Acting Matron M. R. Makepeace, Army Nursing Service, later Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister M. R. Makepeace) officially re-impressed naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, no clasp (Nursing Sister M. R. Makepeace.) officially impressed naming; British War Medal 1914-20 (A. Matron. M. R. Makepeace.) *toned, good very fine (3)* £400-£500

Mary Ridley Makepeace was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne on 7 January 1860. She trained at the London Hospital 1890-92, and was Staff Nurse at the Throat Hospital and at Croydon General Hospital 1893-94. She first enlisted into the Army Nursing Service as a Nursing Sister on 15 October 1894, and was renamed Sister when the A.N.S. became Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service in 1902. She was formally appointed to Q.A.I.M.N.S. as a Sister on 17 February 1903. She served at Netley 1894-97, and at Shorncliffe 1897-99. The entry in the *Army List* for 1921 under "War Services" states:

'Makepeace, Miss M. R. (Sister)

S. African War, 1899-1902 - Served on Hosp. Ship "Spartan" Oct 1899 to Jan 00 and "Avoca" Feb 00 to Oct 01. Operations in the Orange River Colony, Nov 01 to 31 May 02. Queen's Medal.'

Nurse Makepeace is identified in a group photograph on board the *Spartan* published in the *Black and White Budget* of Jan. 6, 1900.

Sold with copied research including medal rolls for both Boer War medals and Great War Medal Index Card which shows entitlement to British War and Victory Medals and to Silver War Badge.

277

Pair: Nursing Sister S. J. Barnes, Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Staff and South African Constabulary

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister S. J. Barnes. I.Y. Hp. Staff) officially impressed naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, no clasp (Nursing Sister S. J. Barnes, S.A.C.) officially impressed naming, *toned, very fine and scarce* £400-£500

Sarah J. Barnes was trained at Guy's Hospital, London, and enlisted into Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve on 10 January 1900. She served in South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Staff, and with the South African Constabulary, "E: Division, from 20 December 1900. She was discharged from the S.A.C. on 1 July 1907.

Sold with copied research including medal roll entries.

278

Pair: Nursing Sister Clementina Kemp, Scottish Hospital

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nurs: Sister E. Kemp, Scottish Hosp:) officially impressed naming, note incorrect initial; King's South Africa 1901-02, no clasp (Nursing Sister C. Kemp.) officially impressed naming, *very fine and scarce (2)* £400-£500

Sister Clementina Kemp trained at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, before joining Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve on 24 July 1900. She served in South Africa with the Edinburgh and East of Scotland Hospital, also with No. 2 General Hospital at Pretoria and No. 10 Hospital at Norval's Point.

Sold with copied medal rolls showing initial 'E' for the Queen's and initial 'C' for the King's medals. Also with an undated Christie's or Spink catalogue entry when this pair was sold with a 1914-15 trio to 'C. Kemp B.R.C.S.' and a probably unrelated R.R.C. Second Class.

279



Pair: Orderly W. Anderson, Leicester Corps, St John Ambulance Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (489 Ordly: W. Anderson, St. John Amb: Bde:) officially impressed naming, clasps loose on ribbon as issued; St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (489 Pte. W. Anderson Leicester Corps.) note spelling of surname, *toned, very fine* (2) £400-£500

280



Three: 2nd Grade Orderly C. W. Lane, Van Alen American Field Hospital and Isle of Wight Corps of St John Ambulance Brigade, later a Police Sergeant in the Metropolitan Police

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (2nd Gde: Ord: C. W. Lane, Van Alen American F. Hosp:) officially impressed naming; St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (333 Pte. C. W. Lane Isle-of-Wight Corps); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.S. C. Lane.) mounted as worn, *toned, good very fine and very rare* (3) £700-£900

The medal roll for 'The Van Alen American Field Hospital' contains 15 names, including Van Alen himself and 9 men of the St John Ambulance Brigade, 2 of whom were drawn from the Isle of Wight Corps. The Van Alen American Field Hospital was the smallest of the donative hospitals to serve in South Africa, and was formed by Mr. Van Alen, an American citizen who agreed to provide - at his own expense - all necessary equipment and transport. The War Office, for its part, agreed to convey the hospital to South Africa and return it to England when no longer required.

Charles William Lane was born at Wroxall, Isle of Wight, in 1878. He was one of two members of the Isle of Wight Corps of the St John Ambulance Corps who volunteered to serve with the Van Alen American Field Hospital in South Africa. He returned to the Isle of Wight after his experiences in South Africa, and married Ada Norris there in 1904. In 1911 he was employed as a Sergeant in the London Metropolitan Police, living in Lewisham, but is thought to have died on the Isle of Wight in 1962.

Sold with copied medal roll and other research.

281



Pair: Reverend H. H. Scofield, Chaplain, No. 7 General Hospital, Pretoria

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Rev. H. H. Scofield,) officially engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Rev. H. H. Scofield, C. to F.) officially engraved naming, *very light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (2)* £200-£300

Reverend H. H. Scofield is confirmed on the roll for the Army Chaplains Department, which contains 75 names.

Sold with copied medal roll and a copied image of Rev. Scofield with the Bishop of Pretoria in front of the church tent with a number of convalescent soldiers immediately after a Confirmation service at No. 7 General Hospital, Pretoria.

282

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Rev. A. C. H. Rice, M.A. Chaplain R.N.**) Naval style large impressed naming, *toned, good very fine* £200-£300

Alwyne Compton Howard Rice was born in January 1859, son of the Reverend J. H. Rice of Sutton Courteney, near Abingdon. Educated at Exeter College, Oxford, he was Curate of Stamber Mill in Worcestershire before being appointed a Chaplain, Royal Navy, in 1886. His subsequent postings were to H.M. Ships *Hotspur* (1886), *Defiance* (1886-87), *Himalaya* (1887-89), *Bellerophon* (1889-92), *Northampton* (1892-93), and at St. Michael's on Ascension Island (1892-93). Following further sea appointments aboard the *Edinburgh*, *Rodney* and *Repulse*, he was sent to South Africa, where between 1901-06 he was employed as Chaplain at the R.N. Hospital and Dockyard, Cape of Good Hope. His last service appointment was back in England at the R.N. Hospital, Portland in 1906-07, following which he became Rector of Horsington and in 1909, Vicar of Stixwold. Between 1909-12 he was Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools in Lincolnshire and he is listed in the 1920 edition of *Crockford's* as resident at Wolferton, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

283

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Rt: Rev: H. McSherry,**) officially re-engraved naming, *very fine* £300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 July 1902: 'Civilians: Right Rev. H. McSherry, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Cape Town.'

Sold with copied medal roll entry which also notes: 'Bishop McSherry's train was attacked by the Boers, when he was returning from duty, viz the funeral service of the Rev. Peter Fox. This happened between Rosemead Junction and Port Elizabeth. Bp. McSherry was mentioned in despatches for his services.'

The Right Rev. Dr. Hugh McSherry, Vicar-Apostolic of the Eastern Districts of Cape Province, was born on Armagh, Ireland, on 1 February 1852. Educated St Patrick's College, Armagh, he began a Theological course at Coll. des Irlandais, Paris, in 1871, and two years afterwards took Minor Orders. He was ordained as Priest in 1875, and appointed to Curacy of Clogherhead, County Louth. In 1882, he transferred to Tallanstown, and to Ardee in 1888; he was appointed Administrator, Dundalk, in 1893; and consecrated Bishop in 1896. McSherry became a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute in 1902, and Assistant at the Pontifical Throne in 1926. McSherry resided at St Augustine's, Port Elizabeth, and Bishop's House, 87, Beaufort Street, Grahamstown.

284

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Mother Agnes,**) officially impressed naming, *toned, extremely fine and rare* £300-£400

Mother Agnes heads the list of 20 'Civil Nurses' on the medal roll, including 4 Mothers, five Sisters, ten Nursing Sisters, and one Matron. The roll notes: 'These ladies were employed in the Victoria Hospital, Johannesburg and nursed military patients during the war.'

Sold with copied medal roll and some other research.



An important Q.S.A. awarded to Emanuel Peter, a Clerk by profession and a Leader in the Natal Volunteer Indian Ambulance Corps under Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (E. Peter. Natal Vol: Ind: Amb: Corps) *toned, very fine and very rare* £600-£800

The recommendation for the award of a medal to 'The Natal Volunteer Indian Ambulance Leaders' put forward by Lancelot P. Booth, Medical Officer to the Corps, dated 5th October, 1900, states:

'These men are educated, English-speaking Indians residing in Natal who volunteered for active service in any capacity and underwent training in Ambulance work, and when some 700 to 800 Indian coolies, ignorant of English, were engaged as Ambulance "bearers" these volunteers were appointed Leaders.

The Leaders stipulated that they should be unpaid, as their one desire was to prove in some humble way their loyalty to the Empress of India.

These men saw active service in the operations at the Tugela, at Colenso and Spion Kop. Their special usefulness was in helping to remove the severely wounded to Rail-end by stretcher when the troops fell back carrying as far as 25 miles in one day.

The War Medal would be highly prized by them.'

The list of 19 names that followed was headed by 'Mohandas K. Gandhi, Bar:-at-Law, Inner Temple' (a.k.a. Mahatma Gandhi). At No. 13 on this list is 'Emanuel Peters, Clerk.'

Emanuel Ambrose Peters (known as Manuel Peters or Emanuel Peters) was born at Durban, Natal, of Indian parentage. He was married to Janetta (née de Mink) who died on 4 February 1924, leaving two daughters born in 1921 and 1923. Emanuel Peters died at Johannesburg on 2 April 1940, aged 65, and had been a chef by trade.

Sold with copied medal rolls, and other research, including a copied image of the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps with Gandhi, Peters and others all identified.



L to R: Nurses Beene, Alford and Horman (sic)
(Courtesy National Archives of Zimbabwe)

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Matron Miss Harman.**) officially impressed naming, *toned, nearly extremely fine and rare* £300-£400

Matron Miss Harman is one of three names on the Q.S.A. roll for 'Rhodesian Field Force: Civil', dated 30 December 1901. The other two names are Nurse Miss Alford and Dr Dunley Owen, District Surgeon. The marginal note in the Remarks column against the names of the two ladies reads 'Nursing members of R.F.F. passing through Rhodesia, from Aug to Nov 1900 at Victoria Hospital,' while that against the Doctor's name reads 'Enkeldoorn Hospital Aug to Nov 1900'. Initially they were shown as being entitled to the single clasp Rhodesia, but the powers-that-be disallowed the claim and the medals only were duly issued in May 1902.

287



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Nursing Sister R. Donian.**) officially impressed naming; together with a fine gold and enamel nursing award, the reverse inscribed '**Johannesburg Hospital Awarded to Rosa Donian May 1900**', good very fine and rare £600-£800

Rosa Donian is confirmed as a Nursing Sister on the roll of Johannesburg Civil Hospital. She was born in King Williams Town, a British subject of French extraction. She died unmarried in the General Hospital at Johannesburg on 22 April 1916, aged 38 years 5 months.

Sold with copied medal roll and a Hospital report in Dutch for May 1900 that mentions Rosa Donian at No. 1 in a list of 7 ladies.

288 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Nursing Sister E. L. Goodwin.**) officially re-impressed naming, nearly extremely fine £100-£140

Miss Edith Louise Goodwin is the only name shown on a Nursing Service roll submitted by the Senior Medical Officer of the Heidelberg Sub District, where she presumably worked in the Hospital.

Sold with copied medal roll.

289 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Nurse M. J. Wiese.**) officially impressed naming, small edge bruise, otherwise toned, nearly extremely fine £300-£400

Maria Johanna Wiese is confirmed as one of three nurses on the roll for De Beers Hospital, Jagersfontein, O.R.C., amongst the seven recipients of medals for service at this Hospital.

Sold with copied medal roll.

290 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Sister Charles.**) officially impressed naming, one end of suspender slightly twisted, otherwise good very fine £200-£300

Sister Charles was a Nursing Nun and is confirmed on a roll which lists Sister Charles and twenty three other sisters serving under the Matron, Mother St. Adele, at Johannesburg Civil Hospital.

Sold with copied medal roll and other research.

291 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Sister Raphael**) officially impressed naming, minor edge bruises, otherwise good very fine £300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 April 1901 (Lord Roberts' despatch).

Sister Raphael is confirmed on the roll of the Roman Catholic Convent, Bloemfontein.

Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, was captured by Lord Roberts on 13 March 1900. Occupied by his force of some 36,000, and without any proper sanitary provisions, it soon became engulfed by a raging typhoid epidemic. By mid-April there were 2000 men in hospital and the dead and dying overwhelmed Roberts' inadequate medical arrangements, so much so that an urgent request for an extra 30 Doctors and 300 Orderlies was sent to London. The Mother Superior and Sisters of the Roman Catholic Convent (16 in total) and the Nursing Staff of St Michael's Home (12 in total), at Bloemfontein, provided much needed beds and assistance during the epidemic.

Sold with copied gazette notice and medal roll.

292 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Ward Maid M. Wilson. I.Y. Hp. Staff.**) officially impressed naming, surface scratches, otherwise very fine and scarce £200-£300

M. Wilson is confirmed on a roll of 10 Ward Maids employed with Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Staff, all of whom were disallowed the clasp for Cape Colony.

Sold with copied medal roll.

293 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Mr: J. Ball. S.C.A.**) officially impressed naming, *toned, good very fine* £400-£500

Mr. J. Ball was one of approximately 24 men of the Soldiers' Christian Association who were entitled to the Queen's South Africa Medal. A description of their services is contained in a report written by Mr. A. H. Wheeler, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

When the war clouds began to gather in South Africa, knowing the great value of the tent work carried on by the Young Men's Christian Associations of America in the late war with Spain, the Soldiers' Christian Association took steps through its Council to send suitably equipped tents and qualified workers to the front. The results, at first, were disappointing. Nothing daunted, the Council made preparation to carry out the object they had in view, applying to the authorities at the Cape for the necessary permission, and before the first band of workers was ready to start they received the following gratifying cablegram: "Permission granted; send tents at once." Messrs. Hinde and Fleming sailed from Southampton for the Cape on Saturday, November 11th [1899], and already, on the previous Thursday, the following notice had been published in Orders for the day, issued from the Castle, Cape Town: "Permission has been given to the Soldiers' Christian Association to send out tents and writing material for the troops. Facilities are to be accorded to the Association to put up tents at fixed stations as far as military requirements will permit." Tents were set up wherever British troops were gathered in numbers and were sometimes used as hospitals, shelters for refugees and as overnight marquees. The tent in Bloemfontein was opened by Lord Roberts. The role of the S.C.A. tent was described in *The Friend*, the Bloemfontein newspaper edited by Rudyard Kipling and other war correspondents: 'A prominent feature of camp life at Bloemfontein is the erection by the Soldiers' Christian Association of large marquees for the use of our troops, for the purpose of writing, reading and recreation. Within a week of British occupation, the first of these was pitched within the Highland Brigade's lines, and since then another has been established in the 1st Division. Field Marshal Lord Roberts has at all times taken an active personal interest in the work of the Association, and has already inspected the marquees, and expressed his cordial approval of the work which is being done in them. It may be of interest to mention that within three days of erection of the first tent five thousand sheets of note-paper and envelopes had been supplied (gratis) for the use of letter writing. The marquees are brilliantly lighted after dark, and short bright religious services are held there. The informal character of these gatherings and the hearty singing of well-known old hymns and choruses attract a nightly crowd of men, with which the accommodation provided is inadequate to cope' (Year Book of the English Union of Young Men's Christian Association 1900-01 refers).

Sold with copied medal roll entry and further details of the S.C.A.s work in South Africa.

294 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Miss A. B. Cleghorn.**) officially re-impressed naming, *otherwise nearly extremely fine and rare* £200-£300

Miss A. B. Cleghorne served as a Staff Worker at Camp Soldier's Homes under Mr and Mrs Osborne Howe, well known in South Africa for their devoted work.

Sold with copied medal roll for 'Staff Workers, Camp Soldier's Homes' which lists Mr and Mrs Osborne Howe, together with 11 male and 4 female Staff Workers.

295 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Miss M. Warboys.**) officially impressed but naming inverted to read from the reverse side, *good fine* £100-£140

Miss M. Warboys is confirmed on a roll of Civilian Nursing Sisters serving at No. 10 General Hospital at Norvals Pont. Locally engaged, these nurses volunteered in South Africa and were attached to the Army Nursing Service Reserve for service in military hospitals. Miss Warboys returned to Pretoria on 30 July 1900. She is also entitled to the K.S.A. without clasps and is shown on the roll as 'Nursing Sister Warboys, M. (Civil) (now Mrs Hudson)', having married one H. A. W. Hudson in 1902.

Sold with copied medal rolls and other research.

296 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Probationer Lilly Elsoner.**) officially re-impressed naming, *toned, extremely fine* £200-£300

Lilly Elsoner is confirmed on a roll of Civil Nurses as one of 15 Probationers who served in the Victoria Hospital, Johannesburg, and nursed military patients during the war.

Sold with copied medal roll.

297 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**K. Taylor, Servant.**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine and rare* £200-£300

Kate Taylor is confirmed on the roll as one of three Maidservants to Nursing Sisters at No. 9 General Hospital, Bloemfontein, and was invalided to Base at Cape Town on 29 September 1900.

Sold with copied medal roll.

298 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut. E. de Kleen. S.A. "Morgen Bladen"**) officially engraved naming, name of publication officially corrected, *very fine and very rare* £400-£500

Erland de Kleen was a Lieutenant in the Swedish Artillery who, apart from his presence in an official military capacity, was also a correspondent for the Swedish publication "*Morganbladen*".

Sold with copied medal roll which gives his initial as "C"; and extracts from *Twice Captured. A record of adventure during the Boer War* by the Earl of Rosslyn: 'Captain Wester [Swedish military attaché], too, found a friend and fellow-countryman going down, Lieut. Erland de Kleen, an officer in the Swedish artillery, who had also come out for military purposes.'

- 299** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue (**10935 Tonga Syce Shahda S & T. Corps**) officially engraved naming, *suspension a little bent and slack, polished, otherwise nearly very fine and rare* £200-£300
- 10935 Shahda is confirmed as a Tong Syce on the roll of 'Messrs. C. Dhanji Bhai Company's TONGA TRAIN' as being entitled to the bronze medal (and clasps for Cape Colony and Orange Free State 'if sanctioned').
- A despatch in the *London Gazette* of 16 April 1901, reports: 'My thanks are due to Khem Bahadur Dhanjibhoy, a Parsee gentleman, long resident in the Punjab, who presented tongas for ambulance purposes. These tongas were horsed and fully equipped with drivers and all necessary gear. They proved most useful.'
- Sold with copied medal roll and gazette entry.
-
- 300** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue (**716 Dhooly Bearer Mappa Babajee S & T. Corps**) officially engraved naming with some corrections, *suspension slack, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine and rare* £300-£400
- 716 Dhooly Bearer Mappa Babajee** is confirmed on the roll as being entitled to the bronze medal (and clasps for Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, and Belfast 'if sanctioned'). Also confirmed on David Biggins' Elandslaagte roll of non combatants present at the action.
-
- 301** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue (**805. Ward Swpr. Anthony Army Hosp. C.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruises and suspension a little bent, otherwise nearly very fine and rare* £200-£300
- Sold with copied medal roll for Army Hospital Corps, Madras Command, confirming 805 Ward Sweeper 2nd Grade Anthony, bronze medal only, with clasps for Belfast, Orange Free State, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, and Laing's Nek crossed through. The full roll (not present) gives a total of 34 silver and 12 bronze medals to this unit and notes 'no clasps authorised for issue with the silver medals', most recipients being shown for the same clasps.
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- 302** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**Mr. F. H. Rogers. Lay Chaplain.**) officially engraved naming, *nearly very fine and scarce* £180-£220
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- 303** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**Pte. F. Beresford. Maritzburg Amb: Corps.**) officially impressed naming, *dark toned, nearly extremely fine and rare* £200-£300
- Sold with copied marriage certificate (Ladysmith, 3 June 1898) and medal roll for 'Maritzburg Ambulance Corps' which contains 19 names. Beresford's medal is noted as having been returned unclaimed, but then issued on 25 October 1912, to an address in Krugersdorp, Transvaal.
-
- 304** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Orange Free State (**The Hon: & Rev: B. Feilding, D.D.,**) officially engraved naming, *a few scratches, otherwise good very fine* £300-£400
- Basil George Edward Vincent Feilding** was born on 13 July 1873, third son of the 8th Earl of Denbigh. He graduated with a Doctor of Philosophy (Phil.D.), and a Doctor of Divinity (D.D.) from Rome, Italy. He fought in the Boer War as a Chaplain in the Army Chaplain's Department. The Very Rev. Monsignor Hon. Basil George Edward Vincent Feilding died on 31 July 1906, drowned in the Rhine.
- Sold with copied medal roll and some other research.
-
- 305** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (**Dental Surgeon E. Mosely.**) officially impressed naming, 'Dental' officially corrected, *good very fine and rare* £200-£300
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- 306** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**Cpl. D. McNab, Scottish Hos:**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and scarce* £300-£400
- The Scottish National Red Cross Hospital was organised in the first instance by the St Andrew's Association and was funded by voluntary donations. The organisation of the hospital commenced in January 1900, the personnel eventually consisting of an officer in charge, 18 civil medical officers, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Warrant Officer, 2 secretaries, 35 nursing sisters of the Army Nursing Service Reserve, 45 first-class orderlies, all of whom were medical students, and 57 second-class orderlies, making a total of 160.
- The first section arrived at Cape Town on 13 May 1900, and the hospital was opened for patients on 4 June, at Kroonstadt. Previous to that time however, the hospital staff had been employed on duty in the military hospitals at Bloemfontein and Kroonstadt. It remained during the whole period at Kroonstadt, and its equipment was handed over to the Government, when it ceased to exist as a private hospital, on 14 October 1900.
- Sold with copied medal roll confirmation.
-
- 307** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (**Donald Cormack. Scripture Reader.**) officially impressed naming, *several small edge bruises, otherwise better than very fine and very rare* £400-£500
- Donald Cormack** is confirmed on the roll of Army Scripture Readers which contains 8 names only. His name is shown on a further roll 'Attached [2] Battn. Seaforth Highlanders' which confirms both clasps and notes: 'Army Scripture Reader Donald Cormack, Scottish Branch Army Scripture Readers Society, 5 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. Served with Highland Brigade, Bloemfontein, Winburg, Heelbron, Frankfort, Reitz, Bethlehem, Harrismith, taking part in the operations resulting in the capture of General Prinsloo, in the Caledon Valley, and other minor engagements during a period of 5 months in Orange Free State. Embarked at Queenstown S.S. *Cumbria* 16th March 1900. Re-embarked Cape Town S.S. *Britannic* 6th Oct 1900.'
- Sold with copies of both medal rolls, together with a 'Soldier's New Testament - South Africa 1900'.

308 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (**Civ: Dental Surg: A. Berlyn.**) officially impressed naming, *very fine and rare* £200-£300

"Mr A. Berlyn, L.D.S., is appointed Dental Surgeon to the troops at the Base, with effect from 7 Feb 1901, at the rate of £1 per diem and rations." (Lines of Communications, Cape Town, 12 February 1901, refers).

Abraham Berlyn is featured in the 1913 edition of *Who's Who in South Africa* with a photograph and short biography as follows:

'BERLYN, Abraham, L.D.S., F.P.S., Bronze Medal in Dental Surgery; served in late Boer War, attached R.A.M.C., Queen's Medal, 3 clasps (*sic*); first Dental Surgeon gazetted in Army Orders; Dental Surgeon; b. 7th Oct., 1869, at Birmingham; 2nd s. of Moses Berlyn. Educ. Queen's College of Medicine and Mason Coll. of Science, Birmingham; m. 1907 Susannah A. Willdaneh, Newlands, Cape Town; 1 dau. Practised in Birmingham, England 1891-6. Author of original treatise on the care and treatment of children's teeth. Came to South Africa in 1896. Hobby: Microscopical work. Add. 29, Downing Street, King William's Town.'

Sold with copied research including medal roll confirming both clasps.

309 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Modder River, Orange Free State (**H. Andrews. Church Army Vols:**) officially impressed naming, *good very fine and very rare* £400-£500

Sold with copied medal roll for 'Church Army Volunteers' originally with just with 3 names, including Andrews, and four further names added later, the clasp for Modder River being unique to this unit.

310 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Surng. A. B. Friel. Irish Hosp:**) officially engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine and rare* £500-£700

Alfred B. Friel is confirmed on the roll as one of three Civil Surgeons to serve with the Irish Hospital in South Africa.

The Irish Hospital was offered to the Central Committee of the British Red Cross, in December 1899, by Lord Iveagh, who generously offered to pay for equipping the hospital for service in South Africa. He proposed that 'it should be as far as possible a mobile unit and that the management should be left to whatever civilian medical gentleman he should select'. The hospital was formally established on 28 December 1899, and the first personnel and equipment sailed for the Cape in the following February. On arrival at Cape Town the staff went into camp at Green Point and then moved by rail to Naauwport, arriving there on 10 March. The following day two surgeons, two dressers and eighteen orderlies, with stores, were sent by rail to De Aar. The remainder of the unit, being under orders to move to Bloemfontein, were unable to operate at Naauwport. The final move was made between 10th and 12th April and the De Aar detachment joined the main body on 21 April at Bloemfontein.

On 10 May 1900 a section under Sir William Thomson marched out to join Lord Roberts' force at Kroonstadt, were attached to the 11th Division on the advance which commenced on 22 May, and reached Pretoria on 6 June. On 14 June the Irish Hospital commenced operations in the Palace of Justice and by 19 June had had 93 admissions. The original capacity of 100 beds was soon extended to 250 beds and by 10 July there were 500 beds, the staff being supplemented by military personnel. No patients were admitted after 30 September 1900, and the unit left South Africa on 15 October, handing over its last 180 patients to the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The medal roll for the Irish Hospital shows a total of 67 members entitled to the medal with various clasps. Also included in the roll are three members of the R.A.M.C. and 25 Nursing Sisters of the Army Nursing Service Reserve.

Sold with copied medal roll and other research.

311 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Pte. F. Horner, Imp: Yeo: Field Hosp:**) officially impressed naming, *dark toned, good very fine and scarce* £200-£300

F. Horner is confirmed on the roll of the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital, one of 62 medals issued to the Hospital, mostly with three clasps. He served as a Ward Orderly at Headquarters until 18 July 1900, when he remained with a detachment that was left at Pretoria. He left for England on 21 September 1900.

Sold with copied medal roll.

312 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**S: Serjt: Farr A. Hirtes. I.S.V.D.**) *very fine and very rare* £200-£300

A. Hirtes is confirmed as a Staff Sergeant-Farrier on the roll of the Indian Subordinate Veterinary Department which lists nine names - although one recipient seems to have been issued with his medal off the 4th Hussars roll; two are underlined; and the roll states 'Issued 6 medals 13 clasps'. Hirtes also appears on an individual roll for the Subordinate Veterinary Department as being entitled to the King's South Africa medal with two clasps, and notes service with 'No. 7 Station, Veterinary Hospital, Kroonstad.'

Sold with copied medal rolls.

313 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Civ: Ord: N. T. King, Welsh Hospital**) officially impressed naming, *small edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine and rare* £300-£400

Civilian Orderly N. T. King is confirmed on the roll of the Welsh Hospital, which lists 44 names.

The Welsh Hospital hospital was one of a number of private hospitals that was accepted and used by the British Government during the Boer War, and was established in March 1900. A sum of £12,000 was quickly raised to fund the initiative, and the Welsh Hospital set sail for Cape Town the following month, comprising five Surgeons, one Matron, nine Nursing Sisters, seven Dressers, fourteen Civilian Orderlies, two Sister's Maids, one Chef (a Frenchman, Monsieur Amiel), two Cooks, and a Quartermaster. It was slightly larger in size than the similarly formed Scottish and Irish Hospitals. Housed in tents on the open veldt in Bloemfontein, the Hospital was handed over to the Army on 30 September 1900, described at the time as being 'the model and the smartest military hospital in South Africa.'

Sold with copied medal roll and article published in the O.M.R.S. Journal.

314 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Pte. W. Milton, Langman Hospital**)
officially impressed naming, *good very fine and rare* £300-£400

Private W. Milton is confirmed on the roll of the Langman Hospital, which lists 58 names but this figure includes 12 nursing sisters who received the medal under the auspices of the R.A.M.C.

Established by Mr. John Langman, this private hospital opened its tented wards for the first time in April 1900, on the cricket ground at Bloemfontein, where, a few days later, it was inspected by Lord Roberts, V.C., who said of it in a telegram to Langman back in London, that its 'value to our R.A.M.C. and wounded cannot be overestimated'. Indeed, under the efficient command of Langman's son, Archibald, actually a Lieutenant in the Middlesex Yeomanry, the hospital eventually treated 1211 cases, latterly at a new location in Pretoria. Of these patients, 278 returned to duty, 875 were transferred to other hospitals and 58 died.

Among the handful of Surgeons employed on the 45-strong staff, 18 of whom were from the St. John Ambulance Brigade, was Dr. Arthur Conan Doyle, M.D., he of *Sherlock Holmes* fame, who had, from the outset, been invited by John Langman to assist in the selection of suitable personnel - it is not without interest therefore that Corporal Weston Burt was, like Conan Doyle, a resident of Southsea, a fact that suggests they may well have been local friends. Be that as it may, both men would certainly have shared in the horrific scenes caused by ever-growing numbers of enteric victims, the famous author being compelled to write:

'Our hospital was no worse off than the others, and as there were many of them the general condition of the town [Bloemfontein] was very bad. Coffins were out of the question, and the men were lowered in their brown blankets into shallow graves at the average of sixty a day. A sickening smell came from the stricken town. Once when I had ridden out to get an hour or two of change, and was at least six miles from the town, the wind changed and the smell was all around me. You could smell Bloemfontein long before you could see it. Even now if I felt that lowly death smell compounded of disease and disinfectants my heart would sink within me.'

The Hospital was eventually given as a free gift by John Langman to the Government in November 1900, complete with all its equipment, tentage and supplies - he was created a Baronet in 1906, while his son, Archibald, received prompter reward by way of a C.M.G. in 1902. Conan Doyle, too, was among the ex-Langman staff honoured, receiving a knighthood, although he later claimed this was in response to the publication of his pamphlet, *The War in South Africa: Its Cause and Conduct*.

Sold with copied medal roll and article on the Langman Hospital by W. H. Fevyer, published in the O.M.R.S. Journal.

315 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Mr. H. J. B. Payne, B.R.C. Society**)
officially impressed naming, *toned, extremely fine and rare* £200-£300

Sold with contemporary arm or hat white silk Red Cross band, and copied medal roll of the 'British Red Cross Society', which contains 16 names under Colonel J. S. Young and Sir John Furley. Henry J. B. Payne's medal is unique with these three clasps.

316

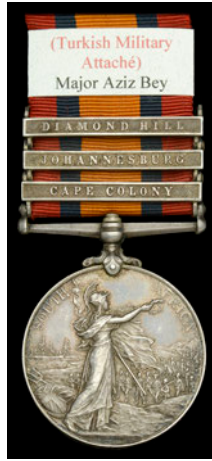


Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Mr. G. Jennis. "Illustrated London News."**) officially impressed naming, *toned, good very fine* £400-£500

Gurnell Charles Jennis (1874-1943) served as a Trooper in the 62nd Company, Imperial Yeomanry, and as an illustrator for the *Illustrated London News*, who referred to him as 'Gurnell Jennis, our Special Artist at Cape Town'. He returned home on the *Canada*, with Lord Roberts on board and several of Jennis's portraits of Roberts were published in the *ILN* of 12 January 1901, including 'A special sitting granted by Lord Roberts. Sketch by Trooper Gurnell Jennis, our Special Artist on board the "Canada."' The article that accompanied these illustrations notes that, 'One of our portraits was obtained by the kindness of Lord Roberts, who granted our Artist, a trooper of the Yeomanry, a sitting. It may seem strange that Lord Roberts should have granted this favour, when correspondents were excluded from the vessel, but the Field-Marshal wishes it to be understood that he did so solely on the consideration that our representative was an artist, not a writer.'

Sold with copied research including discharge papers and medal roll confirmation for clasps (Imperial Yeomanry, no medal issued) and Medal (War Correspondents roll).

317



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (**Major Aziz Bey**) officially engraved naming, toned, good very fine and rare £300-£400

Major Aziz Bey is confirmed on the roll of 'Foreign Military Attachés' as the military attaché for Turkey.

The following extract is taken from 'High Pressure, being some record of activities in the service of *The Times* newspaper' by Colonel Lionel James, C.B.E., D.S.O.:

'My great ally, however, was Aziz Bey, the Turk. Aziz was what the French term a *type*, and used to accompany me on the march and into battle with the expressed hope that I might introduce him into some entanglement in which he could slip the irksome rôle of a neutral and become a combatant. Many good stories are told of Aziz, but the two best are these.

During a period of inaction he went to Capetown. At the hotel he, not unwillingly be it said, was induced to play baccarat. It was not long before there was more paper in the bank bearing the name Aziz than even the largesse from Yildiz would liquidate. Aziz was undaunted.

He was in uniform, so he drew his sword, and in less time than it takes to tell the story, he had cleared the room, and was not only in possession of his own signed paper, but of the bank's specie capital as well.

The other story has a less satisfactory ending for Aziz, as it cost him his job. After his campaign with us in the Transvaal, he was sent to Washington, as the Sultan's military representative. This, when the funds were forthcoming from the shores of the Bosphorus, suited his quaint temperament admirably. Opulence, however, was spasmodic. So Aziz took to the personal dunning of Abdul Hamid upon postcards with insulting epithets in Turkish script. One of these masterpieces, apparently, reached the august presence and Aziz was ordered home to face the bow string. Nevertheless he bobbed up again after the Revolution, and I last saw him in Constantinople as sub-chief of the Stambul police. In this capacity he was wearing civilian kit, and was a poor effigy compared to my pristine friend the popinjay *sabreur* of the Mount Nelson Hotel.'

318 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**Mr. G. T. Byrnell. S.F.S.**) naming officially re-impressed, nearly very fine and very rare £200-£300

Soldiers' Friend Society.

Confirmed on roll of 'Army Scripture Readers & Soldiers Friend Society, 112 St Martins Lane W.C.' This roll contains 6 names only, including Byrnell who is shown as an Army Scripture Reader attached to the 10th Royal Hussars.

Sold with copied medal roll.

319 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**Civ: Vet: Surg: J. H. Hulseberg, A.V.C.**) officially impressed naming, good very fine £200-£300

John Henry Hulseberg qualified in London on 15 December 1897. During the Boer War he saw service in South Africa for an unknown period of time as a Civilian Veterinary Surgeon attached to the Army Veterinary Department at Mooi River. After the war he returned to England. He succumbed to meningitis at the College Hospital, St Pancras, London, after many years of suffering, on 2 February 1914, aged 46. He was the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Hulseberg, Army Medical Department.

320 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**A/Chap: R. B. Redding, A.C.D.**) officially engraved naming, minor edge bruises, otherwise toned, good very fine £200-£300

Richard Benson Redding served as an Acting Chaplain with the Army Chaplains Department in South Africa (Medal with 5 Clasps). He was appointed Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment in 1903 as Chaplain of Calicut and Cannanore. Sometime shortly after April 1904, he resigned from the Church and committed suicide whilst under temporary insanity. He was buried on 11 June 1904, aged 34.

Sold with copied medal roll and other details.



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (**Civ: Surg: F. J. Engelbach.**) officially engraved naming, note incorrect second initial, *nearly extremely fine and a very rare casualty*

£2,000-£2,400

Civil Surgeon Frederick George Engelbach, attached to the Volunteer Ambulance, was killed in action at Nooitgedacht on 13 December 1900, shot through the forehead whilst bravely tending to the wounded under a hail of the enemy's bullets.

'Dr F. G. Engelbach

Local Doctor

Frederick George Engelbach qualified as Doctor and Surgeon at St Bartholomew's in London in 1866, then came to Moretonhampstead. He lived at Cookshayes in Court Street, and practised first independently, then with Dr Collyns in Cross Street, then as senior partner with Dr J. S. F. Clark.

At that time he was also Medical Attendant to the Convalescent Home and to the Birch Tor and Vitifer mines. In 1898 he moved to London.

Captain of Volunteers

He entered very thoroughly into the life of the town and was instrumental in brightening the lives of the workers in many ways. In 1896 he raised the local company for the Volunteer Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment and was appointed Captain. Always throwing himself heart and soul into whatever he undertook, he spent his hard-earned holiday at Southsea, in order to pass the school of instruction and thoroughly fit himself for his position.

Army Surgeon

When the Boer War broke out he volunteered for service and was appointed Civil Surgeon by the War Office. He arrived in time to accompany General French in his famous ride to Kimberley. Always close to the front, he then accompanied the army in its march to Bloemfontein and then to Pretoria. He also went to Foundeberg at the time of the surrender of Prinsloo and was present at the battle of Diamond Hill. His last letters stated that he was at Riefontein and that a Boer attack was not improbable. The death of Surgeon Engelbach of the Yeomanry hospital was a typically brave one. Tending the wounded under heavy fire he was shot through the palm of the left hand and had just made a grim joke about now being handicapped in his work when, in standing up to dress his wound, he was killed by a bullet through the forehead. At Nooitgedacht he met the death he would have wished, killed while assisting his wounded under a hail of the enemy's bullets.'

(From obituaries in *The Lancet* [1901, I, 211] and *The British Medical Journal* [1901, I, 311]).

Dr Engelbach has a memorial in St Andrew's Church, where there is also an episcopal chair that he himself made.

The following inscriptions are in St Andrew's Church, Moretonhampstead, Devon:

'To the glory of God and in memory of FREDERICK GEORGE ENGELBACH for 10 years Medical Practitioner in this town and first Commanding Officer of G. Co. (Moretonhampstead) 5th V.B.D.R. who was killed whilst succouring the wounded at the battle of Nooitgedacht, South Africa, Dec. 13th 1900.

Erected by the inhabitants and other friends, December 1901.'

'This chair was carved and presented to the Parish Church of Moretonhampstead, Sth. Devon, by Dr. F. G. ENGELBACH who for 10 years practised in the district and worshipped in this church, finally laying down his life in South Africa whilst attending the wounded under fire on 13th December 1900.'

Sold with copied research including medal roll entry [F. G. Engelbach on roll but initials F. J.] on Memorial to Men of Devon, Exeter Cathedral] which notes in the remarks column, 'Original Unit 2nd Cavalry Brigade. Killed in action at Nooitgedacht Dec: 13th 1900.' He was attached to the Volunteer Ambulance when killed and was mentioned in despatches by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901) for his services.

322 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Majoor. A. M. Neethling.**) *toned, nearly extremely fine*

£500-£700

Andrew Murray Neethling was Chief Medical Officer, 'Principally with the late P. Joubert (Gen) also under late General Botha' and served 'at Dundee, Elandslaagte, Ladysmith (Nicholson's Nek). Then from Sand River - Free State back to Pretoria to Dalmanutha & later Pilgrimrust' (Application Form for A.B.O. Medal refers). Neethling was also awarded the D.T.D., the recommendation for which states "I was by the late General P. Joubert appointed [Chief Medical Officer] over the Artillery at Ladysmith from Oct 1899 to June 1902. Surrendered at Lydenburg, T'vaal."

Doctor Neethling was also the recipient of the Union of South Africa Medal 1910.

Sold with copied Form "A" and Form "B".

Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Kapt. A. C. Neethling.**) toned, nearly extremely fine

£600-£800



Andries Christoffel Neethling was a recently qualified Doctor (M.B., Ch.B. 1899 University of Edinburgh) chosen to lead one of the two detachments of the Sivewright Ambulance. In *The Lancet* of 18 November 1899, there appeared the following notice:

"Under the auspices of Sir James Sivewright K.C.M.G., who was recently entertained to dinner in Edinburgh by the South African Students' Union, an ambulance corps chiefly composed of Edinburgh medical students connected with the Transvaal has been formed. A portion left Edinburgh on Saturday night for South Africa (Nov. 1899). They will be joined in London by Dr. and Mrs. Gray, Aberdeen, and several nurses. It is said that Sir James Sivewright is to pay the expense of equipment and that a British steamship line will convey the students and material free of cost."

There were to be two detachments under the direction of Dr Gray, assistant-surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen. The one group, in charge of Dr Gray himself, included his wife, a British student named Alan Johnson, and three South Africans, L. Fourie, G. H. van Zyl and D. Luther. The other group was in charge of Dr A.C. Neethling, a South African who had recently qualified and was working as a house-surgeon at the Bradford Infirmary. With him were four medical students, A. J. du Toit, W. Walker Hauman, C. T. Möller and J. L.Schoemann, and a nurse, a Mrs. Bamford. They took leave of their fellow students with promises to return soon and complete their interrupted studies, and on 15 November the James Sivewright Ambulance sailed in the *Moravian* from the Royal Albert Dock, charged to report at Cape Town to the Senior Commanding Officer and from there to 'make their way to the Boer lines by whatever route he may direct'.

The *Moravian* had hardly left England when a storm of abuse broke about Sivewright's head. It could not have been forgotten that until 1898 he was a member of Hofmeyer's Afrikaner Bond in the Cape Parliament. The sympathies of the Bondsmen were known to lie with their fellow Afrikaners in the Transvaal and, although Kruger regarded this support as ineffectual, it seemed little less than treasonable in the eyes of many of Her Majesty's subjects further away in Britain. Sivewright was accused in the press of being a traitor and sending aid to the 'enemies of his native country'. With a flourish of self righteous indignation he protested his neutrality and immediately offered Her Majesty's Government his 4 large properties in Hottentots Holland, to be used as convalescent homes for wounded British officers!

On 16 December 1899 the *Moravian* docked in Cape Town and the Sivewright reported to the Commanding Officer, impatient to be gone on their journey northwards. A telegram was sent to President Kruger, offering their services to the sick and wounded. The reply was startling. President Kruger declined their offer, stating that he did not 'receive such gifts from an enemy'!

The Afrikaners in the party, no less determined to reach their destination but scenting trouble, kept in the background and urged Dr. Gray to approach Sir Alfred Milner himself and ask for safe conduct to the Boer lines. No details of this interview are available, but the outcome was disappointing. It may be guessed that Milner disapproved thoroughly of the entire scheme and found in Kruger's telegram confirmation of his own opinion of the Boers. In the end they abandoned their attempts to travel up through the Cape Colony and were given passages on board the *Congella*, bound for Delagoa Bay.

On 26 December the Sivewright Ambulance, their optimism revived, disembarked at Lourenco Marques and presented themselves to Mr. Pott, the Transvaal Consul.

Their arrival had evidently been anticipated - and not alone by Mr. Pott. According to Alan Johnson, one of the 3 British members of the corps, this gentleman 'told them curtly that they were not wanted, declaring that there were no wounded to require their care'. Dr. Gray's consternation may be imagined, the more so as he began to suspect that the Consul's message was directed at the British element of the corps. Matters were not improved, either, by the discovery that Gray was carrying letters from friends to British officers in the Transvaal.

Again he saw Mr. Pott, explained the purpose of their mission, and assured him of the goodwill that had launched this venture which now, at the last moment, appeared to be in danger of floundering. The reply was the same as before: The Transvaal did not desire any assistance from Sir James Sivewright and would reimburse him all expenses.

Meanwhile the Afrikaner medical students had not been still. Some of them had already made contact with a Boer agent operating in Lourenco Marques and learned that they would be allowed across the border if they made their way to Resanna Garcia. When negotiations between Dr. Gray and Mr. Pott broke down, Dr. Neethling acted, promptly. The Afrikaners had no intention of turning back; if they could-get through on their own they would do so. Dr. Gray, however, regarding such action to be totally 'at variance with Sir James Sivewright's intentions' refused to hand over the surgical equipment. A telegram was sent to Sir James without further delay. His reply was unequivocal: All the equipment was to be handed over to Dr. Neethling and he and the other Afrikaners should proceed to Pretoria.

Whether, as Alan Johnson later contended, the object of the Transvaal Government was merely to get rid of the British members of the expedition, cannot be known for certain. Against this there is evidence that those who did reach the Transvaal - including the nurse, Mrs. Bamford - did so not through any official channel but on their own initiative. Nevertheless, a tirade broke when the news reached London. The *Times'* correspondent stated openly that the expedition had been used 'as a cloak to smuggle into the Transvaal men with Boer sympathies who would otherwise have been stopped'. In 'a leading West End club', rumour flared into open accusation: an armed group of Afrikaners had cheated their way into the Transvaal to join the Boer forces, and Sir James Sivewright had been their dupe! The latter denied the charge vehemently and offered £1,000 to the Lord Mayor's Fund if it could be proved. In any case, he pointed out, as Cape Colonials they were all British subjects and if caught with guns would be treated as rebels!

Of Dr. and Mrs. Gray and Alan Johnson little more was heard. Sad and disillusioned they made their way back to Durban and offered their services to the Imperial Army.

On 2 January 1900 Dr. Neethling and the rest of his group reached Pretoria. As individuals they were welcomed with open arms; as the Sivewright Ambulance they were still viewed with suspicion. By now, however, they had learnt enough about international diplomacy to sidestep any further entanglement with the Transvaal Government. They quietly dropped their title and joined Het Transvaalsche Roode Kruis as a single detachment under Dr. Neethling. By the end of January they were at the Natal front serving as a field ambulance to one of General Lukas Meyer's commandos.' (Extracts taken from *The James Sivewright Ambulance*, S.A. Medical Journal, March 1966)

When applying for his A.B.O. Medal in July 1921, Doctor Neethling submitted the following statement: 'About June 1901, if I remember correctly, I was captured by the British Forces near Harnertsburg, Pietersburg District, Transvaal & was allowed out on parole in Pretoria for about three weeks. Thereafter I was made Asst. Medical Officer at Irene Concentration Camp, which offer I accepted upon the advice of Mr. J. de Villiers Roos, as all my endeavours to rejoin the Boer forces were unavailing. I was at Irene for about 8 months when I was appointed Medical Officer of the Concentration Camp at Irene and about February 1902 I became ill & was allowed to proceed to the Cape Colony where I remained until the end of hostilities.

When I was captured in 1901 all my personal medical effects, as well as the whole Ambulance Section property was confiscated by the British Authorities.

signed A. C. Neethling
Calvinia 26 July 1921.'

Sold with comprehensive copied research and a fine original cabinet photograph of Doctor Neethling by *Ovinus Davis* of Princess Street, Edinburgh.

324 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Verpleger R. C. Leonhard.**) *extremely fine* £300-£400

Rudolf Cornelis Leonhard served as a male nurse [Verpleger] with the 1st Ambulance of the Dutch Red Cross in South Africa.

'The personnel of the First Dutch Red Cross Ambulance comprised Doctor G. Lingbeek (leader), Prof. J. Korteweg, Doctors Romeyn, Oidtmann, Bierens de Haan, and Vinckhuijzen, ten nursing sisters (all from Amsterdam), and four male nurses, including R. C. Leonhard. At Rietfontein, Dr Bierens de Haan took over the clinic and Dr Lingbeek was in charge of the outpatient clinic, but as it became clear that one doctor could manage at Rietfontein on his own, Dr Lingbeek with male nurses Leonhard and Bos, went to General Erasmus's laager. They established a small field hospital using their cumbersome Amsterdam ambulance wagon that was of no use for patient transport but provided excellent accommodation for the staff. The masterly inactivity for which this general had gained considerable renown ensured that they had very little work to do, particularly as far as surgery was concerned.

In September [1900] Dr Bierens de Haan, his assistant Leonhard and three volunteers left Hectorspruit with their refurbished ambulance to accompany Commandant General Louis Botha to the Northern Transvaal. Bierens de Haan apparently reported on this expedition in his letters to the Dutch Red Cross Society but the official report he submitted was lost so that relatively little is known about this spell of two months (September to November 1900) that he spent in the northern Transvaal.' (*Helpers, Healers and Hospitals*, by J. C. (Kay) de Villiers, refers)

Sold with copied Vorm "B" and extracts from the above publication which gives a good account of the First Dutch Red Cross Ambulance with several more mentions of Leonhard.

325 Anglo-Boer War Medal 1899-1902 (**Verpleegster C. R. Visser.**) officially re-impressed naming, *otherwise extremely fine and rare* £300-£400

Cornelia Rozina Visser was a Red Cross nursing sister serving with the Veldt-Hospital at Mafeking.

Sold with copied Vorm "B" and various submissions, mostly in Dutch. A small note attached in English reads 'Served in Ambulance. Attack of malaria at Litchenburg where she had to remain, and lost contact with ambulance - returned to Holland - date not given but prob before 1902.'



An extremely rare Boer War silver and gold Presentation Belt from the Natal Carbineers to Nursing Sister C. E. Thompson in recognition of her great services to the men of the Regiment during the Siege of Ladysmith

Silver waist belt clasp, the reverse hallmarked Birmingham 1901 and with maker's mark 'T&JB', applied with gold badge of the Natal Carbineers, hallmarked 9 carat gold, with belt of eleven silver roundels linked by silver chains, two roundels inscribed, 'Presented by the Natal Carbineers to Nurse C. E. Thompson, in recognition of her great services to the men of the Regiment', 'During the Siege of Ladysmith Nov. 2. 1899. to Feb. 28. 1900.', the remaining nine roundels depicting Maritzburg Town Hall, a covered Ambulance Wagon, an Army Signaller with Observation Balloon in the distance, a Nursing Sister, the Arms of the Colony of Natal, a Mounted Trooper, two Indian bearers with dhoolie, an Artillery Gun, and Artillery Shells, the reverse of each roundel with silver mark and date letter for 1901, a little polished, otherwise very fine and extremely rare £1,000-£1,400

Another example of this rare Ladysmith nurse's belt (awarded to Nursing Sister E. M. Early) was sold in these rooms in December 2002.

Chrissie Emma Thompson was a Civilian Nurse with the Natal Volunteer Medical Corps and served during the Defence of Ladysmith (Medal). She was mentioned in despatches by Sir George White for services during the Defence of Ladysmith (*London Gazette* 8 February 1901) and was appointed a Member of the Royal Red Cross for services in South Africa on 13 March 1903, the recommendation stating: 'In recognition of the services rendered by them in tending the sick and wounded at the Volunteer Hospital, at Intombi, during the late War in South Africa.'

Sold with some copied research.

- 327** Queen Alexandra's Nursing Badge 1899-1902, the silver-gilt cross, enamelled in white with a red border, superimposed with a gilt 'A', surmounted with the gilt and red enamel coronet of the Princess of Wales, the reverse inscribed 'Alexandra / Faith, Hope & Charity / 1899 / to / 1902'; together with Queen Alexandra's Christmas Tin 1902; a commemorative *Cadbury Bros. Ltd.* chocolate tin for the Coronation 1902; commemorative medal in bronze for the marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra in 1863; and two 1902 Coronation commemorative medals, bronze and white metal, both pierced, *generally very fine* (6) *£200-£300*

- 328** St Andrew's Ambulance Association medal for the Scottish National Red Cross Hospital, South Africa 1900, silver and red enamel, named on the edge '**James Miller**', fitted with small rings for suspension and silver ribbon buckle, *very fine* *£160-£200*

James Miller is confirmed as a Medical Student on the roll of the Scottish National Red Cross Hospital roll for the Q.S.A. with 2 clasps for Cape Colony and Orange Free State.

Sold with copied Q.S.A. roll and an unsourced note which states: 'War in South Africa - Appointed Burgessess City of Glasgow. On 21 Feb 1901, James Miller of 93 Golfhill Terrace, Denniston, Glasgow, served with Scottish National Red Cross Hospital.'

- 329** An unidentified Boer War Red Cross badge, the gilt metal white enamelled badge with central red enamelled cross, integral rings for suspension, reverse stamped with maker's name 'Picksly & Co' and across the reverse centre 'South Africa 1900', *very fine* *£100-£140*

330



Princess of Wales's Private Military Hospital, The Gables Souvenir Medallion, by *Warrington & Co., London*, 57mm, gilded bronze, the obverse featuring the bust of the Princess of Wales, with her hospital ship off the South African coast and 'Transvaal War 1899-1900' in the fields to left and right, with the circumscription, 'Souvenir of the Princess of Wales' Private Military Hospital. The Gables, Surbiton'; the reverse featuring the front of the Gables, with 'For Sick & Wounded from S. Africa' in the exergue, with the circumscription, 'Maintained by Mr & Mrs Alfred Cooper as an adjunct to H.R.H's. Hospital Ship', in fitted presentation case, the lid with gilt inscription below the Prince of Wales's feathers, *minor test mark to edge, otherwise extremely fine* *£240-£280*

Referenced in *B.H.M.* 3664; *Eimer* 1846.

'Two of the original offers of convalescent homes eventually developed into hospitals attached to and administered by the authorities of neighbouring military hospitals. The first of these was a hospital provided by Sir Alfred Cooper in his private theatre at The Gables, Surbiton. The theatre was admirably arranged and fitted out as a hospital for 30 patients, and was specially provided with a view to receiving the invalids who came home on board the "Princess of Wales" Hospital Ship. Its establishment consisted of a matron, two nursing sisters and a non-commissioned officer supplied from the garrison at Kingston-on-Thames. It was under the administrative medical charge of the medical officer in charge of the station hospital at Kingston-on-Thames. Local medical practitioners and consulting surgeons from London carried out the professional work. This hospital was kept constantly occupied from April 1900 to 24 January 1901, and the number of patients admitted and maintained in it during this time was 133' (*H.M.S.O. Report by the Central Red Cross Committee on Voluntary Organisations in Aid of the Sick and Wounded during the South African War (1902)* refers).

- 331** Princess of Wales's Private Military Hospital, The Gables Souvenir Medallion, by *Warrington & Co., London*, 57mm, silver-plated white metal, the obverse featuring the bust of the Princess of Wales, with her hospital ship off the South African coast and 'Transvaal War 1899-1900' in the fields to left and right, with the circumscription, 'Souvenir of the Princess of Wales' Private Military Hospital. The Gables, Surbiton'; the reverse featuring the front of the Gables, with 'For Sick & Wounded from S. Africa' in the exergue, with the circumscription, 'Maintained by Mr & Mrs Alfred Cooper as an adjunct to H.R.H's. Hospital Ship', in fitted presentation case, the lid with gilt inscription below the Prince of Wales's feathers, *minor edge nicks, otherwise extremely fine* *£240-£280*

- 332** Princess of Wales's Private Military Hospital, The Gables Souvenir Medallion, by *Warrington & Co., London*, 57mm, bronze, the obverse featuring the bust of the Princess of Wales, with her hospital ship off the South African coast and 'Transvaal War 1899-1900' in the fields to left and right, with the circumscription, 'Souvenir of the Princess of Wales' Private Military Hospital. The Gables, Surbiton'; the reverse featuring the front of the Gables, with 'For Sick & Wounded from S. Africa' in the exergue, with the circumscription, 'Maintained by Mr & Mrs Alfred Cooper as an adjunct to H.R.H's. Hospital Ship', *nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*

333



S.S. *Maine* American Ladies' Hospital Ship Fund Commemorative Medallion 1899, 44mm, silver, unnamed, edge bruising, very fine and somewhat scarcer in silver £100-£140

The *Maine* was originally the Atlantic Transport Line steamer *Swansea*, renamed in 1899 and lent to the British Government as a hospital ship for use in the Boer War and later off China during the Boxer Rebellion. Fitted out as a hospital ship in London by Messrs. Fletcher & Son and Fearnall Ltd., the costs were met by the American Ladies Hospital Ship Fund, under the Chairmanship of Lady Randolph Churchill, mother of the future Prime Minister, who struck the above medallion to help with their fundraising.

334 S.S. *Maine* American Ladies' Hospital Ship Fund Commemorative Medallion 1899, 44mm, white metal, unnamed, nearly extremely fine £60-80

Sold with a 'Horses on the Battlefield Purple Cross Service' lapel badge.

335 Boer War Postal Covers (2) both addressed to 'Dr. Molengraaf, Information Bureau, Pretoria', one with Z.A.R. 4 Penny stamp cancelled with Johannesburg Z.A.R. registration mark dated 12 April 1900, Pretoria date stamp to reverse with same date and a fine black on pink Z.A.R. 'Geopend onder Krijgswet' - Opened under Martial Law label; the second with Cape of Good Hope embossed One Penny pink stamp, hand written 'Velddienst' and addressed as before, reverse with Johannesburg Z.A.R. registration mark dated 17 April 1900, condition good as shown (2) £60-£80

Campaign Groups and Pairs

336



Pair: Clerk of Stores John J. Mc Bean, Field Train, Royal Foot Artillery

Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Corunna, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelles, Nive (J. J. McBean, Clerk of Stores, Field Train.); Waterloo 1815 (John J. Mc. Bean, Cl. of Stor. Royal Foot Artillery) fitted with original steel clip and replacement silver bar suspension, official correction to 'J. Mc.' on the second, *minor edge bruising and marks, otherwise good very fine and rare to unit (2)*

£2,600-£3,000

Dalton's *Waterloo Roll Call* lists just two officers of the Field Train Department of the Ordnance. However the Royal Mint Waterloo medal roll confirms five Clerks of Stores and six Conductors of Stores in the Field Train Department as being present at Waterloo.

337



Pair: Private John Clarke, 4th Foot

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Salamanca, St. Sebastian (John Clarke, 4th Foot.); Waterloo 1815 (John Clarke, 1st Batt. 4th Reg. Foot.) fitted with replacement hinged silver bar suspension, *the second with heavy edge bruising and contact marks, fine, the first with light contact marks, otherwise better than very fine (2)*

£2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Sotheby, May 1895; Dowell's, December 1901.

Two Privates of this name are shown on the Waterloo roll, one in Captain Shaw's No. 1 Company and one in Captain Edgell's No. 7 Company. Two Privates of this name in the 4th Foot received the M.G.S. medal, the other with 4-clasps being held in the Regimental Museum

John Clark/Clarke is found several times amongst the WO 97 series but only one is shown as a 'Waterloo Man', namely John Clarke (2nd) who was born in the Parish of Hadley, near Ipswich, Suffolk, and attested for the 4th Foot at Bury St Edmunds on 7 June 1811, aged 18, for unlimited service, a blacksmith by trade. He served a total of 18 years 52 days including 2 years for Waterloo, and afterwards served in India from April 1819 to April 1826. He was discharged at Gosport on 7 August 1827, being 'worn out and chronic rheumatism,' and 'wounded once'.

Sold with copied discharge papers together with those of another John Clarke from Bodsdales, Suffolk, who served July 1808 to December 1814 in the 4th Foot, and then until April 1818 in 3rd Garrison Battalion, was wounded in left leg and thigh in America but was not present at Waterloo.



Pair: Colonel G. C. Bartholomew, 10th Foot

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Capt. G. C. Bartholomew, 1st. Batn. 10th. Regt.); Abyssinia 1867 (Capt. G. C. Bartholomew H. M: 2/10 Regt.) suspension re-affixed on latter; edge bruising and minor contact marks, generally very fine, extremely rare to unit (2)

£800-£1,000



Provenance: Sotheby's, July 1987.

One of only two Abyssinia Medals awarded to the 10th Foot [the other to Captain R. Annesley, 2nd Battalion, 10th Foot, who, with 19 elephants, commanded a division of the Transport Train].

George Churchill Bartholomew was born in Devonshire on 31 December 1829 and was commissioned Ensign, by purchase, in the 10th Regiment of Foot on 17 May 1850. He was promoted Lieutenant, by purchase, on 13 February 1852, and Captain on 31 August 1858. Serving in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, he commanded a Mounted Detachment of his Regiment during the operations against the rebels in the Shahabad district from October 1858 to January 1859, as part of Brigadier Douglas's Field Force, and was several times engaged with the enemy (Mentioned in Despatches). He saw further service during the Abyssinian campaign 1867-68. He was promoted Major on 5 July 1872, and Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 May 1880, and was later advanced Colonel on the Retired List.

Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient; and a group photographic image of the Officers of the 2nd Battalion at Rangoon in 1872 in which the recipient is identified.



Pair: Colour Sergeant J. Hutton, 93rd (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) Foot, who served in 'The Thin Red Line' at the Battle of Balaklava and saw later service at the Relief of Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny, and afterwards at Umbeyla

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (2184 Sergt J. Hutton, 93rd Highlanders); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII. R. (Clr.-Serjt: J. Hutton. 93rd Foot) *contact marks to IGS with top lugs clipped from clasp, good very fine, MSM extremely fine (2)*

£600-£800

James Hodgson Hutton was born in Bonaw, Argyllshire, in November, 1829. He enlisted into 93rd (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) at Glasgow, in November, 1847. Serving for 21 years until 1868 - and awarded his LSGC as a Colour Sergeant in 1867 - he was later recommended for the MSM in March 1898, when he had a clear Defaulters' Sheet. The following has been extracted from a copy of *79th News*:

'During his time with the Regiment he saw all the fighting in which the 93rd took part during his long service yet was never in hospital once, even when wounded at the assault on the Secunderabagh at the Relief of Lucknow - a remarkable record - for he was also a veteran of "The Thin Red Line". He was entitled to Queen's Crimea (Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol), Indian Mutiny (Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow), IGSM 1854 (Umbeyla), LS & GC, MSM and Turkish Crimea. He was appointed Lance-Corporal. Indecision about re-enlisting after his ten year engagement probably cost him further promotion. However, tempted by a further spell in China he re-signed and was immediately promoted Corporal at Dover, becoming Lance Sergeant at Calcutta when the Battn. disembarked there for service in India. He became Sergeant during the Relief of Lucknow, the many casualties amongst NCOs giving him his promotion. He was finally promoted Colour-Sergeant of No. 7 Company (Captain Gordon-Alexander's) at Rawalpindi, in 1861. He remained in that rank until he returned home from Jhansi, for discharge, in November, 1868. He served a further five years with the Permanent Staff, 2nd Lanark Militia as Musketry Instructor and four more years with the Dumbartonshire Volunteers at Cardross. He then served in a number of positions of trust until failing eyesight caused him to retire from active employment. On replying to a question of his impressions on seeing the 93rd for the first time, on its return from Canada in 1848, Colour-Sergeant Hutton stated, "it was then the finest looking and best conducted Regiment in the Army, and was composed almost entirely of Highlanders, the exceptions being Lowland Scots, and over 600 men spoke Gaelic in the Regiment." His obituary in *The Thin Red Line* in 1906 regrets his loss of sight in his later years but states that, with the true courage, however, which enabled him to storm the Heights of Alma, endure the privations of the whole of the Crimea Campaign, and take a man's part in avenging the horrors of the Indian Mutiny, the old warrior bore himself with soldierly spirit to the last. He was a splendid type of the Highlanders who under Sir Colin Campbell made the name of the "Ninety-third" conspicuous for its gallantry in the campaigns of the Nineteenth century.'



Three: Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Terry, 25th Foot, who as a War Correspondent for the United Service Gazette was severely wounded and had his horse shot from under him at the battle of Tel-El-Kebir. He further took part in the battle of Tamaai with the Commissariat and Transport Corps, before serving as Correspondent for The Times during the Bechuanaland Expedition 1884-5, finishing his career as acting Consul at Paramaribo in 1897

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (Maj: F. S. Terry, 1/25th Regt.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Tamaai (Major: F. S. Terry, C & T. Staff); Khedive's Star, dated 1884, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine and a unique combination of awards* (3) £2,000-£2,400



Frederick Stephen Terry was born in Malta in 1839, the son of Colonel Robert Terry, 25th Foot, and joined his father's regiment as an Ensign on 15 May 1855; after a short stint as Ensign with the 12th Foot, he was promoted Lieutenant in the 25th Foot on 3 April 1857. Advanced Captain on 9 January 1860 and Major on 5 July 1872, he served with the 1st Battalion 25th Foot in the Second Afghan War. Initially, Terry was on detached service as a Wing Commander of the 27th (Punjab) Regiment, taking part in the assault and capture of Ali Musjid and in the process gaining the regimentally unique entitlement to the medal with clasp 'Ali Musjid'. He soon after rejoined his regiment, serving for the rest of the first campaign. During the second campaign, he was again detached from his regiment, this time serving as a Transport Officer, before rejoining his Regiment in January 1880, commanding it until the conclusion of hostilities. For his services he was Mentioned in Despatches.

The Afghan Campaign of 1878-80 (Shadbolt) states that: 'Major F. S. Terry (h. p.) served with the 27th P.N.I., as Wing Commander, at the assault and capture of Ali Musjid, and afterwards with his own regiment till the conclusion of the first campaign, taking part in the second Bazar Valley expedition, under General Maude, to whose staff he was attached as Orderly Officer. In the second campaign served, first as General Transport Officer to the Kuram Field Force, and was in charge of the transport of the Zaimusht expedition; subsequently (from 26 Jan., 1880, till the final retirement in August, 1880) in command of the battalion, and of the post of Pezwan, taking part in the Lughman Valley expedition, the expedition against the Wazir Kugianis, and the expedition into the Hissarak Valley in July, 1880. (Mentioned in despatches).'

Regarding Terry, *The King's Own Scottish Borderers, A Concise History* (T. Royle) further states: 'But for personality problems in the command structure, 1/25th would have taken part in the operations to relieve Kandahar. Following the loss of the commanding Officer, who had been invalided home during the recent cholera outbreak, the battalion was commanded by Major F. S. Terry but he found himself in constant disagreement with the other senior officer, Major N. C. Ramsey.'

Lieutenant (later Lieutenant General Sir) Charles Woolcombe, would write, 'Major Terry was in command. He was a good friend to me and a good soldier, but he had a way of fighting with the General and Staff, and the everlasting row between him and Major Ramsay never ceased. [The two officers] had quarrelled since they were Subalterns and they could not work together... from his subsequent career he seems to have been an idiosyncratic Officer... A great son of the Regiment, his father had been commissioned in the 25th in 1799 and had fought at Egmont-op-Zee. Major Terry died in 1933 aged 94.'

Terry went on Half Pay in 1881 but took part in the Egyptian 1882 campaign as Correspondent for the *United Service Gazette*. He was severely wounded in the back at the battle of Tel-El-Kebir, having previously had his horse shot from under him during a British reconnaissance from Kassassin on 8 September 1882 (multiple newspapers confirm). In an 1884 article, the famous correspondent, Archibald Forbes notes 'Major Terry who, while acting as a war correspondent was wounded at Tel-el-Kebir, while heading one of the attacks on Arabi's entrenchment's.'

Terry's wound is additionally confirmed in casualty rolls (one of 27 Officer wounded) and a telegram from the Principal Medical Officer, dated Ismailia, September 16 1882, listing wounded and invalided Officers returning home. Despite being wounded, medals were not yet issued to Correspondents at this time, and therefore Terry has no medal entitlement for the 1882 Egyptian campaign.

Major Terry was also the subject of an engraving from *The Graphic*, 14 October 1882, entitled 'The War in Egypt, Wounded Soldiers Arriving at Portsmouth. The Last of the Wounded Officers (Major Terry) Leaving the *Orontes*.' This engraving depicts Major Terry disembarking *Orontes* to a waiting ambulance, accompanied by two medical officers. Terry gives his views on the Army's medical care for sick and wounded during the campaign in articles published in *The Lancet* and *The Medical Times*.

Terry's retirement did not last long for he subsequently took up a position as Major of the Commissariat and Transport Corps and took part in the Sudan campaign of 1884. During his service in the Sudan, he was present at the hard fought Battle of Tamaai (Medal and Star) on 13 March 1884, a battle in which one of the British squares was broken, with the British suffering heavy casualties.

Soon after the conclusion of the campaign on 9 June 1884, Terry retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. However, this was not the end of Colonel Terry's campaigning, for Terry soon after took up a position as a Correspondent for *The Times* during the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884-85. During this expedition, a force of 4,000 British and local troops headed north from Cape Town under the command of Major General Charles Warren. The purpose of the expedition to assert British sovereignty in the face of encroachments from Germany and the Transvaal, and to suppress the Boer states of Stellaland and Goshen which were backed by the Transvaal. As a Correspondent for *The Times*, Terry would have been responsible for certain despatches published in that newspaper regarding the campaign. No medals were issued to participants of this campaign but Terry's participation is a rare link as a Correspondent.

Colonel Terry accompanied Sir Charles Warren and other Officers (and Sir Bartle Frere) who had taken part in the expedition to a luncheon at Port Elizabeth Town Hall, in honour of Sir Charles on his return from the successful expedition. Post-1885, Terry held various appointments in Bengal and Ceylon. He was appointed interpreter to the Surinam Consulate and Vice-Consul at Paramaribo on 31 August 1896. Acting Consul there in 1897, he resigned on 19 October that year. Colonel Terry died on Saturday 8 April at Cricklewood, London, at the age of 94.

Sold with a fine miniature 'charm' pair of binoculars, which despite their size, when looked through, show two miniature photos, one of Major Terry in uniform, the other of a girl, possibly his daughter; and copied research.

For the recipient's related miniature awards, see Lot 573.



Four: Chief Petty Officer J. H. Palmer, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (J. H. P... Boy 1Cl: H.M.S. ...cible.); British War Medal 1914-20 (113285 J. H. Palmer. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (... Palmer, P.O. 2nd . Cl., H.M....); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display, *very heavy pitting to the two VR awards from the Star, which has partially obscured the naming on both, these therefore fair; the BWM nearly extremely fine (4)* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2004.

John Henry Palmer was born in Plymouth on 1 July 1865 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 10 August 1880. He served in H.M.S. *Invincible* from 7 March 1882 to 19 August 1883, and again from 18 November 1883 to 21 December 1885, being advanced Able Seaman on 1 April 1885; Leading Seaman on 21 July 1890; and Petty Officer Second Class on 9 October 1891. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 July 1893, whilst serving in H.M.S. *Defiance*, and was promoted Petty Officer First Class on 13 September 1894, and Chief Petty Officer on 18 February 1904. Subsequently joining the Royal Fleet Reserve, he was recalled for Great War service in August 1916.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extract,s ands other research.



Three: Quartermaster Sergeant A. W. Ferrett, Telegraph Battalion, Royal Engineers, who was specially commended for good services by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (17602. Driv: A. W. Ferrett. 4... Bn. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (17602 Serjt: A. W. Ferrett. R.E.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, the reverse contemporarily engraved '17602 2/Corpl. A. W. Ferrett. 4/Sec. T.B. R.E.', *edge bruising and pitting to first, which has somewhat obscured the latter part of the naming, therefore nearly very fine; the LS&GC better (3)* £240-£280

Arthur William Ferrett was born in Southampton in 1860 and attested for the Royal Engineers at Aldershot on 25 January 1883, a Telegraphist by occupation. Posted to the Telegraph Battalion, R.E., he served with No. 4 Section during the Nile Expedition from 3 September 1884, and for his services was specially commended for good service by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, and was promoted Second Corporal on 21 September 1887.

Returning home, Ferrett was promoted Corporal on 4 December 1889; Sergeant on 11 September 1892; and Quartermaster Sergeant on 19 February 1897. He was discharged on 22 December 1902, after 19 years and 332 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service and copied research.

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Three: **Private J. Harvey, 5th Lancers**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (1758. Pte. J. Harvey. 5th. Lancers.); Army L.S. & G.C., V. R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1758. Pte. J. Harvey. 5th. Lancers.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *minor edge nicks, traces of lacquer and the Star silvered, good very fine* (3) £550-£750

John Harvey was born in Kilmarnock and attested for the 9th Lancers on 23 November 1863. He was discharged as a Corporal on 22 November 1875, after 11 years and 347 days' service, before re-attesting for the 5th Lancers on 27 February 1877. He was finally discharged on 8 March 1886, after 21 years and 20 days' service.

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Five: **Petty Officer First Class E. Pearce, Royal Navy**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (E. Pearce, Ord, H.M.S. Cossack.); 1914-15 Star (137775 E. Pearce. P.O. R. N.); British War and Victory Medals (137775 E. Pearce. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (137775 Edward Pearce, P.O. 1CI, H.M.S. Pembroke.) mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.

Edward Pearce was born in Saffron Walden, Essex, on 26 April 1871 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 20 July 1886. He served in H.M.S. *Cossack* from 10 June 1890 to 21 March 1892, and was advanced Able Seaman on 1 February 1892, and Petty Officer First Class on 1 January 1902. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 11 May 1904, and was invalided out of the service on 9 February 1905. Recalled for Great War service on 2 August 1914, he was finally discharged on 1 September 1919.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extracts, and other research.

345



Three: Paymaster A. W. Davidson, Royal Navy

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu August 1893 (A. W. Davidson. Ship's Std., H.M.S. Swallow.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Cd. V.O. A. W. Davidson. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (A. W. Davidson. Sh. Stewd., H.M.S. Victorious) mounted court-style for display, *light contact marks to the VR awards, very fine and better (3)*

£600-£800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2012.

Alfred William Davidson was born in Brixham, Devon, on 9 May 1868 and joined the Royal Navy as a Ship's Steward Boy on 27 May 1883. Advanced Ship's Steward on 13 March 1893, he served in H.M.S. *Swallow* from 14 April 1893 to 1 August 1896, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 June 1901. He was appointed Warrant Steward on 1 January 1910, and served during the Great War as a Commissioned Victualling Officer in H.M.S. *Pembroke*. He was advanced Commissioned Steward on 14 April 1917, and Paymaster on 7 August 1918.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extracts, and other research.

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Pair: Corporal D. McKenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, who was wounded at Magersfontein on 11 December 1899

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (2675 Lce. Corpl. D. Mc.Kenzie 2d. Bn. Seaforth Highlrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (2675 Corl. D. Mc'Kenzie, 2: Sea: Highrs:); *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)*

£300-£400

Donald McKenzie served with the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, in South Africa during the Boer War, and was wounded at the battle of Magersfontein on 11 December 1899, on which date the Battalion suffered 5 officers and 53 other ranks killed or mortally wounded; and 7 officers and 135 other ranks wounded.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts and other research.

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Four: Private R. Boulton, Devonshire Regiment

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3095 Pte. R. Boulton. 1st. Bn. Devon: Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (3095 Pte. R. Boulton [sic]. Devon: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3095 Pte. R. Boulton. Devon: Regt.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (Richard Boulton) *contact marks and minor edge bruising, nearly very fine and better* (4) £260-£300

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 13 February 1934: 'Postman, Fairford Sub-Office, Cirencester'.

Richard Boulton was born in Fairford, Gloucestershire. A Labourer by occupation, he attested for service in the Devonshire Regiment at Exeter on 11 October 1890, aged 18 years, 2 months. With the 1st Battalion he served in Egypt from January 1891 to December 1892, and in India from December 1892 to December 1898. He was transferred to the Army Reserve on 20 December 1898. Recalled to Army Service on 7 October 1899, he served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from October 1899 to September 1902. He was finally discharged on 5 October 1902.

Sold with copied service papers; medal roll extracts; and other research.

348 Three: Chief Stoker R. Stapleton, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (R. Stapleton, Ch. Sto., H.M.S. *Terpischore*); British War Medal 1914-20 (147222. R. Stapleton. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (R. Stapleton, Ch. Sto., H.M.S. *Terpischore*.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (3) £200-£240

Richard Stapleton, a Labourer from St. Germans, Cornwall, was born on 26 April 1869. He attested into the Royal Navy on 3 December 1888. Advanced Chief Stoker on 6 February 1901, he served during the Second Boer War in H.M.S. *Terpischore*, in which ship he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 January 1904. He was shore pensioned on 30 November 1910, before joining the Royal Fleet Reserve four days later. Recalled for Great War service, he served ashore in H.M.S. *Vivid*, before his final demobilisation on 5 May 1919.

349 Pair: Private J. Ward, 5th Dragoon Guards

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (4325 Pte. J. Ward. 5th. Dragoon Guards); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4325 Pte. J. Ward. 5th. Drgn: Gds:) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £140-£180

x350 Three: Sergeant C. Baker, Royal Garrison Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (58725 Sgt. C. Baker, 23rd W.D., R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (58725 Serjt: C. Baker. R.G.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (58725 Serjt: C. Baker. R.G. A.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, very fine* (3) £120-£160



Three: Major A. G. Joiner, Royal Lancaster Regiment, late Northamptonshire Regiment and East Surrey Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, unofficial rivets between second and third clasps (4005 Serjt. A. G. Joiner., 2/E. Surrey Rgt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. A. G. Joiner Nthptn. Rgt.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. A. G. Joiner.); together with a related group of five miniature awards additionally including a 1914 Star with clasp and a Victory Medal, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better (3) £240-£280

Arthur George Joiner attested for the East Surrey Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Northamptonshire Regiment in July 1900. He took part in the Relief of Ladysmith, including the action at Colenso; the operations of 17 to 24 January 1900, and the action at Spion Kop; the operations of 5 to 7 February 1900, and the action at Vaal Kranz; the operations on the Tugela Heights, and the action at Pieters Hill; and operations in the Transvaal. He was employed as a Railway Staff Officer from 4 October to 19 November 1901, and for his services was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 8 February 1901).

Joiner saw further service with the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914, and was advanced Major.

Sold with an empty Princess Mary 1914 Christmas Tin.

x352 Pair: Private H. Lloyd, Northamptonshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5945 Pte. H. Lloyd, 2nd Northampton Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5945 Pte. H. Lloyd, Northampton: Regt) edge dig on QSA, very fine (2) £100-£140

353 Pair: Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant D. T. Kirkpatrick, Army Pay Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, unofficial retaining rod between state and date clasps (769 Corpl: D. T. Kirkpatrick. A.P.D.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (769 S.Q.M. Sjt. D. T. Kirkpatrick. A. P.C.) good very fine

King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3239 Serjt: J. Garbutt. Scot: Rifles.**) very fine (3) £180-£220

354 Pair: Sergeant T. Stapleton, Border Mounted Rifles

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Orange Free State, unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps (413 Tpr: T. Stapleton. Border M.R.); Natal 1906, no clasp (Sgt: T. Stapleton. Border Mtd. Rifles.); together with a miniature Natal 1906 medal, with 1906 clasp, minor edge bruising to latter, good very fine (2) £160-£200

355 Pair: Private G. Hitchcock, Kimberley Town Guard

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (Pte. G. Hitchcock. Kimberley Town Gd.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar, suspension broken on latter but present, otherwise good very fine (2) £400-£500



Five: Petty Officer G. H. Battersby, Royal Navy

China 1900, no clasp (G. H. Battersby, Lg. Sig., H.M.S. Peacock); 1914-15 Star (155312 G. H. Battersby, Y.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (155312 G. H. Battersby, P.O. Tel. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (155312 G. H. Battersby, Com. Btmn. H. M. Coast Guard) mounted court-style for display, *nearly very fine or better* (5) £400-£500

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

Approximately 81 China medals awarded to H.M.S. *Peacock*, all without clasp.

George Battersby was born on 2 January 1875 in Bishop Taunton, Devon, and was a Labourer prior to joining the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 15 April 1890 aged 15 years. He was advanced to Boy 1st Class in May 1891 and transferred to the Signal Department becoming a Boy Signaller aboard *Vivid* in July 1891. He served as Leading Signaller aboard *Peacock* in Chinese waters from June to December 1900. In 1902 he elected to join the Coast Guard Service and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. medal in 1909 whilst serving at Corkbeg. He was recalled to the Royal Navy aboard *Victory* in September 1914 and joined *Galatea* in November 1914 as a 2nd Yeoman of Signals. Reposted to the Coast Guard Service as a Leading Boatman at Inchkeithy, Scottish District, in March 1915, he transferred to Port Patrick in September 1915 and joined H.M.S. *President IV* in October 1916 for Coast Guard Duties, as an Acting Petty Officer Telegraphist, at Tynemouth, Eastern District. He was confirmed in this rate in January 1917 and served until demobilised on 30 April 1919 when he then chose to join the Coast Guard Service (New Force) on 1 May 1919.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

357 Four: Private G. Austin, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers

1914 Star, with clasp (3129 Pte. G. Austin. 5/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-3129 Pte. G. Austin. 5-Lrs.); Defence Medal, *nearly very fine* (4) £140-£180

George Austin attested for the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914.



Six: **Sergeant W. I. F. Mills, 1st (The King's) Dragoon Guards**

1914 Star (5853 Sgt. W. I. F. Mills. 1/D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (1DG-5853 Sgt. W. I. F. Mills. 1-D. Gds.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (D-19533 Sgt. W. I. F. Mills. 1-K.D. Gds.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (390443 Sgt. W. I. F. Mills. K.D.G.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (Lc. Col. W. Mills. K.D. Gds.) regimentally impressed naming; mounted for display purposes together with the recipient's Army Rifle Association Medal, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Sgt. W. Mills, 1st. K.D.G. Henry Whitehead Cup Winners 1922', very fine and better (7) £340-£400

William Isaac Fleming Mills was born in Middlesex in 1890 and attested for the 1st Dragoon Guards at Aldershot on 24 March 1904, aged 14, as a Musician. He served with the Regiment pre-War in India, and was awarded the Delhi Durbar Medal through the massed bands allotment, and then with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 November 1914. He saw further service in post-War Iraq, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in October 1922. He was discharged to pension on 28 March 1925, and died in Rochford, Essex, on 16 November 1966.

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

359 Three: **Sergeant G. Austin, M.M., 17th Lancers**

1914 Star (1325 Pte. G. Austin. 17/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-1325 Sgt. G. Austin. 17-Lrs.) good very fine (3)

£180-£220

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

George Austin attested for the 17th Lancers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 November 1914. He was awarded his Military Medal, one of approximately 21 Military Medals awarded to the 17th Lancers for the Great War, as part of a batch awarded for operations on the Western Front during August 1918.

Note: The recipient's M.M. is known to exist.

360 *Three:* **Seaman W. J. T. Sizer, Royal Naval Reserve, who was killed in action when the cruiser H.M.S. Cressy was torpedoed and sunk, along with her sister ships *Aboukir* and *Hogue*, in the North Sea by the German submarine U-9 on 22 September 1914, with the loss of 1,459 lives**

1914-15 Star (B.4851. J. T. [sic] Sizer, Smn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (4851B. W. J. T. Sizer. Smn. R.N.R.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £200-£240



William John Thomas Sizer was born in Deal, Kent, on 9 July 1884 and enrolled into the Royal Naval Reserve on 4 January 1908. Called up for War service on 2 August 1914, he served during the Great War with the cruiser H.M.S. *Cressy*, and was killed in action when the *Cressy* - along with her sister ships *Aboukir* and *Hogue*, part of the 7th Cruiser Squadron engaged in blockade and patrol duties - were all torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea by the German submarine U-9 on 22 September 1914. The *Aboukir* was the first to be hit, at 06:20; her captain thought that she had struck a mine and ordered the other two ships to close in order to transfer his wounded men. The *Aboukir* quickly began listing and capsized, sinking at 06:50. Having approached, stopped, and lowered her boats, *Hogue* was struck by two torpedoes at 06:55 as she was attempting to rescue the survivors. She capsized and sank within twenty minutes. *Cressy* meanwhile attempted to ram the submarine, but did not hit anything and resumed her rescue efforts until she too was torpedoed at 07:20. She too took on a heavy list and then capsized before sinking at 07:55. Total losses from the three ships were 62 officers and 1,397 men killed. Sizer is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied record of service and a photographic image of the recipient.

x361 *Family group:*

Four: **Deck Hand F. J. Watson, Royal Naval Reserve, who was killed when the dredger *Mercurius* hit a mine and sank, 28 June 1916**

1914-15 Star (DA.5334, F. J. Watson, D.H., R.N.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (5334DA); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Frederick J. Watson); Victory Medal 1914-19 (5334D.A. F. J. Watson. D.H. R.N.R.) *generally good very fine*

One: **Private F. S. Watson, 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles**

British War Medal 1914-20 (7844 Pte. F. S. Watson. 7-C.M.R.); Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (7844 Pte. F. S. Watson) *generally good very fine* (6) £180-£220

Frederick James Watson was the husband of Caroline Elizabeth Watson, and resided with her at 21 Cathcart Street Lowestoft. Watson served during the Great War as a Deck Hand with the Royal Naval Reserve. He was killed when the dredger *Mercurius* (operating out of London) hit a mine and sank with the loss of six lives, 28 June 1916. Watson is commemorated on the Tower Hill Memorial.

Frederick Samuel Watson was the son of the above, and was born in Lowestoft in August 1893. He served during the Great War with the 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles in the UK. Private Watson died of influenza, 27 November 1918, and is buried in the Lowestoft (Normanston Drive) Cemetery.

362 *Three:* **Battery Quartermaster Sergeant W. H. Leader, Royal Field Artillery**

1914-15 Star (16817 B.Q.M. Sjt. W. H. Leader. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (16817 B.Q.M. Sjt. W. H. Leader. R.A.) mounted as worn, *verdigris to both Star and VM, therefore fine*

Pair: **Private J. Donoghue, East Surrey Regiment**

1914-15 Star (6812 Pte. J. Donoghue. E. Surr. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (6812 Pte. J. Donoghue. E. Surr. R.); mounted for wear together with British War Medal 1914-20 (**G-10272 Pte. A...vage. Midd'x R.**) *attempted erasure of naming on the BWM, good fine*

Pair: **Sergeant E. J. Gantrey, Royal West Surrey Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (27728 Sjt. E. J. Gantrey. The Queen's R.) *surname unofficially corrected on both, otherwise good very fine*

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly very fine* (10) £70-£90

William H. Leader attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 July 1915.

363 Five: **Staff Sergeant A. Tanner, Royal Field Artillery**

1914-15 Star (97769. Dvr. A. Tanner. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (97769. Gnr. A. Tanner. R.A.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1025026 S. Sjt. A. Tanner. R.A.) *contact marks to the Great War trio, these nearly very fine, the latter two better* (5) £80-£100

Alfred Tanner was born in London in 1897 and served with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 June 1915. He died in Basingstoke, Hampshire, in 1960.

Sold with a USB memory stick of copied research.

364 Four: **Acting Sergeant W. Kerridge, Royal Engineers, who died at home on 1 November 1918**

1914-15 Star (630 Dvr. W. Kerridge. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (630 2 Cpl. W. Kerridge. R.E.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (440072 2 Cpl. - A. Sjt. - W. Kerridge. R.E.) *good very fine and better* (4) £120-£160

William Kerridge was born at Longsight, near Manchester and attested there for the East Lancashire Field Company, Royal Engineers. He served with them during the Great War in the Egyptian theatre of War from 26 September 1914, and died at home on 1 November 1918, while serving in 494th Field Company, R.E. He is buried under a C.W.G.C. headstone in Salford Cemetery, Lancashire. His Territorial Efficiency Medal was issued posthumously in February 1922.

Sold with copied research.

365 Four: **Acting-Corporal A. R. Ursell, Royal Engineers**

1914-15 Star (97639 Spr. A. R. Ursell. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (97639 A-Cpl. A. R. Ursell. R.E.); Defence Medal, *light contact marks, very fine*

Pair: **Second Lieutenant C. A. B. Williams, Royal Garrison Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. C. A. B. Williams.) *good very fine*

Four: **Private D. Easson, Machine Gun Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (85255 Pte. D. Easson M.G.C.); Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, Long Service 1947 (David Easson) *nearly extremely fine* (10) £100-£140

Albert R. Ursull was born in 1885 and served with the Royal Engineers during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 October 1915. He was discharged on 16 February 1919.

Cyril Arthur Bull Williams was born in Barnstaple on 12 December 1882 and attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 2 October 1916. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from February 1917 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the R.G.A. on 30 September 1917.

Sold with three USB memory sticks of copied research.

366 Five: **Corporal H. E. Barker, Royal Lancaster Regiment**

1914-15 Star (T4-1160 Cpl. H. E. Barker. R. Lanc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1160 Cpl. H. E. Barker. R. Lanc. R.); Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 2 clasps, Long Service 1939, Long Service 1943 (Harold E. Barker) *generally good very fine* (5) £60-£80

Harold E. Barker attested for the Royal Lancaster Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 May 1915.

Sold with a USB memory stick of copied research.

367 *Four:* **Company Quartermaster Sergeant D. J. Vaughan, Liverpool Regiment, who was wounded by gun shot on the Western Front**

1914-15 Star (205. Sjt. D. J. Vaughan. L'pool. R.); British War and Victory Medals (205 Sjt. D. J. Vaughan. L'pool R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (205 Cpl. D. J. Vaughan. 5/L'pool Regt.) *light contact marks, very fine* (4) £120-£160

Daniel Joseph Vaughan was born in Cork on attested for the 5th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment (Territorial Force) on 1 April 1908, having previously served for 9 years and 293 days in the Volunteer Force. He was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 205 of 1 July 1912, and having been promoted Sergeant on 5 September 1914 served during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 February 1915. Appointed Acting Quartermaster Sergeant, on 22 February 1916, he was discharged suffering from the effects of a gun shot wound to the buttocks on 31 August 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

x368 *Family group:**Three:* **Private J. McKinnon, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action in Gallipoli, 4 June 1915**

1914-15 Star (9692 Pte J. McKinnon. K.O. Sco: Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (9692 Pte. J. McKinnon. K.O. Sco. Bord.) *generally very fine or better*

Pair: **Sapper P. McKinnon, 6th Battalion, Canadian Railway Troops**

British War and Victory Medals (2500185 Spr. P. McKinnon. C.R.T.) *generally very fine or better*

Pair: **Private D. McKinnon, 72nd Battalion (Seaforth Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry**

British War and Victory Medals (2139065 Pte. D. McKinnon. 72-Can. Inf.) *generally very fine or better* (7) £80-£120

James McKinnon was the son of Peter and Christina McKinnon, of 431 Cassiar Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers in the Egyptian theatre of war from 16 November 1914. Private McKinnon was killed in action aged 37, in Gallipoli on 4 June 1915. He is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

Peter McKinnon was the brother of the above, and was born in Glasgow, Scotland in October 1891. He served during the Great War with the 6th Battalion, Canadian Railway Troops on the Western Front.

John Miller 'Dan' McKinnon was the brother of the above, and was born in Clydebank, Dunbartonshire, Scotland in January 1893. He served during the Great War with the 72nd Battalion (Seaforth Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. McKinnon died of illness attributed to military service on 27 May 1927, and is buried in Vancouver (Mountain View) Cemetery, British Columbia.

369 *Four:* **Corporal A. Lintott, Hampshire Regiment, who was wounded at Gallipoli on 21 August 1915**

1914-15 Star (10484 L.Cpl. A. Lintott. Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10484 Cpl. A. Lintott. Hamps. R.); Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Arthur Lintott); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '113665', *minor official correction to surname on Star* (see footnote), *good very fine* (5) £100-£140

Arthur Lintott was born in Alton, Hampshire, in 1895, and attested for the Hampshire Regiment at Aldershot on 2 September 1914. He served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War at Gallipoli from 5 August 1915, and was wounded by gun shot at Kabak Kayu on 21 August 1915, during the Battle of Hill 60. Evacuated to Mudros, he returned to England on the hospital ship *Aquitania* on 21 October 1915, and was discharged due to wounds on 5 August 1916, being awarded a Silver War Badge. He subsequently became a postman in Winchester, and was awarded his Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement (*London Gazette* 23 October 1959). He died in Bournemouth in 1987.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card (which states that the Star was originally issued with the surname 'Lintoll', and was returned and re-issued in April 1920); and other copied research.

x370 Family group:

Three: Private C. Gridley, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 12 September 1918, having already been wounded in action on two previous occasions

1914-15 Star (12287 Pte C. Gridley, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (12287 Pte. C. Gridley. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Gridley); Memorial Scroll (Pte. Charles Gridley Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) last mounted on card, with named enclosures for all medals, *nearly extremely fine*

Three: Sergeant W. E. Gridley, 15th Battalion (48th Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry, who died as a result of gas poisoning received at the Battle of St. Julien, 24 April 1915

1914-15 Star (27285 Sjt. W. E. Gridley. 15/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (27285 Sjt. W. E. Gridley 15-Can. Inf.); Memorial Plaque (William Ernest Gridley); Memorial Scroll (Serjt. William Ernest Gridley Canadian Infantry Bn.) last mounted on card, *nearly extremely fine (lot)* £400-£500

Charles Edward Gridley was born in Slough, Berkshire, and was the son of Mr and Mrs. W. J. Gridley of 55 Hencroft Street, Berkshire. The *Slough and Windsor Express*, 28 September 1918, gives the following:

'Mr and Mrs W. J. Gridley... have received official confirmation that their second son, Signaller C. E. Gridley, Ox & Bucks L.I. was killed in action on September 12th [1918]. He joined up in September 1914, and went to France in May 1915, and had previously been wounded on two occasions. Writing to his parents, the Chaplain said: "We had a battle on the eve of the 12th, and your son was struck by a piece of shell, which burst near him, and killed him instantly. We can only be thankful that he did not suffer at all, but how you must feel his loss! I wish I could offer more than mere sympathy. He was a fine soldier, and bore an excellent character, as his Officers and comrades testify, and he will be much missed in the Regiment."

Over three years ago, Mr and Mrs Gridley lost their eldest son, Sgt. W. E. Gridley, of the Canadian Highlanders, who was gassed during the Canadian attack in April 1915. Another son, 2/Lieut. H. E. Gridley, is in the Canadian Flying Corps.'

Gridley initially served during the Great War with the 5th (Service) Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry in the French theatre of war. He subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and is commemorated on the Vis-en-Artois Memorial, France.

William Ernest Gridley was the elder brother of the above, and was born in Slough, Berkshire in March 1891. He was employed as a Cemetery Foreman prior to the Great War, and served with the 1st Berkshire Rifles. Gridley emigrated to Canada, and served as a Sergeant with the 15th Battalion (48th Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. The *Slough and Windsor Express*, 1 May 1915, gives the following:

'Sergeant W. Gridley of the Canadian Seaforth Highlanders died on Monday [24 April 1915 - as a consequence of fighting at the Battle of St. Julien] in a base hospital at the front, from the effects of the poisonous gas disseminated by the Germans in their recent attack. After a splendid fight put up by the Canadians when they recaptured their lost guns from the Germans, Sgt. Gridley was found in an unconscious condition, owing to his having inhaled the fumes, and was removed to a hospital for treatment, where he lay in an unconscious condition until Monday, when he passed away...

Sergeant Gridley, whose parents reside in Hencroft St., left Slough for Canada five or six years ago. When the war broke out he joined the Seaforth Highlanders of the Canadian Force, and came to England with the first contingent... Sgt. Gridley was an old Tonman Mosley scholar, and formerly belonged to the 1st Slough Coy. of the Boys Life Brigade, under Lieut. Bell... Sgt. Gridley has a brother in the trenches, and another one in Canada who is anxious to join.'

Sergeant Gridley is buried in the Bailleul Communal Cemetery Nord, France.

Sold with copied research.

371 Three: Acting Sergeant E. R. Julian, Rifle Brigade

1914-15 Star (S-3009 Cpl. E. R. Julian. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (S-3009 A. Sjt. E. R. Julian. Rif. Brig.) *polished, generally nearly very fine and better*

Pair: Private M. Pinkus, Royal Fusiliers

British War and Victory Medals (57150 Pte. M. Pinkus. R. Fus.) *good very fine*

Pair: Private L. Hudson, King's Own Scottish Borderers and Army Service Corps

British War and Victory Medals (28584 Pte. L. Hudson. K.O.S.B.) *very fine (7)* £80-£100

Ernest R. Julian attested for the Rifle Brigade and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 July 1915.

Sold with three USB memory sticks of copied research.

372 Family Group:

Four: **Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Hutcheson, Indian Army, who was three times Mentioned in Despatches during the Great War**

1914-15 Star (Capt. W. C. Hutcheson 1/3/Brahmans.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Maj. W. C. Hutcheson.); India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21, *second and third clasps both loose on riband* (Maj. W. C. Hutcheson, I.A.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, the reverse dated 1914-1916, with bronze palm emblem on riband, *nearly very fine and better*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**T-Nurse Mrs. M. M. Hutcheson.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Capt. N. H. Hutcheson**) *minor edge bruising to VM, this very fine; the BWM extremely fine (6)* £600-£800

Wellesley Cathcart Hutcheson was born on 18 April 1883 and, after holding various commissions in the Militia, transferred to the 2nd West India Regiment in 1901, and then to the 67th Punjabis, Indian Army, on 2 May 1902. He joined the 3rd Brahmans on 16 November 1906, and was promoted Captain on 4 December 1910. He served during the Great War with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force from 12 December 1915, and was promoted Major on 4 December 1916. Appointed an Embarkation Staff Officer as a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, he was three times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 15 August 1917, 23 August 1918, and 12 January 1920) for his services during the Great War, and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 245 September 1917).

Hutcheson saw further service with the Kohat Kurram Force during the Third Afghan War, firstly with the 82nd Punjabis and the 2nd/41st Dogras, and then as a Company Commander with the Wazir Force. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 4 December 1927, he was appointed Commanding Officer of the 2nd/19th Hyderabad Regiment on 20 June 1929, and retired on 1 November 1933. He died in Kenya on 18 May 1938.

Maude Mary Hutcheson, née Cross, was born in 1878 and married Wellesley Cathcart Hutcheson on 28 January 1901 at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay. She served during the Great War with No. 33 British General Hospital in Mesopotamia from February to April 1918, and died in 1956.

Norman Heber Hutcheson, the younger brother of Wellesley Cathcart Hutcheson, was born on 4 November 1884 and after holding various commissions in the Militia received a Regular Army commission in the Royal Irish Rifles on 23 May 1906. He served prior to the Great War as Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant Governor of Burma, and then with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 January 1915. He was killed in action on 12 March 1915 during the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, in what was the Battalion's first major action of the War; he has no known grave and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

Sold with an empty Princess Mary 1914 Christmas Tin, and a USB stick of copied research.

373 *Pair:* **Able Seaman T. Schofield, Collingwood Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was interned during the Great War at Groningen, Holland**

British War and Victory Medals (K.W. 915 T. Schofield. A.B. R.N.V.R.) *good very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**S-S-106368 E. W. Hale. Sto.1 R.N.; L.9-2881 B. G. Palmer. Act. L.S. R.N.V.R.; L.1-3603 G. Drage. A.B. R.N.V.R.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**S.S. 102068 W. Davies. Sto. 1 R.N.**) *generally very fine and better (6)* £120-£160

Thomas Schofield was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, on 28 January 1872 and attested for the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry on 29 August 1914, having previously served for 12 years with the Coldstream Guards. Transferring to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 8 September 1914, he served during the Great War with the Collingwood Battalion, Royal Naval Division, and was interned in Holland in 1914. Held at Groningen, he is mentioned in *The Camp* magazine. Repatriated at the end of the War, he was shore demobilised on 1 February 1919.

Ernest Webber Hale was born at Chalford, Gloucestershire, on 18 April 1888 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 10 January 1908. Transferring to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 5 January 1913, he served during the Great War with the Collingwood Battalion, Royal Naval Division, and was interned in Holland in 1914. Repatriated at the end of the War, he was shore demobilised on 24 February 1919.

Bernard Griffith Palmer was born on 14 May 1890 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 20 February 1913, having previously served for 4 years with the Territorial Force. He served during the Great War with the Hawke Battalion, Royal Naval Division, and was captured and taken Prisoner of War at the fall of Antwerp in 1914. He was held at the Gefangenenlager (P.O.W. camp) at Döberitz, Germany.

George Albert Drage was born in Enfield, Middlesex, on 19 May 1899 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 22 August 1914. He served during the Great War with the Benbow Battalion, Royal Naval Division, and was interned in Holland in 1914. Held at Groningen, he is mentioned in *The Camp* magazine for his various theatrical roles. Repatriated at the end of the War, he was shore demobilised on 2 February 1919.

Walter Davies was born at Dulwich, London, on 3 October 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 16 January 1906. Transferring to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 17 January 1911, he served during the Great War with the Collingwood Battalion, Royal Naval Division, and was interned in Holland in 1914. Repatriated at the end of the War, he was shore demobilised on 25 July 1919.

Sold with copied research.

374



Four: Squadron Sergeant Major F. Battson, Glamorgan Yeomanry and 14th Hussars, who was awarded a scarce M.S.M. for Egypt and received the 14th Hussars Regimental Medal

British War and Victory Medals (3254 W.O. Cl.2. F. Battson. Glam. Yeo.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3254 Sq. S. Mjr: F. Battson. 14/Hrs.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (H-47818 Sq: S. Mjr: F. Battson. 14/Hrs.) mounted court-style; together with the recipient's 14th Hussars Regimental Medal, silver, the reverse engraved 'To No. 3254 S.S.M. Frederick Battson 14th. (King's) Hussars in recognition of the valuable services to the regiment Mhow 10th. Dec. 1912.', *nearly extremely fine* (5)

£400-£500

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919:

'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in Egypt.'

One of only two M.S.M.s awarded to the Hussars for Egypt (the other being to the 8th Hussars).

Frederick Battson was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 July 1911, and received the 14th Hussars Regimental Medal the following year. The 14th Hussars Regimental Medal was instituted by Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Browne-Syngue-Hutchinson, V.C., in 1909; available to all ranks, it was awarded to those who 'contributed in some conspicuous manner to the military efficiency or the military honour of the Regiment'. A total of 70 awards (68 medals and two Second Award bars) were made between 1909 and 1949.

Sold with copied research.

375



Nine: Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Hollingsworth, Royal Artillery, late Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, who flew operationally in the Kurdistan and Iraq operations 1919-20

British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. S. G. Hollingsworth, R.A.F.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1229 Gnr. S. G. Hollingsworth, R.A.); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Kurdistan, Iraq, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (P./O. S. G. Hollingsworth, R.A.F.) *surname officially corrected*; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, the reverse inscribed, 'Major S. G. Hollingsworth, Royal Artillery, 23/2/32', with integral top riband bar; mounted for display together with a Royal Artillery Officer's cap badge; a Major's rank crown; a R.A.F. cloth Pilot's Wings; a R.A.F. Officer's cap badge; and the recipient's riband bar; *minor contact marks and the earlier awards a little polished, otherwise generally very fine or better* (9)

£800-£1,000

Samuel Gerald Hollingsworth, who was born in September 1897 and educated at Westminster City School, and onetime a Gunner in the Royal Field Artillery (Territorials), was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps in March 1918 and qualified as a pilot that June. Subsequently posted to 31st Wing in Mesopotamia, he joined 63 Squadron in February 1919, and 30 Squadron in March 1920, and participated in the Kurdistan and Iraq operations. He returned to the U.K. in May 1920, and was placed on the Unemployed List. Returning to civilian life, but retaining his interest in the Territorial Army, Hollingsworth was awarded his Efficiency Decoration while serving as a Major in 103rd (Suffolk) Field Brigade, R.A. (*London Gazette* 24 May 1932), and was advanced to the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in August 1942.

376 *Pair: Lieutenant C. W. Dean, Royal Artillery*

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. W. Dean) *very fine*

Pair: Private T. Gill, Devonshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (55121 Pte. T. Gill. Devon. R.) *very fine*

Pair: Airman 3rd Class W. Johnson, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (140318. 3.A.M. W. Johnson. R.A.F.) *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: James Moore, Mercantile Marine

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (James Moore) *very fine*

1914-15 Star (**6778 Spr. T. R. Owen., R.E.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (**8996 Pte. H. Holt. Lan. Fus.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**T-36501 Dvr. W. R. Castle. A.S.C.**) *very fine* (13) £120-£160

Sold together with a contemporary riband bar for a Great War trio; and two modern reproduction Victoria Crosses, one stamped 'Copy', the other with scratched naming.

x377 *Pair: Sergeant P. McCormack, 25th (2nd Tyneside Irish) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was wounded on the Western Front in July 1916, most likely on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion suffered 487 casualties*

British War and Victory Medals (25-1185 Sgt. P. Mc Cormick. North'd Fus.); together with a Tyneside Irish cap badge, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £120-£220

Patrick McCormick attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers at Sunderland and served with the 25th (2nd Tyneside Irish) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916. He is recorded in *Tyneside Irish* as having been wounded in July 1916: most likely his wounds were received on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion - alongside the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Tyneside Irish Battalions as part of the 103rd Brigade, 34th Division - was tasked with attacking the German positions at La Boisselle. Advancing at 7:45 a.m. the Battalion came under heavy fire from the moment the assembly trenches were left, but the advance was maintained until 'only a few scattered soldiers were left standing, the discipline and courage of all ranks being remarkable'. The other Tyneside Irish Battalions fared no better: the 1st Tyneside Irish came under intense machine gun fire, and only one officer with a handful of men reached the objective before being forced to retire; the 3rd Tyneside Irish 'advanced as if on parade under heavy machine gun and shell fire', with small parties holding out in shell holes in No Man's Land; and the 4th Tyneside Irish managed to reach the objective, before being forced to retire, having suffered over 70% casualties. In total the tremendous casualties inflicted upon the four Tyneside Irish battalions were among the worst ever recorded on the Somme, with the 2nd Tyneside Irish suffering 487 casualties, and the four Battalions in total suffering well over 2,000 casualties.

McCormick was later attached to the King's African Rifles, and was discharged Class 'Z' at the end of the War.

Sold with copied research.

x378 *Pair: Private P. Moore, East Yorkshire Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (28534 Pte. P. Moore E. York. R.); with Silver War Badge (338144) last in numbered card box of issue, and recipient's National Association for Employment of Ex-Soldiers Certificate for Civil Employment, *nearly extremely* (3)

£40-£50

Percy Moore in Pocklington, Yorkshire. He enlisted in the East Yorkshire Regiment in May 1914, and served with the Regiment in the French theatre of War, 26 December 1916 - 25 April 1917. Moore was discharged on 7 January 1918 (Silver War Badge).

379 *Pair: Corporal J. Northam, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers*

British War and Victory Medals (9758 Cpl. J. Northam. R. Innis. Fus.) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Cyril H. Newman**) *very fine*

France, Third Republic, Medal of the Resistance, *nearly extremely fine*

Ireland, Free State, Emergency Service Medal 1939-46, Local Defence Force issue, with one 1939-1946 clasp, bronze, unnamed, with integral top riband bar, *good very fine* (5) £60-£80

380 *Pair: Captain B. Perkins, Worcestershire Regiment, who was wounded by gun shot at Arras on 23 April 1917*

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. B. Perkins.) *very fine* (2) £50-£70

Benjamin Perkins was born on 25 September 1892 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 13th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, on 22 June 1915. He served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from November 1916, and was wounded by gun shot to the right leg and foot at Arras on 23 April 1917. Advanced Captain on the General List, he was demobilised in January 1919.

Sold with copied service papers and a USB memory stick of copied research.

381

A 'First Day of the Battle of the Somme' casualty pair awarded to Second Lieutenant, B. H. Belcher, 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was killed in action during the attack on Ovillers on 1 July 1916 - seen to fall just after leading his platoon over the parapet, his battalion suffered a total of 437 casualties that day

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. B. H. Belcher.), Memorial Plaque (Basil Henry Belcher) *nearly extremely fine (3)*

£1,000-£1,400



Basil Henry Belcher was born in Newbury, Berkshire, on 3 August 1894 and was educated at Brighton College, where he was a member of the Officers' Training Corps. At the outbreak of war, Basil and his elder brother, Wilfred, joined the 18th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (1st Public Schools Battalion), and both were commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the 3rd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment on 16 May 1915. Transferring to the 2nd Battalion, he served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from March 1916.

Battle of the Somme

On 1 July 1916, the 2nd Battalion - who formed part of 25th Brigade, 8th Division - found themselves in a trench near the France town of Albert. At 7.30am three companies of the battalion left the trench to advance on German held positions a few hundred metres away around the little village of Ovillers-la-Boiselle, off the Albert/Bapaume road. No Man's Land was particularly wide at this point and was overlooked by German positions to the north. At about 7.45am the advancing companies lost their commanding officer when Lieutenant-Colonel Holdsworth was fatally wounded without even leaving the trenches; since his second in command, Major Sawyer, was also wounded, command of the battalion fell on the shoulders of Second Lieutenant Mollet. The 2nd Berkshires were in serious trouble. At 11am the order to standby was finally received from Brigade HQ and the surviving members of the battalion (about 200 men) regrouped in a nearby trench.

The Battalion War diary for the day gives the following account:

'Attack on Ovillers. The Battalion took up its assembly position in accordance with Brigade Operation Order No. 100. The 2nd Bn Lincolnshire Regt was on the left and the 2Bn Devonshire Regt on right. Our own wire was not sufficiently cut and parties were immediately sent out by Companies to clear it. At 6.25am the intensive bombardment began as scheduled. At about 7.15am the enemy opened rifle and machine gun fire on our line; this fire was probably drawn by the 2nd Devon Regt which at about this time attempted to line up in front of their parapet. At 7.20am Companies began filing down trenches and getting ready for the assault. At 7.30am the three assaulting Companies advanced to attack the German line. They were met by intense rifle and machine gun fire which prevented any of the waves reaching the enemy lines. A little group on the left of the Battalion succeeded in getting in, but were eventually bombed out. At about 7.45am the commanding officer (Lt Col A.M. Holdsworth) and second in command (Major G.H. Sawyer DSO) were wounded in the sap on the left of our front, the commdng officer handed over Command of the Battalion to 2nd Lieut C. Mollet (Actg Adjt) by this time the parapet was swept by rifle and machine gun fire which prevented any exit from our trenches. The enemy replied to our intensive bombardment by barraging the front line from about 6.35am onwards. No message was received from other Battalions in immediate vicinity. At about 11am the order came from Bde Headquarters to "stand by" and await further orders. About 200 men of the Battalion were collected on the right of the front line and in the assembly trenches off Ulverston Street. At about 12.30pm news was received that the Brigade would be relieved. At about 3pm Major Hon R. Brand, 2nd Rifle Brigade arranged to take over all the front line and with the sanction of the Brigade the Battalion was withdrawn to Ribble Street. On relief by the 37th Infantry Bde, the Battalion marched back to bivouac in Long Valley. Two Lewis Guns were damaged, Steel Helmets proved invaluable and in numberless cases saved men's lives.'

The war diary for the day lists a devastating 431 casualties (20 Officers and 411 men) for the battalion; 3 officers and 33 men dead; 8 officers and 260 men wounded. The death toll appears far lighter than reality as a further 9 officers, including Basil Belcher, and 118 men are simply reported as missing. On that dreadful day missing almost always meant dead; either cut down by enemy fire or blown apart by shellfire.

The following report appeared in the *Newbury Weekly News* on 13 July 1916:

'Mrs W H Belcher, of Newbury, has received a telegram from the War Office, stating that her younger son, 2nd Lieut B H Belcher, Royal Berks Regt, has been reported missing on July 1st. From letters received from her elder son, it is feared that there is very little hope of his being alive. The battalion made an attack on the morning of July 1st, and came under very heavy machine gun fire, and 2nd Lieut B H Belcher was seen to fall just after leading his platoon over the parapet.'

For almost a year the family may have held out some hope that Belcher would turn up in a list of prisoners of war, though the report that he fell close to the British lines must have made them fear the worst. Confirmation came ten months after he fell, as reported in the *Newbury Weekly News* of 10 May 1917:

'In view of the fact that no further information has been forthcoming about 2nd Lieut B H Belcher, Royal Berks Regt, reported missing July 1st, 1916, the Army Council conclude that he must have been killed in action on that day. He was educated at Brighton College and in Paris, and was on the point of going to Russia when the war broke out. In September, 1914, he and his brother joined the Public Schools Brigade, and obtained their commissions in the 3rd Batt Royal Berkshire Regt in May, 1915. They both went to France in March, 1916, and 2nd Lieut B H Belcher was in the severe fighting for the Vimy Ridge in the spring of that year. He was transferred to the 2nd Battalion, to be near his brother, just before the great offensive on the Somme. He went into action on the morning of July 1st, and was seen to fall soon after leaving the trench. The ground was so swept away by the enemy's fire that search was impossible.'

His Colonel wrote of him: 'He was a very good boy indeed. When he joined I told him that if he came up to the standard of his cousin, Gordon [Captain G. Belcher, M.C., Royal Berkshire Regiment], he would do right well. I think I can say with truth that he came up to that standard. He was very popular with all ranks when he was here.'

Belcher's body was recovered from the battlefield, and he is buried in Serre Road No.2 Cemetery, France. His brother Wilfred survived the war, rising to the rank of Captain and being awarded the Military Cross.

Sold with the following related archive:

- i) Two portrait photographs of the recipient; together with two small photographs, one of the recipient, the other presumably his mother.
- ii) A letter, dated 16 April 1915, from the recipient to his mother whilst serving with the 1st Public Schools Battalion, a month to the day prior to his Commission. The content giving the young man's somewhat naive description of how the war began.
- iii) Named Buckingham Palace letter of condolence, dated 23 June 1917.

382 Pair: Private J. G. S. Howard, Royal West Kent Regiment, who died of wounds on 25 November 1918

British War and Victory Medals (G-39527 Pte. J. G. S. Howard. R.W. Kent R.); together with the recipient's card identity disc, nearly extremely fine

British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (**L-7640 Pte. W. Ireland. E. Kent R.; G-21121 Pte. G. F. Seager. E. Kent R.; 18058 Pte. A. E. Williams. E. Kent R.; G-8160 Pte. J. Young. E. Kent R.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**1437 L-Nk. Dost Mohd. 29 Mule Cps.**) *minor edge bruising and contact marks, generally very fine and better (7)* *£120-£160*

John George Samuel Howard was born in Sheerness, Kent, on 4 April 1895 and attested for the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. He served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 25 November 1918. He is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery, France.

William Ireland was born in Plymouth and attested for the East Kent Regiment at Manchester. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 September 1914 and was killed in action on 27 March 1915. He is buried in Ration Farm Military Cemetery, France.

G. F. Seager attested for the East Kent Regiment, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front, being captured and taken Prisoner of War. He was held at Marreburk P.O.W. camp, Langersalz, Germany.

Arthur Edward Williams attested for the East Kent Regiment, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front before transferring the 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. He was killed in action on 5 August 1918, and is buried in Sandpits British Cemetery, France.

John Young attested for the East Kent Regiment, and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916. He was killed in action on 2 April 1916; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial.

Dost Muhammad served with the 29th Mule Corps, and was killed in action in Persia on 28 October 1918. He is commemorated on the Tehran Memorial, Iran.

Sold with copied research.



Six: Lieutenant F. S. Maxwell, 30 Squadron, Royal Air Force, one of a handful of pilots to qualify for the General Service Medal 1918-62 with 'S. Persia' clasp, and who subsequently went on to serve in Kurdistan and then as a Major with the South African Forces during the Second War; for which he was awarded the Protea Emblem - a unique combination of awards to the Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. S. Maxwell. R.A.F.); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. Persia, Kurdistan (Lieut. F. S. Maxwell. R.A.F.); War Medal 1939-45 (86175 F. S. Maxwell.); Africa Service Medal, with Protea Emblem (86175 F. S. Maxwell) *officially re-impressed* ; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Union of South Africa, the reverse engraved 'T/Maj. F. S. Maxwell G. S.C.', mounted for wear, *lacking reverse pin, generally very fine or better* (6) £2,000-£3,000

Approximately 30 General Service Medals for 'S. Persia' were awarded to Royal Air Force personnel, just five aircraft of No. 30 Squadron being present in the qualifying period November 1918 to June 1919.

Francis Severn Maxwell was born in Natal, South Africa in December 1898. He was employed as a mechanic prior to attesting as a Driver in the S.A.S.C. at Pretoria in December 1915. Maxwell was discharged for service with the Royal Flying Corps in May 1917, and posted to Egypt for pilot training. He qualified as a pilot and advanced to Flying Officer in November 1917, and was posted for operational flying with 72 Squadron at Basrah, but he was subsequently transferred for service with 30 Squadron in March 1918.

The following extracts from *The History of No. 30 Squadron, Royal Air Force* by Major J. Everidge, R.A.F., published in 1919, give a flavour of Maxwell's operational flying against Turkish forces from March 1918 - March 1919:

'Period March 17th to 23rd, inclusive... Reconnaissances - Fourteen, of which eight were photographic, have been carried out. A reconnaissance was carried out on the 18th by Lieut. Maxwell (Pilot) and Lieut. Lindop, M.C. (Observer), over Khaan Baghdadi, Hadithah, Anah. No change in camps and no new digging was observed.

On the 26th [April] three machines, with Lieuts. Anson, Campbell and Maxwell as pilots, dropped 20 25-pounders on scattered troops and transport on Kara Tepe - Kifri Road. Lieut. Anson got two bombs in the camps at Talishan.

General - Orders have been received for one Flight to move immediately to North Persia. The disposition of the Squadron is now as follows: Headquarters and 'C' Flight, Baqubah; 'B' Flight and half Flight of 'A', Kifri; half Flight of 'A', Hamadan.

September: Reconnaissances - On the 27th inst. a reconnaissance over the Halaba area was done as under by detached Flight at Kifri.

Lieut. Maxwell (Pilot), Lieut. Kinghorn (Observer), escorted by Lieut. Jenoure (Pilot) and Lieut. Yeates (Observer) report: - Reference map T.C. 230. Maidan, no movement and neither tents or shelters. Maidan Bani - Khalian Road. Nothing seen. Sheik Maidan, nothing seen. Halabja - What appeared to be about 12 shelters (rather less than the size of an E.P. tent) were seen on west side of town, and three white tents about half mile further out. No movement. Time taken, 2 hours 15 minutes.

On the 12th [October] over the Taza area by Lieut. Maxwell (Pilot) and Lieut. Yeates (Observer) escorted by Lieut. Jenoure (Pilot) and Lieut. McNab (Observer) reported the Tauq Bridge intact. 11 small tents were seen south of the town. At Tazah 18 large shelters were seen, also 10 small tents and 150 men. No movement of transport was observed on any roads. Time taken, 2 hours.

Five reconnaissances were carried out on the 25th and 26th [October]... Lieuts. Maxwell and McNab landed on Kirkuk Aerodrome one day too soon [it was captured by the British the following day] and were greeted by a hot fire from troops holding it. They were lucky enough to take off again, but not before the enemy had scored a large number of hits in their machine.

Bushire, January 9th to 25th, 1919... On the 15th Major Everidge, with Corpl. Helps arrived. Lieuts. Fielden and Maxwell were detained at Ahwaz owing to the latter's machine having magneto trouble. Lieuts. Fielden and Maxwell arrived with Corpls. Cagliari and Tidmarsh on the 16th.

Bombing - On the 27th [January] five machines bombed Robatak. On arrival the machines were fired on by tribesmen from the village. Several large tents were seen pitched in the serais of the town. Twenty-nine Coopers 20 lb bombs were dropped, 17 direct hits being obtained in the village, the inhabitants ran out of the village and took cover in neighbouring hills and nullahs. Information received that Nasir Diwan's son was very badly wounded during the first bomb raid. Pilots on each occasion were Major Everidge, Capt. Adams, Lieuts. Hawkins, Maxwell and Carryer.

Resume of 'C' Flight, Bushire, March 2nd to 8th, 1919... Whilst machine-gunning at a low height, Capt. Adams was seen to crash very badly. Lieut. Bull went down to help him and touched the ground 12 yards from the other machine. The ground was found very rough and impossible to land on and he was obliged to take off again. He was very heavily fired on by a number of Persians at point blank range and his machine was badly shot about. He reported the engine of Capt. Adam's machine was buried in the ground and the under carriage and left planes were wiped off, and also that there was no possibility of Capt. Adams being alive.

March 7th - Lieuts. Hawkins and Maxwell, with A/Ms. Porter and Judge, flew over the crash taking photos of it and saw the dead body of Capt. Adams lying close by it.'

After the cessation of air operations in Persia, Maxwell returned to Basrah, Mesopotamia and went on to take part in the Kurdistan operations. He later served with 63 Squadron in Iraq before travelling to the UK in July 1919 in order to be repatriated to South Africa. Maxwell transferred to the Unemployed List in December 1919, and volunteered for service with the outbreak of the Second World War. He was employed on recruiting duties throughout the War, having advanced to Temporary Major in November 1940 (the King's Commendation Protea Emblem was authorised in the *Government Gazette* 31 December 1943, his Efficiency Decoration having been authorised in April of the same year).

384 Pair: **J. Cross, British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem**

British War and Victory Medals (J. Burke. B.R.C. & St. J.J.) *suspension claw on BWM re-riveted, and suspension ring on VM replaced with a rather elaborate but crudely manufactured bar suspension, very fine* £80-£100

Sold with a small number of both official and unofficial foreign awards, including a Belgian Great War Civil Decoration in case of issue; a French Medal for the Italian Campaign 1859; and a Bavarian Cross for War Aid Volunteers 1870-71.

x385 Pair: **Gunner H. G. E. Reynolds, Canadian Field Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (2044147 Gnr. H. G. E. Reynolds. C.F.A.) mounted for wear, *generally very fine or better*

British War Medal 1914-20 (4) **(502589 Spr. W. P. Smith. C.E.; 34103 S. Sgt. A. M. Gough. C.A.M.C.; 276 A. Sgt. M. E. Ritchie C.A.D.C.; 931154 Spr. C. Drummond. C.O.R.C.C.)** first in named card box of issue, with identity discs, and original Discharge Certificate, *generally good very fine*; together with Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) **(340060 Gnr. G. F. Slade. C.F. A.; 706884 Pte. W. T. Lambly. C.A.S.C.)** *very fine* (8) £100-£140

Wellington Platt Smith was born in Mitchell, Ontario, Canada in July 1893. He served during the Great War with the 9th Field Company, Canadian Engineers, and appeared in front of a Medical Board suffering from trench fever and crushed feet from a horse stepping on him. Smith died in Armstrong, British Columbia, in January 1978.

Charles Drummond was born in Cherry Brook, Nova Scotia, Canada in April 1896. He served during the Great War with No. 2 Canadian Construction Company (an all-Black battalion), which served in France with the majority of the men being assigned to the No. 5 Canadian Forestry Corps (Jura Group).

x386 Pair: **Private D. H. Maxwell, 15th Battalion (48th Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry**

British War and Victory Medals (77536 Pte. D. H. Maxwell. 15-Can. Inf.) *good very fine*

1914-15 Star **(108525 Pte R. Sevoir. 3/Can: Mtd: Rif);** together with British War Medal 1914-20 (2) **(174314 Cpl. H. W. Kearse. 10-Bn. Can. Inf; 160060 A. L. Sgt. L. Jones. Can. Inf. Wks. Coy.)** last with Silver War Badge (C46474); Victory Medal 1914-19 **(226514 Pte. J. R. Alder. Can. Cav. Bde.)** *generally very fine or better* (7) £80-£100

Herbert William Kearse was born in Burford Oxfordshire in August 1888, and resided in Brant Street, Burlington, Ontario. He served during the Great War with the 10th Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Lance Corporal Kearse was attached to the 86th Machine Gun Battalion when he was killed in action on 28 April 1917. The CEF Burial Register states: 'Killed in Action. Was in charge of a Lewis gun crew, and while proceeding to the jumping off position, just prior to an attack on the village of Arleux-en-Gohelle, he was instantly killed by concussion caused by the explosion of an enemy high explosive shell.'

Lance Corporal Kearse is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France and the Burlington Memorial, Ontario.

Leonard Jones was born in Sheffield Yorkshire in April 1890. He resided with his wife at 112 31st Avenue NW, Calgary, Alberta. Jones served during the Great War with the Canadian Infantry Works Company on the Western Front - having served for 5 years with Royal Army Medical Corps (TF) prior to this. He was injured on 29 March 1917 while instructing bomb-throwing. The premature detonation of grenade resulted in his left thumb and fore finger being amputated.

Joseph Richard Alder was born in London, England in October 1881. He served during the Great War with the Canadian Light Horse on the Western Front. Trooper Alder died of illness on 6 May 1918, and is buried in Auxi-Le-Chateau Churchyard, Pas de Calais, France.

x387 Pair: **Private A. Haronen, 26th Battalion (New Brunswick), Canadian Infantry, a Finnish national who was wounded in action during the assault on Vimy Ridge, 9 April 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (445761 Pte. A. Haronen. 26-Can. Inf.) mounted for wear, with Royal Canadian Legion medal, gilt, with Service top riband bar and 1926-1976 Legion badge on riband, *good very fine* (3) £60-£80

Arvo Haronen was born in Kristina, Finland in September 1895. Prior to the war he was employed as a Sailor, and his sister resided at Chester Street, Leomenster, Massachusetts, USA. Haronen served during the Great War with the 26th Battalion (New Brunswick), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front, and received a gun shot wound to his left arm on 9 April 1917. He was invalided as a consequence of loss of function to his left forearm and hand, and died in Hamilton, Ontario in January 1980.

Sold with copied service papers.



Six: Major H. C. F. Wotherspoon, South African Technical Service Corps, late Lincolnshire Regiment and Royal Scots, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War on the Western Front in March 1918

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. C. F. Wotherspoon.); War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, with copy Protea emblem, the two Second War Medals both named '117584 H. C. F. Wotherspoon'; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (3048449 W.O. Cl.II H. C. F. Wotherspoon. R. Scots.) *contact marks to the Great War pair, these polished and worn and therefore fair, the rest good very fine and better (6)* £200-£240

Henry Charles Frederick Wotherspoon was born in New South Wales, Australia, on 17 September 1897. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 30 May 1917, and was posted to the 7th Service Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment. He led 'C' Company in action during the First Battle of Passchendaele on 12 October 1917, and was advanced Captain on 25 October of that year. He was captured and taken Prisoner of War on 24 March 1918- the Battalion History gives the following account:

'The pressure of the enemy on Demicourt and Doignies on the night of 22-23 March had, as was anticipated, its effect on the 7th Lincolnshire, holding Hermies, for that Battalion early on the 23rd observed the enemy massing in the valley north and north-west of the latter village. Hermies was heavily shelled, the trench system round the eastern and northern exits escaped with only slight shelling.

During the morning headquarters ordered the evacuation of Hermies. The Commanding Officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Metcalf) with A and C companies, withdrew at 1.45; he was followed at 2.15 p.m. by Major Peddie with B and D Companies. At 2 p.m. the enemy had broken into the Hermies line south of Graincourt Road (Lurgan Switch), and there was a gap from south of the road, which was filled by one platoon of D Company under Second Lieutenant Dunn.

Hermes was now beset by the enemy on three sides. His troops poured down the Graincourt and Demicourt roads and up the valley north-west of the village. On the Graincourt road flank, Second Lieutenant Dunn with his platoon was soon engaged in a stiff rearguard action, a platoon of B Company being similarly engaged on the Demicourt road flank. Captain Carr and Captain Wotherspoon and Second Lieutenant Hommert, with about sixty other ranks of B Company, who had taken cover in the Quarry, were cut off and surrounded and presumably captured.

After falling back from Hermies, the 7th Lincolnshire formed up in column of route at the eastern end of Bertincourt, A and C Companies being detailed to move to the north-eastern end of Velu Wood.'

Wotherspoon was repatriated after the end of the War on 29 November 1918. He saw further service as a regular soldier with the Royal Scots, and then during the Second World War, first as Acting Major from 12 December 1940 with the South African Technical Services Corps, having responsibility as Officer Commanding at various stations such as at the Bomb Assembly and Shell Fill Depot Camp at Pretoria. He was confirmed in this rank on 1 January 1941, and in 1944 he served as Officer Commanding at the No. 96 T.S.C. Camp at Lenz. He died following a coronary thrombosis in Johannesburg on 13 April 1954.

389 Pair: Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander E. Taffs, Royal Naval Reserve

British War Medal 1914-20 (Pay. Lt. Cr. E. Taffs, R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, E.VII.R., silver, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1909, *good very fine (2)* £160-£200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2009.

Edwin Taffs was awarded his Royal Naval Reserve Decoration in 1909 (*London Gazette* 9 November 1909). The British War Medal was his sole medallic entitlement for his services in the Great War.

Sold with copied research.

390 *Pair:* **Lieutenant G. J. Willdigg, Royal Naval Reserve, who served in H.M.S. Otranto at the Battle of Coronel on 1 November 1914**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. G. J. Willdigg. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1922; together with a small silvered medalet commemorating the visit of H.M.S. *Antrim* to Antwerp in 1906, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £120-£160

George James Willdigg was born in Coventry in March 1884 and was commissioned Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Navy Reserve, on 7 August 1914. He served during the Great War in the armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. *Otranto*, and was present at the Battle of Coronel off the Chilean Coast on 1 November 1914. Advanced Lieutenant-Commander, he was awarded the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration in 1924 (*London Gazette* 29 February 1924).

Sold with copied research.

391 *Five:* **Marine A. Brown, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Hood, the pride of the Royal Navy, was sunk by the German battleship Bismark and the battle cruiser Prinz Eugen in the Denmark Strait on 24 May 1941; of the Hood's 1,418 crew, only three men survived**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Po.20967. Pte. A. Brown. R.M.L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Po.21742 A. Brown. Mne. R.M.) *the BWM polished, this very fine; the rest nearly extremely fine* (5) £400-£500

Arthur Brown was born in Gosport, Hampshire, on 25 July 1901 and enlisted there in the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 20 August 1918, serving for the last few months of the Great War at the Recruit Depot, Deal. Posted to the Portsmouth Division, he was discharged on reduction of the service on 10 June 1922, before re-enlisting the following year on 3 February 1923, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 3 February 1938. He served aboard the battle cruiser H.M.S. *Hood* from 12 May 1931 to 30 August 1933, and again from 28 May 1937, and was killed in action during the Battle of the Denmark Strait, when the *Hood* - together with the battleship H.M.S. *Prince of Wales* - fought the German battleship *Bismark* and the heavy cruiser *Prinz Eugen*, both of which were attempting to break out into the North Atlantic to destroy Allied merchant shipping. The *Hood*, the pride of the Royal Navy, opened fire at 5:52 a.m. on 24 May 1941, and having received a direct hit from the *Bismark* at 6:00 a.m. sank beneath the waves within three minutes, after a total combat lifespan of less than quarter of an hour. Of the 1,418 Officers and crew on board, only three men, Ordinary Seaman Ted Briggs, Able Seaman Robert Tilburn, and Midshipman William Dundas survived. Brown is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

392 *Pair:* **Lance-Corporal W. Marland, North Staffordshire Regiment**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5039711 L. Cpl. W. Marland. N. Staffs. R.); Jubilee 1935 (5039711 L/C. W. Marland. 1 N. Staffs. R.) contemporarily engraved naming, *edge bruise to first, very fine* (2) £70-£90

393 *Four:* **Lascar Mirza, Indian Air Force**

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Lascar Mirza, I.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, these last three unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine* (3) £140-£180

394 *Six:* **Petty Officer Steward A. F. Harvey, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (L.13536 A. F. Harvey. L. Std. H.M.S. *Afrikander*.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) £80-£100

Augustus Frederick Harvey was born in Portsmouth on 8 January 1902 and joined the Royal Navy as an Officers' Steward Fourth Class on 30 August 1920. He was advanced Leading Steward on 3 March 1933, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 7 November 1935. He served throughout the Second World War, being advanced Petty Officer Steward on 7 November 1940, and was released Class 'A' on 18 October 1945.

Sold with copied record of service.

395



Eight: Sergeant S. Bufton, Royal Air Force, late Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (C/JX672298 S. Bufton. Sig. R.N.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (4072140 Act. Sgt. S. Bufton. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (4072140 Sgt. S. Bufton. R.A.F.) mounted court-style as worn, *generally good very fine and a rare combination of awards* (8) £300-£400

x396 Four: Attributed to H. Thorpe, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, in named card box of issue, *extremely fine*

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; *copy* Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star (2); Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45 (2), *the ACE Star a copy, generally good very fine* (14) £70-£90

Sold with a King's Royal Rifle Corps Cap Badge.

x397 Five: Lance Sergeant W. G. Viggars, Royal Engineers, who was captured and taken prisoner of war at the Fall of Hong Kong in December 1941

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (1866816 Cpl. W. G. Viggars. R.E.) campaign awards in card box of issue addressed to 'Mr W. G. Viggars, 23 St. Francis Rd, Salisbury, Wilts', *nearly extremely fine* (5) £280-£320

William George Viggars was born in London in 1921. He served during the Second World War with the 22nd Company, Royal Engineers, and was taken prisoner of war at the Fall of Hong Kong in December 1941.

398 Four: Sergeant G. A. J. Loxton, Royal Air Force

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Sgt G A J Loxton (1850522) RAF) *the GSM a somewhat later issue, about extremely fine* (4) £40-£50

Sold with the number and rank part of the 'ticker tape' for the Second War awards; card box for the GSM; and a USB memory stick of copied research.

399 Three: J. A. Wright

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, in named card box of issue, *good very fine*

Pair: S. Yusoof, Ceylon Police

Ceylon Police Independence Medal; Service Medal of the Order of St John, silvered base metal, with two Additional Award Bars (8372 S. Yusoof. PC 3920 Ceylon Police Corps 1956) mounted for wear, *contact marks, good fine*

Ceylon Police Long Service Medal, G.VI.R. (**1346 Const. D. B. Herath**), *very fine* (6) £50-£70

- 400** Four: **Private L. Dixon, Calcutta Presidency Battalion, Auxiliary Forces of India**
 1939-45 Star; Burma Star, these both named '3616 Pte. L. Dixon, Cal. Pres. Bn., A.F.(I)'; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal, the last two unnamed, *very fine*
 Defence Medal (4); War Medal 1939-45 (4); Africa Service Medal (**102535 V. P. Robinson**); Australia Service Medal, *nearly very fine* (14) £70-£90

- 401** **An unattributed Canadian group of four**
 1939-45 Star; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; **Canada**, Special Service Medal, 1 clasp, NATO OTAN, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine*
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**C.4301 Lt. K. Brading. R.N.V.R.**) *renamed*; Coronation 1902, bronze, unnamed as issued, *nearly very fine* (6) £60-£80

- 402** *Family group:*
 Four: **Private A. E. Evans, 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish, Union Defence Force, who was taken prisoner of war during the attempted break out from Tobruk in June 1942**
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '32564 A. E. Evans', *very fine*
 Four: **Private W. C. Evans, 1st Royal Natal Carbineers, Union Defence Force**
 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '590497 W. C. Evans', *generally very fine or better* (8) £100-£140

Albert Edward Evans was born in January 1910. He enlisted in the Union Defence Force at Johannesburg in May 1940, and was subsequently posted to 'H.Q.' Company, 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish. Evans disembarked in Egypt in June 1941, and was with the Regiment when it attempted to break out of the Axis cordon surrounding Tobruk, 21 June 1942, ultimately leading to the Garrison's mass surrender on that date. Evans was taken prisoner of war by the Italians, and was initially interned at Campo 82 (Laterina). He was subsequently transferred to Germany and interned firstly at Stalag IX - C, Mulhausen, and then at Stalag IV - B, Muhlberg. Evans was repatriated in June 1945, but subsequently spent time in military hospital suffering from renal problems.

Walter Charles Evans was the brother of the above, and was born in March 1908. He enlisted in the Union Defence Force at Port Elizabeth in January 1944, and was subsequently posted to the 1st Royal Natal Carbineers, 6th South African Armoured Division. Evans disembarked in Italy, via Egypt, in August 1944.

Sold with extensive copied research.

- 403** Three: **Subaltern E. A. Coleman, Auxiliary Territorial Service**
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with Second Award Bar (Sub. E. A. Coleman. A. T.S.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (3) £60-£80



A rare post-war campaign pair awarded to Trooper G. Cable, Special Air Service, a confirmed participant in Operation Termite in Malaya in 1954

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (T/22548417 Tpr. G. Cable. S.A.S.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (22548417 Tpr. G. Cable. SAS.) mounted court-style as worn, *contact marks and a little polished, otherwise generally very fine and better* (2) £2,400-£2,800

G. Cable served as a member of 17 Troop, 'D' Squadron, S.A.S. during Operation *Termite* in Malaya, July to November 1954 (*Mars & Minerva* refers).

405



Five: Corporal R. Hay, Queen's, late Royal Army Dental Corps

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24327929 Cpl R Hay RADC); copy South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24327929 Cpl. R. Hay. SAS.) naming machine engraved; U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon; Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (24327929 Cpl R Hay Queens); Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994, E.I.I.R. (24327929 Cpl R Hay Queens) mounted court-style as worn, the South Atlantic Medal a copy, very fine and better (5) £200-£300

S.A.S. service and South Atlantic Medal entitlement not confirmed.

406



Pair: Lance-Corporal D. J. Pearce, The Queen's Regiment

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24685540 Pte D J Pearce Queens); Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (24685540 LCpl D J Pearce Queens) mounted court style as worn, good very fine (2) £260-£300

Single Campaign Medals

407



The important Naval General Service Medal awarded to Able Seaman Charles Stewart, who was present on board H.M.S. *Mars* in her epic conflict with the *Hercule* in April 1798, and later fought at Trafalgar aboard Nelson's flagship H.M.S. *Victory*

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Mars 21 April 1798, Trafalgar (Charles Stewart.) *suspension claw re-fixed, edge bruising and contact wear, otherwise nearly very fine* £14,000-£18,000

Provenance: Payne Collection 1911; Glendining's, May 1922, July 1946 (G. Dalrymple White Collection), and July 1977; Spink, July 2000 (Ron Byatt Collection) £11,500; Dix Noonan Webb, November 2015 (John Goddard Collection) £14,000.

Mars 21 April 1798 [26 issued] - 10 medals known, including examples in the National Maritime Museum; Royal Naval Museum; Honeyman Collection (U.S.A.); and Patiala Collection (Sheesh Mahal Museum, India).

Trafalgar [1611 issued] - including 18 officers and 104 men on board Nelson's flagship *Victory*.

The published Naval General Service Medal rolls confirm Charles Stewart as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the *Mars* for the action of 21 April 1798, and as an Able Seaman aboard the *Victory* at the battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805. One other man appears on the roll with these names as a recipient of the 'Copenhagen 1801' clasp.

Charles Stewart, who was from Banffshire, Scotland, originally entered the Royal Navy aboard H.M.S. *Zealand* in September 1797 but had removed to the *Mars* in time for her famous duel with the *Hercule* in April 1798:

Mars captures Hercule

At 11 a.m. on the 21st April as the British fleet was crossing the Iroise Passage two sails were spotted to the east. The three most easterly ships were detached to investigate the sails, these being the 74-gun ships of the line *Mars*, Captain Alexander Hood, and *Ramillies*, and the 38-gun frigate *Jason*. At 2 p.m. a third sail was sighted close to the shore to the southeast. This new sail was much larger than those sighted earlier, and the squadron turned towards the new ship, the 74-gun *Hercule* on her maiden voyage. During the chase *Ramillies* lost her fore topmast, whereupon Captain Hood made every effort to accelerate the sailing of the *Mars* and soon gained on the leading ship, the *Jason*, and the *Hercule*.

Captain L'Héritier of the *Hercule* realised that in open water he would soon be caught and overwhelmed, and sought instead to escape through the channel of the Raz de Sein. As the *Hercule* neared the channel, the *Mars* overtook the *Jason* and Captain Hood put her on a starboard tack and bore down on the *Hercule*. At 8.30 p.m., finding herself unable to sail against the strong current, the *Hercule* dropped anchor at the mouth of the channel, swung her broadside about to face the enemy and furled her sails. Captain Hood attempted to manoeuvre the *Mars* into a position to attack the *Hercule*, but the current prevented this and instead he decided to bring the *Mars* directly alongside and fight broadside to broadside.

At 9.25 p.m., after an initial heavy exchange, with the *Mars* fighting the current, she pulled slightly ahead of the *Hercule* and dropped anchor. The port bow anchor of the *Mars* became entangled with the starboard anchor of the *Hercule*, causing the British ship to swing violently and collide with the *Hercule*. Thus entangled both captains ordered their ships to pour fire into the other. During the exchange, Captain Hood was mortally wounded by a musket shot to the thigh but he lived just long enough to hear the cheers of his victorious seamen, and to learn that he had not in vain died for his country.

The *Hercule* had suffered her hull torn open and a loss of 250 men killed and wounded. The casualties of the *Mars* were also very heavy. In addition to Captain Hood, a Captain of Marines, one Midshipman and 28 men were killed or missing, and two Lieutenants, one Midshipman and 57 men were wounded. The *Hercule* was carried into Plymouth and added to the Navy under the same name. Lieutenant William Butterfield, First of the *Mars*, was promoted to the rank of Commander.

Stewart joins the Victory and fights at Trafalgar

Very probably aboard the *Mars* when she was beached in April 1802, Stewart was quickly 'Prest' back into service aboard the *Penelope* and, in May 1803, joined the ship's company of the *Victory*, in which ship he was present under Nelson at Trafalgar:

'The story of the great fight, which commenced at noon, needs no telling here. On the firing ceasing, the *Victory* was found to have lost 57 killed and 103 wounded, and was herself all but a wreck. The tremendous fire to which she had been exposed when leading her line into action had caused great damage at a very early period in the Battle; and before she herself fired a gun, many of her spars were shot away, and great injury had been done to her hull, especially to the fore part. At the conclusion of the action she had lost her mizzenmast, the fore-topmast had to be struck to save the foremast, and the main mast was not much better, while her figurehead had been struck by shot and part of it carried away. Her sails were badly wounded, and it took all the exertions of her crew to refit the rigging sufficiently to stand the bad weather that followed. On 3 November the *Victory* sailed from Gibraltar on the melancholy but proud duty of conveying the body of the dead hero of England. She reached Sheerness on 22 December, where Nelson's body was removed to a yacht for conveyance to Greenwich and St. Paul's. During the ceremony of removing his remains, the hero's flag, which had flown half-mast ever since the action, was lowered for the last time.'

Able Seaman Stewart was invalided at Malta Hospital in early December 1807 and later became a Greenwich Pensioner.



illustrated full size

The Field Officer's Army Gold Medal for St. Sebastian awarded to Major T. Jones, 4th Foot, in which action he succeeded to the command of not only the regiment but also of the brigade; he was severely wounded at the battle of the Nive and particularly mentioned for his exemplary conduct in command of the supports; in North America at the battle of Bladensburg he took command of the Light Company, was present at the capture of Washington, led the advance on Baltimore and the battle of Godley Wood; he was mortally wounded at New Orleans in January 1815

Field Officer's Small Gold Medal, for St. Sebastian (Major Timothy Jones, 1st. Bn. 4th. Foot.) complete with gold riband buckle, light spotting to both obverse and reverse, otherwise about extremely fine £26,000-£30,000

Only the second Gold Medal for St. Sebastian to appear at auction in more than 30 years. The medal to Captain Thomas Power, 47th Foot, sold in these rooms in June 2012 (£32,000 hammer). Jones' medal is believed to be the only one to an Officer killed at New Orleans available to collectors.

Timothy Jones was first commissioned as Lieutenant in the 4th Foot on 23 October 1799; Captain, 11 August 1808; Major in the Army, 21 September 1813; Lieutenant-Colonel, 29 September 1814. He served in the Walcheren Expedition in 1809, and in the Peninsula from November 1810 to November 1812, and from July 1813 to April 1814. He was present at the battle of Fuentes D'Onor, the siege and storming of St. Sebastian, the crossing of the Bidassoa, and at the battles of Nivelles and Nive.

Captain Jones was awarded a gold medal for St. Sebastian, on which occasion the 4th King's Own played a 'conspicuous and important part in storming the breach on the 31st of August'. The gallant behaviour of the King's Own on this occasion is set forth in the following copy of a letter from Major-General Robinson to the colonel of the regiment.

"St. Sebastian, 5th September, 1813.

"My Lord,

"I feel it my duty to inform your lordship of the gallant conduct of the first battalion of the King's Own at the attack of the breach of these works on the 31st August. The first attack was the exclusive duty of the second brigade, consisting of the Fourth, forty-seventh, and fifty-ninth, with a company of Brunswick Oels sharpshooters; or rather of a thousand men of the brigade; the remainder, to the amount of two hundred and fifty, were in the trenches and waited further orders.

"The Fourth led, and perhaps in the whole history of war there cannot be found a stronger instance of courage and obedience to orders, for the instructions were to make a lodgement on the breach only; there to wait support. The lodgement was effected under the most tremendous fire of grape and musquetry that can be imagined, and our loss was dreadful, that of the Fourth only is twelve officers, nineteen serjeants, and two hundred and thirty rank and file killed and wounded. The other regiments emulated the Fourth, and called forth the acclamations of the generals, and thousands who were looking on. It was not until after three hours hard fighting that the lodgement was certain, after which, by the premature springing of one of the enemy's mines, the town was soon carried.

"This action, so soon after that of Vittoria, requires that I should report the conduct of the regiment in the warmest manner to your lordship, and I feel it but justice to a few individuals, who from accidental causes had opportunities of doing more than others, to mention their names. Captain Williamson commanded the regiment, and was twice wounded after he had reached the top of the breach. Captain Jones succeeded, not only to the command of the regiment, but on my being obliged to quit the field, to that of the brigade, and acquitted himself most admirably. My acting aide-de-camp, Captain Wood, left me at my request, and by his judgment and example contributed materially to the success of the daring attempt. The three are excellent officers, and will ere long, I hope, prove themselves equal to the duties of a higher station."

Jones was severely wounded at the battle of the Nive on 10 December 1813, and was mentioned in Wellington's Nive despatch for his 'exemplary conduct in command of the supports.' He was afterwards present with the regiment at the investment of Bayonne in 1814.

North America 1814-15 - Bladensburg and Washington

The regiment was then posted to North America where it saw action at the battle of Bladensburg, 24 August; the capture of Washington, 24-25 August; and the attack on Baltimore, 12-14 September 1814, including the battle of Godley Wood.

Captain L. M. Bennett, of the 4th Foot, writing to his brother in Dublin, described what took place: "I am just returned with the Army after destroying Washington. We disembarked on the 19th August and advanced on the Mons Road to Marlborough, without meeting any opposition from that place to Bladensburg, where we found the enemy had taken up their position, which was situated at the other side of the village. As soon as our Advanced Guard, which consisted of half of our Light Company and a company of the 85th Regt., made their appearance they opened a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry which completely raked the road. We advanced with about 200 men to feel our way with Col. Thornton of the 85th, one of the bravest soldiers I ever met, he was severely wounded. In a few minutes, however, we had got on their flanks and kept up a heavy fire of musquetry from our Light Company which formed the Brigade and which Major Jones, a Captain of our regiment had got the command. In a short time the 85th Regiment, which is a Light Regiment, came into action with our Regiment. The Americans lay on top of a hill until the two Regiments advanced and then opened one of the most tremendous volleys of musquetry and artillery that can possibly be imagined. In a few minutes they gave way and ran in every direction never firing a single shot until they got beyond Washington. After our men rested themselves and interred the brave officers which fell, they advanced to Washington, and just as it got dark, the advance which I was with entered the city; there was a house standing just on the left as you entered the city which was full of men, and on our approach they fired on us, but fortunately did not do any damage, but killed the General's horse under him. We soon put them to flight and instantly set fire to the house; the advance went on with the General and set fire to all the public buildings. We remained there all the next day, as the Main Body of our Army made a movement out of the town and took up a position. We (the Light Brigade) advanced up towards St George's and the inhabitants of Washington were sure we were going to proceed to George's Town, the inhabitants of which sent in a deputation offering to give up the town if we would spare their houses, which the General made them believe until it got almost dark, and then we were to follow the Main Body which went off long before from the position outside the town of Bladensburg. The enemy had nine pieces of artillery and ten thousand men. Our loss has been trifling, eight officers wounded and one killed out of the regiment."

Jones is mentioned in various accounts of the capture of Washington and played a prominent part in the burning of the place:

"...Major Timothy Jones had led another British column up Pennsylvania Avenue. During the long night of burning no one had investigated the rather pedestrian brick building that housed the State, War and Navy Departments just west of the executive mansion. Now the men of the 1st Brigade, followed by some 30 blacks carrying powder and rockets, were on their way to remedy the omission... The Americans had moved most of the current records, but there was still plenty of fuel. Fed by such varied kindling as Secretary Jones's furniture and undistributed copies of the army's *System of Drum Beating*, the fire quickly mushroomed through the building.

That finished, the detachment headed back east along F Street. Next on their schedule was a visit to the Patent Office and Post Office, which shared Samuel Blodgett's empty hotel building at 8th Street. Here they had an unexpected encounter with Dr William Thornton, the Superintendent of Patents... At the moment he was working on a new kind of violin, which he kept in his room at the Patent Office.

He had left it there in his flight the previous evening, but it was still very much on his mind. Returning at daylight for some breakfast in Georgetown, he heard that the British hadn't touched the Patent Office yet. Perhaps he might still be in time to save the violin, and maybe some of the other inventions and prototypes stored in the building.

Rushing to the city, he found Major Jones in the act of burning the War Department offices. The Major seemed to be in charge of the morning's operations, and he quickly agreed to the rescue of the violin. Thornton then called at his home, recruited an assistant, and hastened to his office.

He was just in time. The British troops had arrived and were preparing to burn the building. There was no sign of Jones, but a Major Waters told him to go ahead - save the violin and any other private property.

This gave the doctor an inspiration. Turning to Waters he announced that practically everything in the building was private property. Clearly the course to follow was to take out the few items of public property, burn them in the street, and leave the building alone. Otherwise he could never get out the hundreds of inventors' models that filled the place. Hitting his stride, Thornton dramatically warned that to burn what would be useful to all mankind would be as barbarous as to burn the Alexandria Library, for which the Turks have been condemned by all enlightened nations.

Thoroughly shaken, Waters said they'd better see Major Jones. The Major, it turned out, was now at the offices of the *National Intelligencer*, carrying out Admiral Cockburn's instructions to wreck the place. When reached, he cheerfully accepted Dr. Thornton's arguments, and the Patent Office was saved.

The *National Intelligencer* was another matter. Cockburn himself was on hand to make sure the place was destroyed. He even helped carry out Gales's reference library, which was burned behind the building. Then he watched with approval as Jones's men smashed the presses and hurled the type out the windows. 'Be sure that all the c's are destroyed,' the Admiral joked, 'so the rascals can't abuse my name any more.' " (*The Dawn's Early Light*, Walter Lord refers).

Jones was admirably mentioned in Major-General Robert Ross's Washington despatch to Earl Bathurst, 30 August 1814: 'Colonel Thornton who led the attack is entitled to every Praise for the noble Example he set which was so well followed by Lieut. Colonel Wood and the 85th Light Infantry and by Major Jones of the 4th Foot with the Light Companies attached to the Light Brigade...'

New Orleans - January 1815, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jones mortally wounded

On 4 January Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy Jones made a reconnaissance into the marsh and encountered such difficulties from swampy ground and said no attack was possible from that quarter. The Light Companies of the 4th, 21st, 44th and 93rd formed the advance under Lieutenant-Colonel Jones. Detachments of Light troops moved forward against the enemy batteries, that on the right under Lieutenant-Colonel Jones skirting the edge of the wood as a protection to the flank of the column, but the attack was unsuccessful and Jones was mortally wounded.



A very scarce H.E.I.C. Officer's M.G.S. medal, awarded to Colonel H. G. Jourdan, 10th Madras N.I., attached to the 59th foot, who was wounded during the assault on Fort Cornelis on 25 August 1811, where the 59th sustained the brunt of the casualties; Jourdan afterwards held temporary command of the regiment during the Arakan campaign in 1825

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasps, Java (H. G. Jourdan. Lieut 10th Madras N.I.) *minor edge nicks, otherwise nearly extremely fine and extremely rare to unit* £2,200-£2,600

Only 46 Military General Service Medals awarded to soldiers of the H.E.I.C., the vast majority Bengal who supplied a large number of troops. Just 12 medals were issued to the Madras Service (all ranks), the Madras only supplying men on attachment or Staff.

Henry George Jourdan, 10th Madras Native Infantry was born in Spitalfields, London on 1 June 1784, his father being a weaver. He joined the Madras service as a Cadet in 1804 and was promoted Lieutenant on 17 July 1805, in the 10th Madras Native Infantry. Seconded to the Quartermaster General's Department in 1810, he was reported to be on survey duty on the Borar Frontier 1809-10, in particular survey marches of the Poona Subsidiary Force through country unexplored by troops. Rejoining the 10th N.I. in February 1811, he was selected to take part in the Java expedition. It seems the Imperial Regiments may have been under-strength in Officers, as five other Madras Officers were attached to British Regiments during the expedition, with Lieutenants Jourdan and Lowe being attached to the 59th Foot.

During the invasion of Java, the 59th Foot - along with the 14th Foot and a battalion of Bengal Volunteers - formed part of the Right Brigade under Colonel Gibbs. The 59th were conspicuous for their gallantry at the storming of Fort Cornelis, where they assaulted the enemy guns by the point of the bayonet, but were attacked by an enemy column advancing on their left flank. The attack was driven off but not before the Regiment took a large number of casualties. Indeed, during the battle the 59th Foot suffered a higher number of casualties than any other regiment; 5 Officers and 44 other ranks were killed, and 11 Officers and 107 other ranks were wounded, including Lieutenants Jourdan and Lowe of the Madras service. Only one of the wounded 59th Officers survived to claim their Military General Service medal.

It is unknown whether Jourdan was back with the 59th for the Invasion of Palambang; however, after the close of hostilities, Jourdan and a number of other particularly qualified Officers were to stay on in Java in various posts; Jourdan being appointed Resident at various locations. In 1813 he is noted as Local Resident at Surakarta; he was the first resident at Probolinggo in 1814; and he is noted in the same position at Passourouang from 1815-16. He seems to have been back with his regiment in 1817 and was brought to the favourable notice of the Madras Government for his service in Java, being recommended for advancement.

Jourdan was granted 3 years' furlough to England in 1819 and was promoted Captain on 14 May 1821. He took part in the Burma War 1824-5, his regiment taking part in the Arakan Expedition as part of the 5th Infantry Brigade (Medal with Clasp. The Colonel of the 10th Madras Native Infantry commanded this Brigade and in his absence, Captain Jourdan commanded the regiment during 1825. Of this particularly hard-fought campaign it was said:

'The Arakan was a strange territory and no one had studied the difficulties of warfare in the fever infested jungles, made doubly dangerous by the monsoons, swamps and inundated rice fields checked any advance, while an unseen enemy dealt death from stockade and tree. It was probably the first jungle battle experience for the British and Indian armies.'

Jourdan was promoted Major on 24 May 1828 and Lieutenant-Colonel on 6 July 1833, and again commanded the Regiment in the absence of its Colonel between 1828 and 1835. He retired from the Service on 16 February 1836, and was promoted to the honorary rank of Colonel on 28 November 1854.

Colonel Jourdan died at Westbourne Park on 10 November 1860, aged 77. During his entire service his regiment had been the 10th Madras Native Infantry, and later became the 10th Gurkha Rifles.

410



Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Orthes (**Barnabas Dugarde, 36th. Foot.**) *clasp carriage slightly bent at base, lacquered, nearly extremely fine* £1,800-£2,200

411



Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, white metal, contained in unmarked silver glazed watch case with integral post and loop suspension, *some light surface corrosion and discolouration, otherwise a pleasing very fine* £300-£400

412



Honourable East India Company Medal for Java 1811, silver, fitted with a contemporary silver loop suspension, *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £1,000-£1,400

413



Waterloo 1815 (**Andrew Scott, 12th Reg. Light Dragoons.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *the clip loose, edge bruising and light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Sotheby, June 1892; Elson Collection, Glendining's, February 1963.

Andrew Scott served at Waterloo in Captain Alexander Barton's Troop.

414



Waterloo 1815 (**Owen O'Neill, 18th Regiment Hussars.**) fitted with replacement silver loop and steel ring suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than good fine £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Sotheby, March 1881; Glendining's, December 1903; Galwey Foley Collection 1918; Cattley Collection 1932.

Owen O'Neill was born in the Parish of Meshal, County Carlow, and enlisted at Dublin for the 18th Hussars on 26 August 1807, aged 20, for ten years, a tailor by trade. He was discharged from the regiment in France on 19 September 1817, the surgeon of the 18th Hussars certifying that 'Owen O'Neill was severely wounded by a musket ball at the Battle of Waterloo.' His discharge was confirmed at Horse Guards on 10 November 1817, and he was admitted to an Out-pension at 6d per diem on the following day. He died on 26 November 1836.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

415



Waterloo 1815 (**John Watson, Gunner, Royal Horse Artillery.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, contact pitting, otherwise better than good fine £1,000-£1,400

John Watson served as a Gunner in Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hew Ross's "A" Troop at Waterloo.

"A" Troop Royal Horse Artillery was formed in 1793 and is the senior battery in the Royal Regiment of Artillery. Equipped exclusively with chestnut horses from the start, Wellington asked about the whereabouts of the 'Chestnut Troop' during the battle of Waterloo. This unofficial title stuck until Edward VII sanctioned the honour title of "A" Battery (The Chestnut Troop) Royal Horse Artillery in 1902.

416



Waterloo 1815 (**William Pollard, Gunner Royal Foot Artillery.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, good very fine £800-£1,200

Provenance: Glendining's, June 1903; Dowell's, April 1908; Glendining's, April 1964.

William Pollard was born at Woodbridge, Suffolk, and enlisted into the third Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Artillery on 1 October 1800, aged 18, a shoemaker by trade. He served at Waterloo as a Gunner in Captain C. F. Sandham's Brigade, Royal Foot Artillery, and was discharged at Woolwich on 30 April 1816, in consequence of 'being judged unfit for Service by a Medical Board thro' Rheumatism & Debility & Pensioned at One Shilling per day.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.

417



Waterloo 1815 (**John Clarkson 2nd Batt. Grenad. Guards.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *light marks, otherwise very fine and better* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Glendining's, October 1935.

John Clarkson served in Lieutenant-Colonel Colquitt's Company at Waterloo. He also lived to claim the M.G.S. medal with clasps for Nivelles and Nive.



Waterloo 1815 (**Anthony Dunn, 2nd Batt. Grenad. Guards**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, contained in a fine contemporary red leather case, *extremely fine and rare thus* £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2011.

Anthony Dunn was born at Coolbannagher, Queen's County, Ireland, and enlisted into the Grenadier Guards at London on 20 August 1809, aged 25 years. He joined Lieutenant-Colonel Jones' Company in the 3rd Battalion but later transferred to the 2nd Battalion. He served in Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke's Company at Waterloo and was wounded at Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815. Private Dunn died, presumably as a result of his wounds, on 18 April 1816; his widow, Margaret Ford, received his share of the Waterloo prize money on 28 November 1820.

At Quatre Bras on 16 June, 'the arrival of the British 1st Infantry Division (Guards Division, Cooke) gave Wellington sufficient strength to counter-attack and Jérôme, whose skirmishers were now west of Quatre Bras, was forced to retreat and give up possession of Bossu Wood to the British Guards. When the Guards and other allied units emerged from the wood, they were met with heavy fire from French infantry and an attack by 6th Lancer Regiment (and possibly the 1st Chasseurs) of the 2nd Cavalry Division (Piré), the Guards being caught in line and forced to flee back into the wood. This cavalry attack and taking the Bossu wood caused high casualties among the British Guards. There was some further skirmishing between allied light companies and the French voltigeurs and cavalry screen, but the battle was over. By 21:00, when the fighting stopped, the French had been forced to give up all of their territorial gains.'



419



Waterloo 1815 (**William Smith 2nd Batt. Grenad. Guards.**) fitted with replacement clip and ring suspension, *edge plugged at 6 o'clock and naming badly bruised overall, fine* £600-£800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2013.

Three men with this name served in the 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot Guards at Waterloo.

420



Defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie 1842 (**Gunner Patrick Keyes 4th. Co. 2nd. Batt. Arty.**) naming engraved in a rather heavy running script, not official, fitted with steel clip and bar suspension, *heavy edge bruise, traces of lacquer, very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Patrick Keyes (also recorded as Keys), a native of Kildangan, Co. Kildare, attested for unlimited service in the Honourable East India Company's Bengal Artillery at Dublin on 26 September 1825. Arriving in Bengal on 16 May 1826, he was posted as a Gunner to the 4th Company, 2nd Battalion, Bengal Artillery, and was promoted to Corporal in 1832. Reduced to Gunner the following year, he served during the First Afghan War, and died on active service on 28 June 1842.

Sold with copied research.



A rare and well-documented 'War of the Axe' South Africa Medal 1834-53 awarded to Major General E. J. Dickson, 91st Highlanders, who had his horse shot from under him and was Mentioned in Despatches for his gallantry whilst commanding the small advanced party at the attack and loss of a 46-wagon convoy at Trompeter's Drift on 21 May 1846 - his detailed (and unpublished) journal, included with the lot, is an important first-hand account of the service of an officer in South Africa during the period

South Africa 1835-53 (Lieut. E. J. Dickson, 91st Regt) with top silver *Hunt and Roskell* riband buckle with gold pin, edge nicks, good very fine £2,600-£3,000



Edward John Dickson was born on Jersey on 16 May 1821 and was commissioned Ensign in the 75th Foot in 1839. He served in the Cape of Good Hope from 26 July 1840, until mid-1848, initially with the 75th Foot, before transferring to the 91st Foot. During his service in the 'War of the Axe', 1846-7, he was Mentioned in Despatches and was highly commended for his gallantry at the attack and loss of the convoy at Trompeter's Drift on 21 May 1846. Here he commanded the advanced party, having his horse shot from under him and subsequently commanding a defence until ammunition was expended.

The Action at Trompeter's Drift

Historical Records of the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders gives the following account: 'Lieut. Dickson of the reserve battalion of the 91st, while commanding at Trompeter's Drift, frequently obtained the approbation of Sir Peregrine Maitland and Lt.-Col. Johnston for his great zeal and activity; and on the 21st of May, when a convoy of waggons, proceeding from Grahamstown and Fort Peddie, was attacked and captured by the enemy on Trompeter's Hill, the gallant conduct of Lt. Dickson, who had voluntarily joined the escort, was highly commended by his Excellency the commander-in-chief, in general orders. In reference to this incident, Mrs Ward writes as follows:

"On this occasion Lieut. Dickson, 91st Regiment, who had been ordered to assist in escorting the waggons a certain distance, till the other escort was met, nobly volunteered to proceed further, and led the advance; nor did he retire till his ammunition was expended. On reaching the rear, he found the commanding officer of the party retreating, by the advice of some civilians, who considered the defile impassable for so many waggons, under such a fire. Lieut. Dickson's coolness, courage, and energy, in not only leading the men, but literally 'putting his shoulder to the wheel' of a wagon, to clear the line, were spoken of by all as worthy of the highest praise. His horse, and that of Ensign Aitchison, were shot under their riders".'

A much larger article on the disaster was published in the *Cape Town Mail* on 23 May 1846, of which the following is an extract: 'The advanced guard had reached the summit of the first ridge and were just about to descend the opposite side when the Caffres, who had posted themselves in the thick bush and rocks by the road side, opened a heavy fire upon the party, killing lieutenant Dickson's horse under him, a horse belonging to Lieutenant Aitchison and also a Fingoe. The moment the first volley was fired, the burghers under Lieutenant Dickson, plunged into the bush and gained this position. Mr Lucas, at the same moment fell back to the front wagon and was quickly joined by Lieutenant Dickson. They endeavoured to push their way through the bush with the wagon but on reaching the spot where the first volley had been poured upon them, they were met again with a most destructive fire by which seven of the oxen were shot dead, which as they fell, were cut away from the yokes in hopes with the rest might struggle through the pass. At this time there were only five oxen left and it was impossible that these unaided should draw the wagon forward, the Caffres still pouring fire upon them. Lieutenant Dickson and Mr Lucas put their shoulders to the wheel and by this means, and some of the men of the 91st goading the oxen with the points of their bayonets, the vehicle was at length got down the hill to the open space before described. Here the party with Lieutenant Dickson's burghers, took up a good position. It was however found that though they had worked their way out of this perilous situation, yet the second wagon had to pass through the same ordeal. The Caffres on its approach opened their fire upon it, which was steadily and vigorously returned by the men of the 91st. This firing lasted about ten minutes, when upon it suddenly ceasing, a large body of Caffres was seen moving down the main road, apparently with the intention of cutting off communication between the party and the rest of the wagons. Lieutenant Dickson then deemed it advisable to fall back upon the second wagon, on reaching which it was found to be partially deserted, retreat having been made to the wagons in the rear. The Caffres again opened up a most destructive fire upon this gallant little party and by which two civilians were killed and several horses. Those who were spared struggled down the long train of wagons to the rear, where they at length found Captain Campbell, who immediately gave the order to retreat. The casualties in this disastrous affair are, as far as we have been able to collect them; four men killed; one of Mr Lucas's severely wounded and also a man from the 7th Dragoon Guards. From sixteen to eighteen horses are reported to be killed, together with forty-one wagons, with all their oxen and stores.'

Lieutenant Dickson also gives a three page account of the episode in his journal.

During the action, Captain Campbell, who commanded the company of the 91st that was escorting the convoy, inexplicably failed to support Lieutenant Dickson and his small band of men who were the advance guard of the convoy. He was afterward Court Martialed and subsequently cashiered from the service.

Before leaving South Africa in June 1848, Dickson also served for a period in Charge of the Fingoe Levies at Fort Hare. Post South Africa, Dickson's military career included an expensive purchase as Captain in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment on 13 April 1849. Rising through the ranks, he retired as a Major-General on 20 March 1878.

Sold with the following related archive:

- i) An important and very rare leather bound journal/diary, as carried by Dickson during the War of the Axe, the content of which has never been published. The diary covers the period 1846-48, this relating to his day-to-day services on the frontier in South Africa, covering the service of the 91st during the War of the Axe. It includes mentions of many British Officers as well as NCO's and Other Ranks of the 91st. Estimated in excess of 150 entry pages of text, the entry pages all in small legible long hand, also a few pages with tables and abstract lists. The contents of the journal has remained unpublished.
- ii) Five original Commissions/Warrants documents for the ranks of Lieutenant, 91st Foot, 11 August 1843; Captain, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, 13 April 1849; Staff Captain to Command detachments of Pensioners in the Isle of Man, 1 September 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel, 25 October 1871; and Colonel, Land Forces, 1 October 1877.
- iii) 22 hand-written letters variously dated 1845-60, these relating to appointments, and testimonials from senior Officers who had served in South Africa, some written in South Africa, others in the UK. Includes May 1846 copy of General Orders in which Lieutenant Dickson is mentioned for his gallantry, as well as those to/from Horse Guards concerning his request for suitable appointments, and medical board reports.
- iv) A photocopy of a portrait of the recipient wearing his South Africa medal; and copied research.

422 South Africa 1834-53 (**John Allen, 91st. Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, suspension claw re-affixed with slight excess of solder, good fine* £240-£280

John Allen attested for the 91st (Argyllshire) Highlanders and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Second Kaffir War, 1846-47.

423 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol, *last clasp loose as issued (Serjt. W. Cox 47th Foot)* contemporary engraved naming, *dark toned, edge bruising and contact marks, fair to fine* £180-£220

424 Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with small ring suspension, *good very fine* £60-£80

425 Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, a contemporary tailor's copy by 'J.B.' (**Colonel T. A. Blakeley. O.I. Cavalry.**) contemporarily engraved naming in block serif capitals, *very fine* £100-£140

The Osmanli Irregular Cavalry consisted of 3,000 Bashi-Bazook Horsemen.

426 Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (2), the first unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, with top *Bailey, Coventry*, style silver riband bar; the second contemporarily impressed '**3300 Pte. J. Sullivan 57th Regt.**', plugged and fitted with a small swivel ring suspension, *nearly very fine and better* (2) £100-£140

427 Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with small ring suspension, *good very fine* £50-£70

428 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**Lieutt. R. M. Barrington. 1st. Bn. Hamps. R.**) *good very fine* £240-£280

Provenance: Roy Painter Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2022.

Richard Mordaunt Barrington was born on 23 February 1866 and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Hampshire Regiment from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on 29 August 1885, and was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance, Dublin, with the Supernumerary rank of Captain, on 6 December 1893. He was confirmed in the rank of Captain on 24 March 1899, and was placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health - believed to be deafness - on 28 September 1900. He transferred to retired pay on 24 October 1900, and died in Co. Cork, Ireland on 19 July 1909, aged 45, his death certificate noting his cause of death as being 'bullet wound, self-inflicted'.

Sold with copied death certificate, medal roll extract, and other research.

x429 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**Captain P. J. Harvey Asstt. Supdt. Police**) *lightly polished, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

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

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

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

x431



India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89, *second clasp loose on riband, as issued* (**Mr. F. H. Wells, Assist. Suptd. Burma Police**) *edge bruise, contact marks, otherwise very fine* £220-£260

Francis Henry Wells was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire on 5 May 1863. The son of Dr. Warwick Wells, a retired surgeon with the Bengal Army, he was appointed Inspector of Police, 4th grade, in the North-Western Provinces, on 1 April 1886. Promoted Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, at Pagan on 6 January 1887, he was posted to Pin, Taugdwingyi 13 days later. On 8 January 1888, he is noted as being 'on medical certificate for one year and three months'. He subsequently returned to the UK and appears on the 1891 census as a Captain in the Cardigan Artillery Militia. He died, aged 73, in Cheltenham on 4 May 1937.

Sold with copy research.

432 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, disc only without suspension (**Lieut. S. B. Noble, 32nd L.I.**) *edge bruising, contact marks and polished, therefore fine* £180-£220

Samuel Black Noble was commissioned Ensign in the 32nd Light Infantry on 18 May 1855, and promoted Lieutenant by purchase on 23 March 1858. He purchased a Captaincy in the 41st Foot on 22 March 1864, and retired by sale of his commission in 1871. He served with the 32nd Light Infantry during the Indian Mutiny Campaign in 1858-59, and was present at the actions of Doadpore, Jugdeshpore, the surrender of the forts of Ahmetie and Shunkerpore, and throughout the Oude Campaign (Medal).

x433 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**Josh. Cotter. 2nd. Eurn. Bengal Fusr's.**) *light contact marks, polished, very fine* £300-£400

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

x 434



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Delhi, Lucknow (**Serjt. John Scott, 1st. Eurn. Bengal Fusrs.**) *light contact marks, very fine* £400-£500

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

435



China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Peking 1860 (**Surgn. I Lamprey, 67th. Regt.**) with contemporary top silver brooch bar, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £400-£500

Jones Lamprey was born in Dublin on 16 October 1824 and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon on 7 June 1850 and was posted to the 15th Foot on 8 October 1850, being promoted Staff Surgeon on 2 November 1857. He transferred to the 67th Foot on 24 September 1859, and served with them during the Second China War. He became Surgeon Major, Army Medical Department, on 7 June 1870, and was promoted Deputy Surgeon General on 4 March 1877, and Surgeon General on 14 June 1883. He retired on 16 October 1884, and died on 29 October 1900.

Sold with copied research.

436



Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (**Pte. D. Magee, 43rd. Bn.**) *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280



The South Africa 1877-79 War Medal awarded to Sergeant J. Key, 2nd Battalion, 24th Foot, who served in “B” Company during the epic Defence of the mission station of Rorke’s Drift, 22-23 January 1879, for which action a total of 11 Victoria Crosses were awarded, including seven to “B” Company, the greatest number of V.C.s given for a single action to one unit

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (2389. Lce. Sergt. J. Key. 2-24th. Foot.) edge bruise and minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine £24,000-£28,000

John Key attested at Secunderabad, India, on 28 August 1871, and was posted to the 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment of Foot. He was appointed a Drummer in 1873, but reverted back to Private in September 1877, and was appointed a Lance-Corporal in May 1878. He was promoted Corporal two months later, on 3 July 1878, and served as a Corporal in ‘B’ Company at the epic defence of the mission station at Rorke’s Drift on 22-23 January 1879.

The majority of the defenders of Rorke’s Drift (97 out of a total force of approximately 154) were members of ‘B’ Company, 2nd Battalion, 24th Foot, commanded by Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead, and in total the Company received seven of the eleven Victoria Crosses given for Rorke’s Drift (to Bromhead, Corporal William Allen, and Privates Frederick Hitch, Alfred Hook, Robert Jones, William Jones, and John Williams), the greatest number of Victoria Crosses given to a single Regiment for the same action.

Key was appointed Lance-Sergeant in ‘A’ Company on 18 February 1879, and transferred to ‘H’ Company the following month, being promoted Sergeant on 20 March 1880. He was placed on the unattached List at Secunderabad on 1 March 1884.

438



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Lieut. A. Schmidt. German Burgher Contingent**) *good very fine and scarce*

£800-£1,000

73 medals to unit, all with 1877-8 clasp, 16 of which were returned unissued.

August Schmidt was born in Zerrenthin, Prussia, on 23 August 1854 and served as a Lieutenant in the German Burgher Contingent (cavalry) during the Gaika and Galekas campaign of 1877-8. He died on East London, Eastern Cape on 31 January 1934 and was noted as a Farmer on his death certificate. Whether he had any military service prior to serving in the German Burgher Contingent is unknown but as an Officer it is certainly possible. Schmidt was one of three Officers of this unit.

439

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878, *clasp loose on riband* (**Corpl. J. Lane. Riversdale Md. Bgrs.**) *rank officially corrected, edge bruising, suspension claw tightened/re-affixed, polished and worn, therefore fine*

£300-£400

Approximately 54 medals issued to the Riversdale Mounted Burghers.

440



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (**36/269/ Pte. R. Mc.Intyre. 1/13th Foot.**) *good very fine*

£500-£700

Provenance: Spink Medal Quarterly, June 1995.

Richard McIntyre attested at Belfast on 3 September 1874 and was posted to the 2nd Battalion, 13th Foot. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from 2 January 1875 and transferred to the Reserve on 4 February 1881. He was finally discharged on 1 November 1886.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts; muster details and other research.

441

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**50/1150 Pte. W. Reed. 57th. Foot.**); together with the related miniature award, *minor edge nicks, good very fine*

£500-£700

442



A scarce South Africa 1877-79 Medal awarded to Trooper W. Rusch, 1st Cape Mounted Yeomanry, who was wounded in action in the second assault on Morosi's Stronghold on 5 June 1879

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tpr. W. Rusch 1st Cape Yeory.) *good very fine*

£1,200-£1,600

W. Rusch served in the 1st Cape Mounted Yeomanry during the Morosi campaign of 1879. This unit saw a good deal of action at Morosi's Mountain in 1879 and Basutoland in 1880, suffering many casualties. Trooper Rusch is listed as wounded during the second failed assault on Morosi's Mountain on 5 June 1879 (confirmed in published Casualty roll), his Regiment suffering 20 killed and wounded, and the 2nd Regiment losing a further 12 men. For his gallantry during the assault, Surgeon Major Hartley would be awarded the Victoria Cross.

A trooper De Rusch, 2nd Cape Mounted Yeomanry is listed in the *London Gazette*, 14 December 1880 as slightly wounded at Mohalie's Hoek on 4 October 1880. Whether this is the same man is as yet unknown.

443



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Lieut. J. G. Gardner. 2nd. Cape Yeory.**) *good very fine*

£1,000-£1,400

J. G. Gardner served as a Lieutenant in the 2nd Cape Mounted Yeomanry. This unit saw a good deal of action at Morosi's Mountain in 1879 and Basutoland in 1880, suffering many casualties.

444

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**267 Tpr. W. Murdoch. Frontier L.H.**) *a somewhat later issue officially impressed in small capitals, suspension claw re-affixed, good very fine*

£260-£300

445

Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *very fine*

£50-£70

446

Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*

£50-£70

447 British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (... **pr. G. le H. Bainbridge-Ritchie. N.F.**) number and rank erased, with traces of having been held in a circular mount, suspension re-affixed, very fine £140-£180

448 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (**53 Kole Havdr. Piyar Singh 4th Kashmir Rifles**) test cut to rim on reverse, partly obscuring regiment, contact marks, nearly very fine £60-£80

449 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**4298 Pte. W. Sweet. 1/D.C.L.I.**) officially re-engraved in the usual style associated with this unit, suspension slack, very fine £60-£80

450 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, unofficial rivets between clasps (**5311 Pte. M. Morrissey. 2d. Bn. Ryl. Ir: Regt.**) very fine £100-£140

451 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**T. B. Ireland, Boy 1 Cl., H.M.S. Forte**) large impressed naming, very fine £200-£240

Thomas Barry Ireland was born in St. Mary's, Scilly Isles on 2 May 1885. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 11 October 1900 and was advanced to Boy First Class in June 1901. Serving in the 2nd class cruiser H.M.S. *Forte*, April 1902-February 1905, he was promoted to Ordinary Seaman in May 1903 and Able Seaman in April 1904. Whilst on the ship he qualified for the Queen's medal without clasp for his service during the Boer War. Further advancement followed, becoming a Leading Seaman when based at *Victory I* in February 1909 and Petty Officer when in H.M.S. *Blake* in May 1911. He was posted to the armoured cruiser H.M.S. *Monmouth* in August 1914 and on 9 September 1914 was ranked as Acting Boatswain.

Ireland was killed in action at the battle of Coronel, 1 November 1914, when the armoured cruisers H.M.S. *Good Hope* and H.M.S. *Monmouth* were sunk with all hands by the ships of Von Spee's East Asiatic Squadron. His name is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied service papers and with a copied extract from *The Ilfracombe Chronicle*, 21 November 1914 which reprinted his last letter to his mother, 'My dear Mother, Just a line to let you know I am safe and well. We have been at sea ever since we left England, only just going to harbour to coal and out again. We are having a very rough time of it, and the food we are having is just enough to keep us alive. There are five men-of-war around here somewhere, and we've got to try and finish them off. I hope we meet them shortly, as it is sickening away at sea all the time. Have not time to say any more, hoping all at home is well. From your loving son, Tom'.

x452 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**4868 Pte. J. Rathborne. 1st RI: Irish Regt**) scratch to obverse, otherwise good very fine £70-£90

M.I.D. *London Gazette*, 10 July 1901.

The recipient was additionally entitled to the clasps, Cape Colony, Belfast and Wittebergen, and a King's South Africa Medal with the usual two clasps.

x453 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**21476 Corpl: G. Mayes. Marshall's Horse**) good very fine £70-£90

George Mayes attested into Marshall's Horse for service during the Second Boer War. He was severely wounded at Henning Valley on 24 March 1901.

x454 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Talana (**5321 Pte. M. Moran. RI. Dublin Fus:**) extremely fine £180-£220

Provenance: Anglo-Boer War Anniversary Sale, Spink, October 1999.

Michael Moran was born in Dublin and attested there for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 24 December 1894, having previously served in the Regiment's 4th (Militia) Battalion. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 15 May 1896 to 1 June 1897, and then in South Africa during the Boer War from 9 November 1899 to 1 March 1902. Posted missing on 22 October 1899 after the Battle of Talana Hill, he was not confirmed as having been taken Prisoner of War until the fate of Colonel Moller's force became known, and he was released eight months later when Pretoria was taken. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 23 November 1902, and was discharged on 23 December 1906, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extracts (which confirms the entitlement to a King's South Africa Medal) and other research.



A scarce Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Captain and Company Commander W. W. Stanley-Clarke, 2nd Company, 1st Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, who was killed in action at Brandwater Basin on 24 August 1900

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (Capt. Stanley-Clarke. 2/Co 1/Imp. Yeo.) engraved naming, note lack of initials which were never added, *extremely fine* £1,600-£2,000

William Willoughby Stanley-Clarke was born in 1868, the eldest son of the late Colonel Stanley Clarke, 21st Hussars, and was educated at Cheltenham College. At the outbreak of the Boer War he was engaged in tea-planting in Ceylon, but volunteered for active service; his services were accepted and he was granted the rank of Captain in the army from 10 March 1900, and joined the Imperial Yeomanry from the 6th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, in which he had served as a Captain from August 1894.

Captain Stanley-Clarke commanded No. 2 Company, 1st Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry from the forming of the battalion. The battalion consisting of 1st (Wiltshire) Company; 2nd (Wiltshire) Company, commanded by Captain Stanley Clarke; 3rd (Gloucestershire) Company; 4th (Glamorganshire) Company; and 63rd (Wiltshire) Company. The Battalion arrived at Cape Town on 23 and 30 March 1900 and were immediately sent up to the Imperial Yeomanry Base Camp at McKenzie Farm. On the 16 April orders were given for the battalions to move 'up country', with Captain Stanley Clarke's No. 2 Company being ordered to Springfontien. They were joined several days later by HQ and the balance of the Wiltshire's.

For the next few weeks, the Yeomanry were employed on escort and patrol duties, before joining General Rundle's 8th Division on 4 May. At this time General Rundle was involved in preliminary movements by which he intended to surround Boer forces operating in the Eastern corner of the Free State, driving them briefly into the Brandwater Basin. On 5 May, No. 4 and No. 2 Company went into action for the first time, luckily having no casualties. Patrols continued for the next few weeks but on 25 May, elements of No. 2 Company were involved in an action at Senekal in which Major Dalbiac and a number of men from the Middlesex Yeomanry were killed and wounded. Men of No. 2 Company captured a Boer flag.

By June, operations commenced to surround the Boer forces of 10,000 men under Generals De Wet, Prinsloo and Olivier, with the 1st Imperial Yeomanry being part of General Rundle's own force which occupied a line between Ficksburg and Sekekal. According to the regimental history, 'From this date until 25 July, the 1st Imperial Yeomanry was employed in escort and reconnaissance duty with the 8th Division, being daily under enemy fire, for the whole country was alive with scattered bands of the enemy.'

Small actions were taking place all along the lines, and during the months of June and July the Boers were being pushed back, though De Wet and his force managed to slip through the cordon. However, on 30 July 1900, General Martinus Prinsloo surrendered at Surrender Hill in the Brandwater Basin, and for the Yeomanry, the next month consisted of mopping up patrols and expeditions.

On 24 August 1900, Captain Clarke went out on patrol with part of his company into the Brandwater Basin, where many of the Boers that escaped the surrender of Prinsloo were hiding out. The company formed part of a larger force of Leicester Imperial Yeomanry and Port Elizabeth Guards, under Captain Harrison of the Leicesters (all told around 200 men). Captain Clarke was sent off with a detachment to try and capture a force of Boers who had been reported to be at a farm in the mountains. At daybreak on 26 August, the farm was surrounded, but it was discovered that several more Boers were held up in a nearby cave. Captain Clarke and Lieutenant Barclay, with a number of men, attempted to enter the cave, but Captain Clarke was shot and killed and Lieutenant Barclay and a Private were wounded. On hearing the firing, Captain Harrison came up with the Leicesters, but in the confusion caused by the loss of the two Officers, most of the Boers managed to escape, leaving 1 dead and 17 captured.

'The Last Post' states Stanley Clarke was killed at Harrismith, which was under British control at the time, but the regimental history makes it clear that it was during the search for Boer stragglers in the Brandwater Basin (in which 1st Imperial Yeomanry were heavy involved) that the action took place. Captain Stanley Clarke's name is inscribed on the Eleanor Cross War Memorial at Cheltenham College.

'The Annals of the Yeomanry Cavalry of Wiltshire' Vol 2 1893 – 1908, gives a detailed account of the formation of the raising of the Wiltshire companies, Imperial Yeomanry for service in the Boer War and their service during the War itself.

- 456** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**5516 Pte. P. Corrigan. RI: Innis: Fus.**) nearly extremely fine £80-£100
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- x457** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *date clasp loose, as issued* (**10800 Pte C. Walker, 40th Coy 10th Impl: Yeo:**) mounted on a silvered bullet fixed to a mounted pin, *contact marks, very fine* £80-£100
- C. Walker** attested into the 40th (Oxfordshire) Company, Imperial Yeomanry for service in South Africa during the Second Boer War. He was wounded at Buffelshoek on 6 December 1900.
-
- 458** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia, *unofficial retaining rod between third and fourth clasps* (**285 Tpr: H. W. Saunders. S. Rhod: Vols:**) very fine £240-£280
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- 459** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4355 Pte. F. Halliday. 6th. Dragoon Gds.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £120-£160
- Frank Halliday** was born in Levenshulme, Manchester, in 1881 and attested for the 6th Dragoon Guards at Manchester on 28 April 1900. He served with the Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War from 1 January 1901 to 14 August 1902, and then in India until 28 February 1908. He transferred to the Reserve on 27 April 1908, and was discharged on 27 April 1912, after 12 years' service.
- Sold with copied service papers and other research.
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- 460** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**3247 Pte. C. Gosling. 1st. Essex Regt.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
-
- x461** China 1900, no clasp (**J. Acomb, P.O. 1Cl., H.M.S. Aurora**) *good very fine* £160-£200
-
- 462** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Aro 1901-1902 (**1253 Pte. Dandigeria. 2nd. N. Nigeria Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
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- 463** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**T. W. Chope, P.O. 1Cl., H.M.S. Fox.**) *good very fine* £140-£180
-
- 464** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 *copy* clasp, West Africa 1906 (**281 Pte. Musa Bebeji. S.N. Regt.**) *polished, nearly very fine* £160-£200
-
- 465** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (**277415 C. Hatch, Sto. P.O., H.M.S. Diana.**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
- Christopher Hatch** was born in Malahide, Dublin, on 1 August 1871 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 16 July 1894. Advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 1 July 1906, he served in H.M.S. *Diana* from 6 November 1906 to 3 February 1911, and his service papers record him as having 'Run' from H.M.S. *Dartmouth* on 3 October 1913.
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- 466** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**22944052 Fus. C. Bullock. R. Innisks.**) *minor official correction to number, edge bruise, good very fine* £60-£80
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- 467** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**22531675 Pte. D. Sinclair. B.W.**) *last digit of number officially corrected, edge bruising, very fine* £60-£80
-
- 468** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**8435 Const. Mindo Mumo.**) *very fine* £60-£80



A very rare 'casualty' Tibet Medal awarded to Lance-Corporal H. Prentice, Royal Fusiliers, who was wounded in action during the storming of Gyantse Jong 6 July 1904, one of just three British soldiers wounded in action during the campaign

Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (7931 LCpl. H. Prentice 1st. Bn. Ryl. Fuslrs.) *good very fine and a rare casualty* £1,400-£1,800

During the Tibet Expedition, the bulk of the casualties (202) were to Native units. Several British Officers were killed and wounded but no British NCO's or men were killed. However, three were wounded - all three, including Prentice, being so at the Gyantse Yong on 6 July 1904. A further eight were injured in the explosion at Gyantse the following day.

Henry Prentice, an 18 year old Greengrocer's Assistant from Lambeth, London, enlisted into the Royal Fusiliers on 12 March 1900, having previously served for three years with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment. He served in South Africa with the 4th Battalion's Mounted Infantry Company from 16 March 1901 until 21 October 1902 (Queen's South Africa Medal and 5 clasps). Promoted Lance Corporal on 19 February 1903, he further served with the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers during the Tibet expedition of 1904, during which he was wounded in action during the assault on the fortress at Gyantse Yong on 6 July 1904.

Reverting to Private on 10 August 1905, Prentice was awarded a gratuity for service with the Tibet Mission escort and transferred to the Army Reserve on 11 March 1908. His service papers note him having passed the Mounted Infantry course on 16 March 1901 and Mounted Infantry (maxim gun) course on 1 January 1907, and confirms service during the Boer War 1901-02 and on the Sikkim-Tibet Expedition 1904; present at the action of Niani (28 June 1904); operations at and around Gyantse; and the march to Lhasa. They also confirm he was wounded in the scalp at Gyantse Yong on 6 July 1904.

470 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**9332 Pte. J. A. Dalton, 1-York. R.**) *rank officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £40-£50

471 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp (2), Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**3373 Sepoy Chhaju, 37/Dogras.**); North West Frontier 1930-31 (**Br. Abdullah Khan. 2-6 Raj. Rif.**); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp (2), North West Frontier 1936-37 (**Svt. Abdullah Khan.**); North West Frontier 1937-39 (**Cook Niaz Ali, 1-14 Punjab. R.**) *edge bruises, generally very fine (4)* £90-£120

472 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp (2), Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**45578 L.Nk. Ismail, "A" M. Depot.**); Waziristan 1919-21 (**45578 L-Nk. Ismail. A Mule Depot**) *the first officially re-impressed, good very fine and a rare double-issue*
India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (2) (**102723 Dvr. Dudasar Singh, 5 Mule Depot; 102723 Dr. Dudesar Singh, 9 M.C.**) *good very fine and a rare double issue (4)* £100-£140

x473 1914 Star, with copy clasp (**B2/1222 J. J. Mathews, Act. A.B. R.N.V.R., Benbow. Btn. RND**) *very fine* £70-£90

Joseph James Mathews, a Labourer from Bristol, was born on 27 July 1895. He attested into the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 27 June 1913. He served during the Great War, with the Benbow Battalion, Royal Naval Division, on the Western Front and was interred in Holland on 8 October 1914. Repatriated on 19 November 1918, he was demobilised on 4 February 1919. The award of a clasp to his 1914 Star is confirmed.

474 1914 Star (**680 Pte. A. Williams. S. Ir. H.**) *nearly very fine* £100-£140

Albert V. Williams was born in Dublin and attested for the South Irish Horse, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 August 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Northumberland Hussars, and died on 24 September 1918. He is buried in Villers-Faucon Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

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- 475** 1914 Star (**6989 Pte. S. H. Hitchcock. 1/Som: L.I.**) *very fine* £60-£80
- Sidney H. Hitchcock** attested for the Somerset Light Infantry and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 August 1914. He was discharged on 4 May 1916, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.
-
- 476** British War Medal 1914-20 (6) (**Lieut. D. Boden.; 1600 Dvr. A. E. Coombes. R.A.; 3190084 Pte. D. J. Kelly. N.S.R.; 98 Pte. W. R. Robb. Cal. Scottish. A.F.; William T. Hurst; S-16464 Pte. G. Donaldson. R. Highrs.**) *last lacking retaining rod and suspension bent, otherwise generally good very fine and better* (6) £100-£140
- D. Boden** was commissioned into the 5th Reserve Regiment of Cavalry on 5 July 1917 and made a temporary visit to France during the Great War, the British War Medal being his sole entitlement.
- Arthur E. Coombes**, a native of Ryde, Isle of Wight, attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War in India, the British War Medal being his sole entitlement. He died in service on 11 July 1920 and is buried in Bangalore (Hosur Road) Cemetery, India.
- D. J. Kelly** served with the Nova Scotia Regiment during the Great War, the British War Medal being his sole entitlement.
- W. R. Robb** attested for the Calcutta Scottish, Auxiliary Force India, during the Great War. Serving in India, the British War Medal was his sole entitlement.
-
- 477** British War Medal 1914-20 (**15797 Sjt. J. Ebbitt. R.D. Fus.**) *good very fine* £60-£80
- M.M. *London Gazette* 17 September 1917.
- Joseph Ebbitt** attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, being awarded the Military Medal. Transferring to the 2nd Battalion, he died on 28 March 1918, and is buried in Heath Cemetery, Harbonnières, France.
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- 478** British War Medal 1914-20 (6) (**3233586 A. Sjt. D. E. Jones. C.F.A.; 310911 Gnr. J. R. Fergusson. C.F.A.; 42524 Dvr. J. G. Lye. C.F.A.; 512543 Sjt. V. J. Draper. C.R.T.; 2497712 Spr. H. Merrow. C.R.T.; 174029 Pte. W. Denton. C. M.G. Bde.**) *minor edge bruising, generally very fine* (6) £60-£80
-
- x479** British War Medal 1914-20 (**Capt. N. C. Carmichael.**) *toned, extremely fine and scarce* £40-£50
- Norman Caven Carmichael** was born in Hillsburg, Ontario, Canada in May 1890. He was a Dentist by profession, and practised in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Carmichael served during the Great War with No. 10 Depot, Canadian Army Dental Corps in the UK.
- Sold with copied service papers.
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- 480** British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (**3700 Muleteer Macedonian Mule C.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £100-£140
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- 481** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia, with M.I.D. oak leaves (**200744 A-Sjt. C. T. Ward, R.W. Kent R.**) *edge bruise, very fine, rare* £400-£500
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, September 2014.
- One of only 16 S. Persia clasps awarded to the Regiment.
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 January 1920:
'For distinguished services with the British Forces in Persia during the period 1 April 1918 to 31 March 1919.'
- Charles Thomas Ward** attested for the Royal West Kent Regiment at Tonbridge, Kent, and served with the 1st/4th Battalion throughout the Great War in India (entitled to a British War Medal only), and then attached to the Military Staff Clerks, Bushire, under Major-General J. A. Douglas in South Persia from 27 November 1918 to 27 November 1919. He was discharged on 26 December 1919, his home address being 'Mouse Hall, Kingsnoth, Ashford, Kent.'
- Sold with copied service papers, medal roll extracts, and other research.
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- 482** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**22342405 Rfn. T. Sherriff. Cameronians**) *good very fine* £50-£70
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- 483** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (2) (**CEY/18040822 Pte. D. Samaneris. R.P.C.; CEY/18038024 Pte. S. J. M. Upatissa. R.P.C.**) *minor official correction to second, very fine*
- Ceylon**, Armed Services Long Service Medal, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* (3) £60-£80

484 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (3) (**CEY/18038464 Cpl. P. W. De Silva. R.P.C.; CEY/18031665 Cpl. T. A. C. Orchard. R.M.P.; CEY/18036592 Pte. D. Saradial. R.P.C.**) rank officially corrected on second, and with minor official corrections throughout, very fine (3) £80-£100

485 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (3) (**CEY/18031249 Pte. H. P. Jinadasa. R.M.P.; CEY/18036403 Pte. P. Sardiris Singho. R.P.C.; CEY/18042968 Pte. V. Ti. Kiri Banda R.P.C.**) edge bruises to first, otherwise very fine (3) £80-£100

486 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Malaya, E.I.I.R. (**T/22597227 Dvr. M. J. Burgoyne. R.A.S.C.**); Cyprus (**5092 C.S.C. M. Moustafa.**) very fine (2) £60-£80

487 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (**23335992. Pte. W. P. McNeill R.A.M.C.**) surname partially corrected; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24357810 Gnr. K. Leech R.A.**) good very fine (2) £70-£90

488



General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**2Lt D V M Howell Para**) nearly extremely fine £400-£500

David Vaughan May Howell was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Queen's Regiment on 6 September 1952, and transferred to the Parachute Regiment on 29 January 1954. He was promoted Lieutenant on 13 May 1954, and transferred to the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers on 7 November 1957.

x489 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**536107 L.A.C. W. H. Gray. R.A.F.**) nearly extremely fine £70-£90

490 War Medal 1939-45 (20), all unnamed as issued, generally very fine (20) £60-£80

491 War Medal 1939-45 (20), all unnamed as issued, generally very fine (20) £60-£80

492 War Medal 1939-45 (20), all unnamed as issued, generally very fine (20) £60-£80

493 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp (3), Borneo (**2401114 Gnr. K. Stevenson. R.A.**); Northern Ireland (2) (**23975317 L/Cpl. D. A. Simpson. R. Signals; 24210736 Pte. M. R. Annetts. LI.**) severe edge digs to first affecting number, otherwise very fine (3) £100-£140

494 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**25039680 Gdsm S T O'Shea IG**) mounted court-style as worn, nearly extremely fine £70-£90



General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, South Arabia, Borneo, Radfan, *unofficial retaining rods between clasps* (**23875690 Tpr. J. V. Hobbs 4th R.T.R.**) *good very fine* £400-£500

Sold with the following items, all of which appear to have been removed (along with the medal) from a glazed display frame:

- i) A wooden plaque with S.A.S. winged dagger insignia to the centre, with '2nd Special Air Service Squadron' above this and to the side, brass/enamel S.A.S. wings, a canoe and skydiver. Below is a helicopter and to each side of the centre winged dagger the recipient's details: 'Joe Hobbs, 23875690, Borneo, Vietnam, B.A.O.R., Aden, Persian Gulf, Malaysia.'
- ii) A set of S.A.S. wings which show signs of having been worn; together with a metal S.A.S. lapel or shoulder strap insignia.
- iii) A Royal Tank Corps badge.
- iv) Two special forces medals, the first silvered with U.S. jump wings to front, 'Airborne all the Way' to rear; the second bronze with Special Forces beret to front and 'Soldier of Fortune' to rear.
- v) Name plaque, inscribed 'Joseph Hobbs 23875690 4th R.T.R., 2nd S.A.S., B.A.O.R., Malaysia, Aden, Borneo, Vietnam, Persian Gulf.'

Coronation and Jubilee Medals

-
- 496** Jubilee 1887, 1 clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (**T. Fuller. P. Divn.**) *very fine* £40-£50
Sold together with a Boer War commemorative medal; and a commemorative medal for the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Leeds on 13 May 1875.
-
- 497** *Pair: Police Sergeant A. Aldridge, Metropolitan Police*
Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. A. Aldridge. T. Div); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.S. A. Aldridge) mounted for wear, *very fine* (2) £50-£70
-
- 498** *Pair: Police Sergeant W. Huggins, Metropolitan Police*
Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. W. Huggins. S. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.S. W. Huggins.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £50-£70
-
- 499** Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, all unnamed as issued, *very fine* (4) £80-£100
-
- 500** *Pair: Police Constable D. Reardon, Metropolitan Police*
Defence Medal; Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., D. Reardon.) *edge bruise to latter, otherwise about extremely fine* (2) £40-£50

Denis Reardon was born in Risca, Monmouthshire on 28 March 1883 and joined the Metropolitan Police on 18 December 1905, having previously served as a Volunteer in the 2nd Battery, Monmouthshire Royal Horse Artillery. Posted initially to 'Y' Division, he later served with 'C' Division in Soho, before being posted to the 4th Royal Dockyard Division at Chatham on 2 June 1914. He retired to pension on 21 December 1930.

Sold with copied research.
-
- x501** Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937 (3); Coronation 1953, last in card box of issue, all unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* (5) £80-£100
-
- 502** Coronation 1937 (2); Coronation 1953 (2), all unnamed as issued, *very fine* (4) £60-£80

Long Service Medals

503 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Star issue (**Thomas F. Saurin.**) in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90

504



Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Lady's badge with wreath (**Annie Wilson**) mounted on original lady's bow riband with *Elkington, London*, pin brooch, *minor blue enamel damage to outer band, good very fine and scarce* £280-£340

505 Imperial Service Medal (7), G.V.R. (2), 1st 'coinage head' issue (**Percival Charles Savage.**); 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (**Thomas Potter**); G.V.I.R., 1st issue (3) (**George Henry Burkett; Archibald Arthur James; Gertrude Mildred Anne Williams**); E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (2) (**Leonard Stanley James Farrow; Joseph Leslie Norman Bishop**) last two in *Royal Mint* cases of issue; Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.I.I.R., unnamed as issued, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *very fine and better* (8) £90-£120

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 24 December 1929, Savage, Percival Charles, Postman, Middleton Junction Sub-Post Office, Manchester.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 9 March 1943, Burkett, George Henry, Painter, H M Dockyard, Portsmouth.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 12 July 1946, Williams, Gertrude Mildred Anne, Assistant Supervisor, Class I, London Telecommunications Region.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 31 July 1964, Farrow, Leonard Stanley James, Postman, London Postal Region.

I.S.M. *London Gazette*, 1 June 1981, Bishop, Joseph Leslie Norman, Caulker/Riveter/Burner/Driller, Ministry of Defence.

Sold together with bestowal documents for the Civil Defence Long Service Medal, awarded to Mr. C. H. Collins.

506 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1796: S.S. Maj: W. Butcher. 3/Dgn: Gds.**) engraved naming, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-£100

Walter Butcher was born in Pontefract, Yorkshire, on 7 February 1858 and attested for the 3rd Dragoon Guards at York on 5 August 1878. He was advanced Sergeant on 22 February 1884, before serving as a rough rider in both India and South Africa, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, his sole medallion entitlement, on 1 October 1896. He was discharged on 4 August 1899, after 21 years' service, and died in Burnley, Lancashire, on 7 January 1951.

Sold with copied service papers and a file of research.

507 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1084. Pte. C. Broomhead. 18th. Hussars.**) engraved naming, *suspension loose, cleaned, very fine* £80-£100

Charles Broomhead was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire in 1843 and attested for the 18th Hussars on 18 August 1862. He was discharged at The Curragh on 22 September 1883, after 22 years and 65 days' service, and his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal is his sole medallion entitlement.

Sold with copied service papers and a file of research.

508 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**3051 Q.M. Sgt. E. Devonshire: RI. Fus.**) engraved naming, *suspension slack, polished and worn, therefore fair* £60-£80

Edward Devonshire was born in Ware, Hertfordshire, in 1855 and attested for the Royal Fusiliers at Hounslow on 29 April 1871. Purchasing his discharge on 24 May 1873, he re-enlisted in his old unit at Woolwich on 16 October 1876, and was advanced Quartermaster Sergeant on 1888. He was discharged on 15 October 1895, after 19 years' service; this was subsequently amended to 21 years and 26 days' service, with his former service allowed to count, and he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, his sole medallion entitlement, per Army Order 64 of 1896. He died in West Ham, Essex, in January 1932.

Sold with copied service papers and a file of research.

509 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1478. Sergt. W. F. Frith, 1-9th. Foot**) impressed naming, *heavy edge bruising, therefore fine* £60-£80

William Francis Frith was born in Deansgate, Manchester, in 1830 and attested for the 5th Foot on 24 December 1857. He was promoted Sergeant on 6 September 1864, and transferred to the 9th Foot on 31 August 1868. He was discharged at Colchester on 15 April 1879, after 21 years and 7 days' service, his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal being his sole medallic entitlement, and died in Colchester on 26 October 1891.

Sold with copied service papers and a file of research.

510 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1098. Pte. W. Hatch. Worc: R.**) engraved naming, *traces of brooch mounting to reverse, with suspension re-affixed, small edge cut, otherwise very fine* £50-£70

William Hatch was born in Monmouth in 1846 and attested for the 36th Regiment of Foot on 17 October 1864, having previously served in the Monmouth Militia. He served continuously in India for over ten years, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal - his sole medallic entitlement - in 1883. He was discharged on 9 October 1885, after 20 years and 356 days' service, and died in Monmouth in 1908.

Sold with a file of research.

511 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1279. Pte. W. Taylor. Oxf: L.I.**) engraved naming, *edge bruising, very fine* £70-£90

William Taylor was born in Chatham, Kent, in 1856 and attested for the 43rd Regiment of Foot 8 October 1870, aged 14. He served with the Regiment in India from 28 September 1872 to 8 February 1887, and was discharged on 30 January 1892, after 21 years and 115 days' service. His Long Service and Good Conduct Medal is his sole medallic entitlement.

Sold with copied service papers and a file of research.

512 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1411. Pte. G. Taylor. 71st. Foot**) impressed naming, *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £70-£90

George Taylor was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1837 and attested for the 22nd Regiment of Foot at Aldershot on 9 January 1858. He transferred to the 71st Highland Regiment on 26 March 1868, and was discharged on 29 April 1879, after 21 years and 35 days' service. His Long Service and Good Conduct Medal is his sole medallic entitlement.

Sold with copied service papers and a file of research.

x513 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**2920 Sergt. J. Cranshaw, 104th Foot**) *edge bruising, very fine* £80-£100

514 Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**2357 Sq: Sjt: Maj: R. P. Bailey. 6/Dgn: Gds:**) *good very fine* £70-£90

Richard Percival Bailey was born in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, in 1866 and attested for the 6th Dragoon Guards at Canterbury on 15 August 1885. He transferred to the Yorkshire Hussars on 7 July 1899, and was appointed Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, on 9 October 1914. He died in York on 30 May 1915, and is buried under a C.W.G.C. headstone in Manchester Southern Cemetery. He was not entitled to any Great War medals, and his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal is his sole medallic entitlement.

Sold with copied service papers and a file of research.

515 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (**S/Sgt. H. J. Davis. I.A.S.C.**) with brass unit insignia; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (**J.21838 (Ch. B.22154) P. G. Gilham. A.B. R.F.R.**) *unit officially corrected on last, generally very fine and better (2)* £70-£90

Philip Golden Gilham was born at Southend, Essex, on 8 March 1897 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 8 January 1913. He served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore-based establishments, before being posted to H.M.S. *Raleigh* on 15 January 1921, and was serving in her when she ran aground in thick fog at Point Amour, Labrador, on 8 August 1922. He was shore demobilised, time expired, on 7 March 1927, and subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Sold with copied research.

516 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (2), 1st issue (**203331. J. T. Gamsby., A.B. H.M.S. Victory.**); 2nd issue, fixed suspension (**J.1632 A. H. Bates. A-P.O. H.M.S. Verbena.**) *suspension on first replaced fixed a fixed suspension; contact marks and edge bruising, good fine and better (2)* £70-£90

John Thomas Gamsby, a Baker from Manchester, was born on 29 October 1882 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 24 September 1903. He was advanced Able Seaman and discharged to shore on 4 November 1912, having joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. He served afloat during the Great War in the minelayers H.M.S. *Thetis* and H.M.S. *Princess Margaret*, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 22 January 1918. He was shore pensioned on 1 March 1923.

Albert Henry Bates, a Messenger Boy from Timoleague, Co. Cork, was born on 7 March 1892 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 29 June 1908. He served afloat during the Great War in H.M.S. *Dublin* at Gallipoli and was later present at the Battle of Jutland. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 14 April 1925 and he was Advanced Petty Officer on 17 November 1925. Pensioned to shore on 6 March 1932, he re-entered the service on 17 February 1936 and was discharged to shore as unsuitable on 27 July 1937, but recalled further from 28 September 1938 until 2nd October 1938. Recalled for Second World War service on 25 August 1939, he was invalided to shore on 18 December 1940 due to vascular syphilis. He died on 30 June 1941.

517 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R., unnamed as issued; Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Q.M. Sergeant F. Kennedy, 16th. Regiment**) impressed naming, *heavy scratches to obverse field of first, otherwise very fine or better* (2) £100-£140

518 Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, complete with integral top brooch bar, *very fine* £70-£90

519 Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2) (**5624653. Gnr. S. W. G. Isaac. R.A.; 1434092. Gnr. W. Wright. R.A.**) *edge bruising and contact marks to first, surname partially officially corrected on second, nearly very fine* (2) £60-£80

520 Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Ceylon (3), (**No. 10592. Sjt. D. A. de S. Wickremanaya. K.E. C.L.I.; No. 1424 Bdr. Jansz, F.H. 1st (C) C.G.A.; No. 10536. Cpl. V.R. de Mel. C.L.I.**) engraved naming, *edge bruises, very fine*
Service Medal of the Order of St John (2), silver, straight bar suspension (**846 M A Ousman. Ceylon Police Cps. S.J.A.B.O. 1930.**); base silver metal (**4492 T.A.K. Rahim. Ceylon. S.J.A.B.O. 1945.**) *naming rubbed on first, otherwise very fine* (5) £100-£140

521 Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (**Const. Frederick Wynne**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (6), G.V.R. (4), 1st issue (3), (**John Russell**); 1 clasp (2), The Great War 1914-18 (**Thomas W. Willis.**); Long Service 1939 (**Henry J. Bernthal**); 2nd issue (**Joseph Sharpe**); G.V.I.R., 1st issue (2) (**Reginald E. Thornhill; Walter Goddard**) *very fine* (7) £100-£140

522 London Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, bronze (**Fireman S. A. Morley**); together with a Pacific Star; a Defence Medal; a Royal Life Saving Society Swimming Proficiency Medal, bronze '**M. Thompson Oct. 1936**'; and seven Army Temperance Medals, all silver, all unnamed, *generally nearly extremely fine* (11) £60-£80

523



Colonial Prison Service Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (**Supt. of Prisons N. T. Smart, Fed. Malaya**) *good very fine, rare*

£300-£400

Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

The regulations for the Colonial Prison Service Medal were published in the *Federation of Malaya Government Gazette* of 30 May 1957. Soon afterwards, on 31 August 1957, the Federation of Malaya became an independent country within the Commonwealth. No awards of the Colonial Prison Service Medal were published in the *Government Gazette* and consequently this award cannot be traced.

Norman Thomas Smart was born in London on 10 January 1911. He entered the Colonial service on 1 January 1935, in the Prisons Department of the Malay Straits Settlements. After the War he continued in the Malayan Prisons Service and in October 1946 assumed duty as Warden in a local prison in Singapore. In December 1949 he assumed duty as a Warden at Johore Behru Prison. He was later promoted a Superintendent of Prisons, and in February 1956 assumed duty in that post at Penang.

524 Colonial Prison Service Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (**Louie Kwong Wing Assistant Officer I Hong Kong**) *extremely fine*

£240-£280

Life Saving Awards

525



Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large, bronze (**Henry Martin Wreck of the “Nordkap” on the 13th. March 1891.**) in *damaged* embossed case of issue, *extremely fine* £200-£240

'The schooner *Nordkap*, of Fowey, in distress in Atlantic Ocean on 1[3] March 1891. *Mosser* put out a boat which was stove in. Then put out the starboard boat, which rescued the crew at great risk, and was stove in also by the side of the *Mosser*.' (*The Sea Gallantry Medal*, by R. J. Scarlett refers).

Henry Martin and four others were each awarded the Board of Trade Bronze Medal for Gallantry and £2; the Chief Mate, in charge of the boat was awarded the Board of Trade Silver Medal for Gallantry; and the Captain of the *Mosser* was awarded the Board of Trade Silver Medal for Humanity.

526



Royal Humane Society, large bronze medal (successful), unnamed, *nearly extremely fine*

£80-£100

Miscellaneous

527



The historically important Great War Memorial Plaque to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum who was lost at sea when H.M.S. Hampshire struck a mine off Orkney on 5 June 1916 - he was the highest ranking British officer to die in action during the Great War

Memorial Plaque (Horatio Herbert Earl Kitchener of Khartoum) good very fine

£6,000-£8,000

Horatio Herbert, 1st Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, the great Victorian soldier, and the face of the famous Great War recruiting poster, was killed in action when H.M.S. *Hampshire*, conveying him on a diplomatic mission to Russia, struck a German mine off the Orkney on 5 June 1916, and sank within 15 minutes with the loss of 737 lives. He was the highest ranking British officer to die in action during the Great War. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Hollybrook Memorial, Southampton.

Earl Kitchener's group of campaign medals, on display at the Royal Engineers Museum, Chatham, are all official replacements for those lost at sea in 1916, together with replacement Great War medals, and are all marked as such. Various of his original issue Great War medals and bronze memorial plaque, deemed superfluous in the light of his replacement set, have appeared on the market over the years. His original Victory Medal has previously been sold in these rooms, most recently in March 2017.

Lord Kitchener's Memorial Plaque was reputedly the first one to be produced at the Acton Factory, and a small number (some sources say 4, others 6) are known to have been cast, presumably as trial pieces. Another casting of his plaque (note the slight difference in the alignment of the letters in his name) was also used in various newspaper reports announcing the institution of the Memorial Plaque.



528 Memorial Plaque (**Ivan Boyd Sprot**) *good very fine*

£160-£200



Ivan Boyd Sprot was born on 14 September 1889, the youngest son of Edward Sprot Esq., of Drygrange, Roxburghshire, and was educated at Eton. A keen cricketer, he was a member of the Marylebone Cricket Club, and was a fine athlete. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Cameron Highlanders from the Special Reserve on 27 May 1911, and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914. Promoted Lieutenant in September of that year, he was killed in action on 23 October 1914, being shot in the temple by a sniper while leading his men on. His last words were 'Come on, boys, come on! Let's at them!' He is buried in Perth (China Wall) Cemetery, Ypres, Belgium.

x529 **The Great War Memorial Plaque awarded to Trooper L. Cartier, 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles**

Memorial Plaque (Lewis Cartier) in card envelope of issue; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (116005 Pte. L. Cartier) in box of issue; with Memorial Scroll (Trooper Lewis Cartier Canadian Light Horse) last in O.H.M.S. transmittal tube addressed to 'Mrs J. Cartier, 38 Brockley Rd, Cliftonville, Margate, Kent, England', with 9ct gold locket which is glazed with photographs of recipient in uniform and his wife, *generally good very fine (lot) (3)*

£140-£180

Lewis Cartier was born in Harrison Mills, British Columbia, Canada in November 1894. He was the son of Levi Cartier of the same town, and husband of Jessie Cartier, of 38 Brockley Road, Cliftonville, Margate, England. Cartier served during the Great War as a Trooper with the 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles on the Western Front, and died after the war of related injuries/illness, 20 March 1920. He is buried in Chilliwack (St. Thomas) Anglican Little Mountain Cemetery, British Columbia.

x530 Memorial Plaque (**Edwin Forest Beaumont**) *very fine*

£50-£70

Edwin Forest Beaumont was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada in May 1892. He served during the Great War with the 102nd Battalion (Central Ontario), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Private Beaumont was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 September 1918, the CEF Burial Register gives: 'this soldier was killed by enemy shell fire while taking part with his Battalion in military operations near Bournon Wood.'

Private Beaumont is buried in Triangle Cemetery, Inchy-en-Artois, Pas de Calais, France.

x531 Memorial Plaque (**George Howard Deverell**) *very fine*

£50-£70

George Howard Deverell was born in February 1890, and was the son of Thomas and Ada Mary Deverell of 561 Church Street, Toronto, Canada. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles on the Western Front. Private Deverell was killed in action on the Western Front on 22 August 1917. He is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

x532 Memorial Plaque (**John Leo Richardson**) *very fine*

£50-£70

John Leo Richardson was born in Glen Neavise, Ontario, Canada in June 1899. He served during the Great War with the 1st Canadian General Hospital, Canadian Army Medical Corps on the Western Front. Private Richardson died of unknown causes on the Western Front on 20 May 1918, and is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

x533 Memorial Plaque (2) (**William Elliott; Alexander McPhee**) *very fine (2)*

£40-£50

There are numerous men of both names listed on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.

x534 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (**B40909 Pte. J. J. Dietch.**) *very fine*

£70-£90

John Joseph Dietch was born in Toronto, Canada in March 1921, and was the son of Emile and Margaret Dietch of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. He enlisted in the Canadian Forces in June 1940, and served with the Algonquin Regiment during the Second World War. Private Dietch died on active service on 10 August 1944, and is buried in the Bretteville-sur-Laize Canadian War Cemetery, Calvados, France.

Pictures of the recipient in uniform can be found online at the Canadian Virtual War Memorial.

x535 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (**A.107214 Pte. G. H. Fishbach**) in case of issue, *good very fine*

£80-£100

Glenn Howard Fishbach was the son of Harvey L. and Annie L. Fishbach of St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada; and husband of Beatrice M. Fishbach, of St. Thomas. Fishbach served with the Algonquin Regiment during the Second World War. Private Fishbach was killed in action, Falaise on 10 August 1944, and is buried in the Bretteville-sur-Laize Canadian War Cemetery, Calvados, France.

Pictures of the recipient in uniform can be found online at the Canadian Virtual War Memorial.

×536 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (**G-150 Pte. F. R. James.**) *very fine* £100-£140

Frank Reginald James was the son of Lee and Elmyra James of Harvey Station, York County, New Brunswick, and he resided in the same town with his wife Dora. James served with the North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment, R.C.I.C. during the Second World War, during which the regiment landed on Juno Beach on D-Day. Over the following months the regiment continued to fight in France and on into the Netherlands. Private James was killed in action on 25 October 1944, and is buried in the Adegem Canadian War Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold with the following related items and documents: recipient's identity disc; 8th Princess Louise's (New Brunswick) Hussars collar title; cloth 'Canada' shoulder insignia; named enclosure for Memorial Cross; letter of condolence to recipient's widow from the Attorney General of New Brunswick, dated 21 November 1944, and two photographs of recipient in uniform.

537 Royal Fusiliers Sportsman's Battalion Medal, 26mm, silver, the obverse with twin coat-of-arms and numbered '236', the reverse inscribed in raised letters, 'from Emma Cunliffe-Owen, Oct. 1914, 'God guard you', with small ring suspension, *fine, scarce* £60-£80

Mrs Emma Cunliffe-Owen was born in Kensington in 1863, of mixed English and German heritage. Her father, Sir Francis Phillip Cunliffe-Owen, was the director of the South Kensington (now the Victoria and Albert) Museum. Her maternal grandfather was a German Baron who had served as an aide-de-camp to Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia.

At the outbreak of war, it is reputed that, whilst walking down Bond Street, she met two big-game hunters of her acquaintance. Half-jokingly, she asked them why they had not signed up, and half-jokingly they challenged her to raise a battalion of her own. A keen sportswoman in her youth, in response, she telegraphed Lord Kitchener in September 1914, who accepted her offer to raise a battalion of physically fit men, able to shoot and ride. With her husband Edward, she set up a recruiting office in the Hotel Cecil, on the Strand, and placed an advert in The Times, seeking 'Sportsmen, aged 19 to 45, upper and middle class only. Wanted at once.'

Despite the restrictions stated in the advert, men from all walks of life joined up in response. Such was the success in her efforts, that the War Office asked her to raise a second battalion of 1600 men. And so were formed the 23rd and 24th (Service) Battalions of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London) Regiment, otherwise known as the '1st and 2nd Sportsmans Battalions'.

Mrs Cunliffe-Owen presented all ranks of her battalions with a silver medallion, engraved with the recipient's regimental number, bearing her signature and the message, 'God guard you.'

538 Royal Fusiliers Sportsman's Battalion Medal, 26mm, silver, the obverse with twin coat-of-arms and numbered '2740', the reverse inscribed in raised letters, 'from Emma Cunliffe-Owen, Oct. 1914, 'God guard you', with small ring suspension, *very fine, scarce* £80-£100

Mrs Emma Cunliffe-Owen was born in Kensington in 1863, of mixed English and German heritage. Her father, Sir Francis Phillip Cunliffe-Owen, was the director of the South Kensington (now the Victoria and Albert) Museum. Her maternal grandfather was a German Baron who had served as an aide-de-camp to Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia.

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William Henry Adams, was born in Avenbury, Herefordshire, and resided in Worcester. He attested into the 24th (Sportsman's) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 15 November 1915 and was killed in action on 28 July 1916 during the Battle of the Somme. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

539 Regimental Prize Medals (15), Royal Artillery (15), all silver, one with solder marks on reverse and remains of pin mount, some missing suspension rings, *generally very fine (15)* £100-£140

540 Regimental Prize Medals (6), Royal Artillery (6), all silver with yellow metal centre mounts, one missing suspension ring, *generally very fine (6)* £50-£70

541 Regimental Prize Medals (10), Royal Artillery (10), all silver with enamelling, one missing suspension ring, sold together with a miscellaneous silver and enamelled fob with a Staffordshire knot, *generally very fine (11)* £70-£90

542 Regimental Prize Medals (15), Royal Artillery (15), all silver, some missing suspension rings, *generally very fine (15)* £100-£140

543 Regimental Prize Medals (3), 3rd Lowland Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, gold (9ct., 7.22g), Lanarkshire Royal Engineers, Volunteers, gold (9ct., 6.46g), The Yorkshire (Green Howards) Regiment, gold (9ct., 3.44g), *very fine (3)* £140-£180

- 544** Regimental Prize Medals (9), Royal Engineers (9), including Balloon School, Royal Engineers 1902 Coronation commemorative Medallion, mostly silver, some enamelling, some missing suspension rings, *generally very fine* (9) £70-£90
- 545** Regimental Prize Medals (9), Royal Engineers (9), including Balloon School, Royal Engineers 1902 Coronation commemorative Medallion, all silver and enamelled, one with yellow metal centre mount, one gilded, one missing suspension ring, *generally very fine* (9) £80-£100
- 546** Regimental Prize Medals (12), Royal Scots (5), Royal Scots Fusiliers (2), The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) (5), mostly silver, some enamelling, traces of gilding, some missing suspension rings, *generally very fine* (12) £100-£140
- 547** Regimental Prize Medals (10), The Buffs (East Kent Regiment Regiment) (6), Lincolnshire Regiment (4), all silver, *one gilded, very fine* (10) £60-£80
- 548** Regimental Prize Medals (11), King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment (2), King's (Liverpool) Regiment (5), Royal Welsh Fusiliers (2), Inniskilling Fusiliers, Onslow Hockey Cup Winners 1924, all silver, some enamelling, *one with edge bruise, otherwise very fine* (11) £80-£100
- 549** Regimental Prize Medals (13), Northumberland Fusiliers (2), Royal Fusiliers (9), 1st Battalion London Regiment, 4th Battalion London Regiment, all silver, some enamelling, some missing suspender rings, one gilded, *very fine* (13) £100-£140
- 550** Regimental Prize Medals (9), Royal Warwickshire Regiment (9), mostly silver, one with yellow metal centre mount, some enamelling, some missing suspender rings, *very fine* (9) £70-£90
- 551** Regimental Prize Medals (13), Norfolk Regiment (2), Devonshire Regiment (3), Suffolk Regiment (6), Somerset Light Infantry (2), all silver, one with yellow metal centre mount, some missing suspender rings and mounts, *very fine* (13) £100-£140
- 552** Regimental Prize Medals (11), West Yorkshire Regiment (6), East Yorkshire Regiment (5), all silver, some enamelling, some missing suspender rings, *very fine* (11) £80-£100
- 553** Regimental Prize Medals (5), Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (5), all silver, one with yellow metal centre mount, some enamelling, *some edge bruising, very fine* (5) £40-£50
- 554** Regimental Prize Medals (7), East Surrey Regiment (7), all silver, one with traces of gilding, *very fine* (7) £50-£70
- 555** "B" Bankers' Company, 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers Lowson Medal for Success in Shooting, 88mm, bronze, the reverse engraved '**Won by Lieut. P. F. W. Edington 1904**'; together with two related "B" Company, 1st L.R.V. fob medals, the first silver, the reverse engraved '1st L.R.V. B. Coy. Aggregate won by Lieut. P. F. W. Edington 1904'; the second bronze, the reverse engraved '1st L.R.V. B. Coy. Aggregate won by Lieut. P. F. W. Edington 1905', *good very fine* (3) £80-£100

556



A diamond-set Royal Artillery Sweetheart's Brooch.

A fine-quality sweetheart's brooch, platinum (14ct.) and enamel, set with numerous diamonds, mounted from a gold (9ct., hallmarks for Birmingham 1950) brooch pin, the total weight 7.75g, and housed in a *Garrard, London*, card box, *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240



The Battles of the British Army in Portugal, Spain, and France.

A set of 13 hand-coloured circular aquatint views of the Battles of Vimiero, The Douro, Talavera, Busaco, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Toulouse, and Waterloo, by Edward Orme, London, 66mm diameter, each on thin card, with an historical account of the action on the reverse, contained in a circular bronze case in form of a medallion, bust of the Duke of Wellington on obverse lid; winged muse of history seated beneath an olive tree recording on a tablet the 'Record of British Valour' on reverse lid; 'Picture Medal' inscribed below; 'The Battles of the British Army in Portugal, Spain and France from the Year 1808 to 1814 under the Command of England's Great Captain Arthur Duke of Wellington' title card on inside of lower lid, traces of tabs that originally held the cards together, otherwise very fine and scarce £240-£280

Mr. Edward Orme, of Bond Street, London, was, after Ackermann, the most important publisher of coloured aquatint prints. British success at sea and on land was one of the staple subjects of his publishing: 'He has omitted no opportunity of bringing forward to public admiration, by the graphic art, the principal events in which our arms have triumphed both by sea and land, publishing at various periods engravings of those great exploits most calculated to impress the mind with correct ideas of the arduous struggles which have immortalised the British name.' (*The History of Aquatint Engraving*, by S. T. Prideaux refers).

It is thought that he produced over 700 of this series.

558 Victoria Cross, an official *Hancocks & Co, London*, replica, the reverse engraved 'Hancocks 470', in fitted leather case of issue, extremely fine £500-£700

The Victoria Cross was instituted on 29 January 1856, with the first awards backdated to 1854, and in the first 150 years of its existence was awarded on 1,355 occasions (1,352 Crosses and 3 Second Award Bars).

To mark the 150th Anniversary, the London jewellers Hancocks, who have manufactured every Victoria Cross ever awarded, issued a limited edition replica, the replicas all individually numbered on the reverse, with the edition limited to 1,352 replica crosses.

Sold together with Hancocks Numbered Certificate of authenticity.

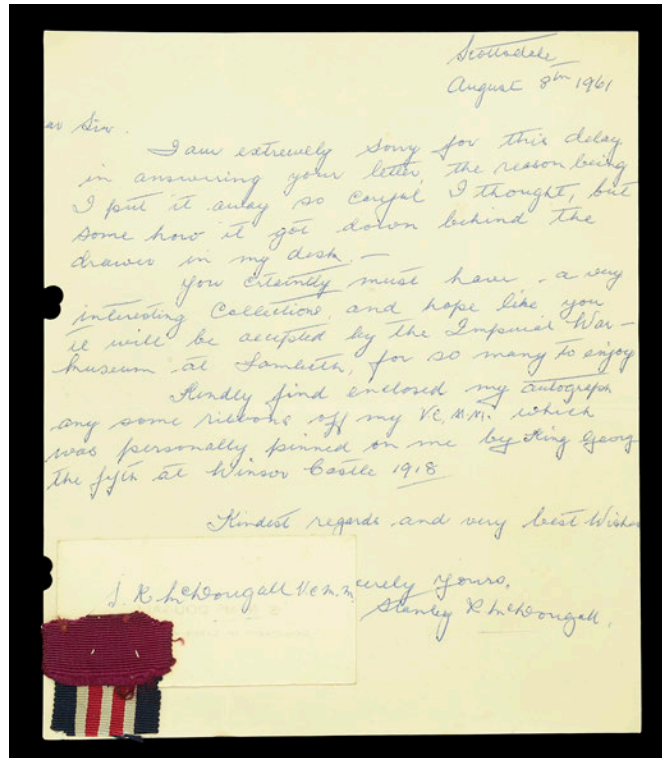
559 Copy Medal: Albert Medal, 1st Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, a fine Museum-quality copy, silver-gilt (hallmarks for Birmingham 2008) and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Manufactured by Worcestershire Medal Services Ltd for Display Purposes only 2008', extremely fine as produced £200-£240

560 Clasp: Nandi 1905-06, good very fine £50-£70

Sold with a booklet 'The Peoples of Kenya - No. 11: The Nandi', by G. W. B. Huntingford.

x561 Cases of Issue: Military Cross (3), all unmarked and by *Royal Mint*, (2) Great War period, one slightly later, all slightly scuffed in parts, otherwise generally good condition (3) £50-£70

562



An original hand-written autographed letter from Stanley R. McDougall V.C., M.M., late Sergeant, Australian Imperial Force, together with his business card and sections of the original ribbands from both the Victoria Cross and the Military Medal that were presented to him by H.M. King George V at Windsor Castle on 19 August 1918

The letter, dated Scottsdale, 8 August 1961, states:

'Dear Sir, I am extremely sorry for this delay in answering your letter, the reason being I put it away so careful I thought, but somehow it got down behind the drawer in my desk. You certainly must have a very interesting collections, and hope like you it will be accepted by the Imperial War Museum at Lambeth, for so many to enjoy. Kindly find enclosed my autograph and some ribbons off my V.C., M.M. which was personally pinned on me by King Georg [sic] the fifth at Winsor [sic] Castle 1918. Kindest regards and very best wishes, Sincerely yours, Stanley R. McDougall', *business card with ribbands glued with reverse showing, to the front of letter, punch holes, glue residue on reverse, overall reasonable condition* £80-£100

V.C. *London Gazette* 3 May 1918:

'For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when the enemy attacked our line and his first wave succeeded in gaining an entry. Sergeant McDougall, who was at a post in a flank company, realised the situation, and at once charged the enemy's second wave single-handed with rifle and bayonet, killing seven and capturing a machine gun which they had. This he turned on to them, firing from the hip, causing many casualties and routing that wave. He then turned his attention to those who had entered, until his ammunition ran out, all the time firing at close quarters, when he seized a bayonet and charged again, killing three men and an enemy officer, who was just about to kill one of our officers. He used a Lewis gun on the enemy, killing many and enabling us to capture thirty-three prisoners. The prompt action of this non-commissioned officer saved the line and enabled the enemy's advance to be stopped.'

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

563

An interesting Cricket scorecard for a match between the Ladies of the City and County of Nottingham, and Veterans of the Crimea and Indian Mutiny.

The scorecard for the 'Final Test Match' between 12 Ladies of the City and County of Nottingham vs. 22 Veterans of the Crimea and Indian Mutiny (including a Veteran of the Charge of the Light Brigade), played at the Trent Bridge Ground on Bank Holiday Monday 2 August 1909, printed on silk, and mounted in a glazed display frame, *some light foxing, otherwise generally good condition and most interesting* £60-£80

The 12 Ladies of Nottingham (along with their Captain, Mr. J. A. H. Green), scored 183 runs for all 12 ladies out; the 22 Veterans of the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny (along with their Captain, Mr. H. Seely Whitby), scored 74 runs for 16 men out, the match ending in a draw. Miss Johnson top scored for the Ladies with 79 runs, whilst Miss Pawlett took 7 wickets for 18 runs, including a 'hat-trick'. Several of the Veterans were dismissed run-out, and aside from their Captain only Sergeant E. Murrell, late 9th Lancers, made it to double figures - he also returned bowling figures of 6 wickets for 29 runs, and without him the match would have been even more one-sided. Amongst the Veterans' team was Trooper Matthew Holland, late 11th Hussars, who had charged with the Light Brigade at Balaklava over 50 years previously.

564 A German Second War Luftwaffe Battle of Britain Bf 109 fighter Pilot's award document and related archive to Unteroffizier K. H. Wilhelm, 3/Jagdgeschwader 77 (Ace of Hearts) Fighter Wing, who after shooting down three aircraft during the Battle of France, was himself was shot down and captured at Waldron, Sussex, on 20 October 1940 during the Battle of Britain

- i) Original certificate for his Pilot's Badge dated '1 April 1940'
- ii) Original promotion document from Feldwebel to Unteroffizier whilst a member of Jagdgeschwader 77 (JG77), dated 31 May 1940, this just prior to the Battle of Britain
- iii) A detailed letter dated 30 October 1940 from a fellow pilot, who was flying with Wilhelm when he was shot down. This sent to Wilhelm's family, describing how he was shot down over England and confirming capture. Complete with its addressed envelope, stamped 'Feldpost' '15.11.40'
- iv) A fine wartime prisoners of war sent postcard photograph of German prisoners held in a British Prisoner of War camp. Wilhelm at the extreme right of the photograph still wearing his flight blouse with full insignia and rather surprisingly, still wearing his Luftwaffe Pilot's Badge. The postcard is stamped 'Examined by Censor Prisoner of War Mail' sent to his parents in Oldenburg, Germany. This removed from an album with traces of where removed to reverse
- v) A post-war letter/envelope from Gemeinschaft der Jagdflier, Jagerkreis Nord (Association of Fighter Pilots) to the recipient, dated 11 November 1992
- vi) A post-war plaque for the Association of Fighter Pilots (Jagerkreis Nord) with his named label to the reverse side dated 1990
- vii) A small quantity of photographs, one portrait of Wilhelm in uniform wearing his pilot badge; six being of Luftwaffe interest showing a high ranking Luftwaffe officer exiting a JU52 and shaking hands with Luftwaffe personel, plus three pre-war photographs, which we believe are images of the unit within the Condor Legion in Spain, generally good condition £600-£800



Karl-Heinz Wilhelm served as a pilot of 3/Jagdgeschwader 77 during the Battle of France, and is confirmed with aerial victories over two Morane 406s North West of Dinant on 13 May 1940, and a third in the same area on 15 May. During the Battle of Britain, on 20 October 1940, Wilhelm - flying Bf109 Wk Nr 4007/Yellow 11 - was shot down and baled out over Waldron, Sussex. He was captured unhurt and would remain a prisoner of war for the duration. After the war, he visited the Museum where his Bf 109's remains were displayed; three photographic images of him visiting the crash site forming part of the lot.

Sold with copied research.

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- 565** Riband bar for the Victoria Cross, complete with the miniature cross emblem; together with a Riband bar for the Victoria Cross with Second Award Bar, complete with two miniature cross emblems, *very good condition (2)* £60-£80
-
- 566** Riband: A selection of cut lengths of ribands for a wide range of British campaign medals, together with a few lengths for British Orders, Decorations, and Long Service Medals, mainly of modern manufacture but some examples of old silk weave, *generally very good condition and a most useful supply (lot)* £60-£80
-
- 567** Riband: Two sections of the original embroidered riband for the French China Expedition Medal 1960; and two sections of the original embroidered riband for the French Mexico Expedition Medal 1862-63, *one of the China ribands slightly frayed but otherwise generally good condition (4)* £80-£100
-
- 568** Riband: A large accumulation of mainly short lengths of British and World riband, the majority full sized, but with some miniature widths, all countries, but with some emphasis on the various Imperial German states, including a 6 page fold-out booklet containing riband samples of the awards of the various German states, the majority of the ribands in labelled envelopes; together with various display boards of medal riband bars, all countries but this time with an emphasis on the United States of America; together with various loose riband bars; various riband devices; and lapel rosettes, *generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 569** Renamed and Defective Medals (6): Military Medal, G.V.R. (**G9909 Sgt. A. Webb. Royal West Kent.**) *renamed*; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**2180. Pte. A. Downs 2/7th Fusrs.**) *number and name renamed*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**609 Pte M. Parker. 3rd Y & L**) *renamed*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4837 Pte. Pte. C. Robertson. 1st K.O.S.B.**) *renamed*; Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, *naming erased*; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R., *naming mostly erased; generally nearly very fine (6)* £200-£240
-
- 570** Renamed Medals (2): South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**2046 Cpl: A. Bennett 99/Foot.**) *renamed*; India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**3901 Lance Sergt. David Smee 2nd. Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fusrs.**) *renamed; the first polished, the second with contact marks, generally very fine (2)* £100-£140

Miniature Medals

571



The mounted group of ten miniature dress medals worn by Deputy Commissioner F. W. Syer, Tripolitania Police Force, late Nigeria Police and Palestine Police, and Second Lieutenant, Royal Air Force

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt; King's Police and Fire Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue; British War and Victory Medals; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Palestine 1945-48; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Colonial Police Forces Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (10) £100-£140

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 10 June 1954: Frederick William Syer, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Tripolitania Police Force.

K.P.F.S.M. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944: Frederick William Syer, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Palestine.

C.P.M. *London Gazette* 13 June 1946: Frederick William Syer, Assistant Inspector General, Palestine Police Force.

For the recipient's full-sized awards, see Lot 206.

572



The mounted group of four miniature dress medals attributed to Major E. J. Ward-Ashton, Royal Artillery, who was recommended for the Victoria Cross

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, silver, gold and enamel; **Sardinia, Kingdom**, Al Valore Militare, silver; **Ottoman Empire**, Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, mounted as worn from a 'quadruple' top silver riband buckle with gold retaining pin, *light pitting to first and minor enamel damage to Crescent suspension on second, generally very fine and better* (4) £200-£240

Edward John Ward-Ashton was born with the surname Ward on 29 October 1836 and joined the Royal Artillery as a Gentleman Cadet on 18 November 1850. He became 2nd Lieutenant on 14 August 1854, and 1st Lieutenant on 28 November the same year. He served throughout the siege of Sebastopol and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 2 November 1855), for 'displaying coolness and zeal' in the trenches. He was also awarded the Sardinian silver medal for valour and the Fifth Class of the Ottoman Order of the Medjidie. According to Royal Artillery records he was also recommended for the Victoria Cross for his gallantry on the first Assault on the Grand Redan on 18 June 1855, and the French Legion of Honour for his conduct in trenches on 8 September 1855. He subsequently assumed the additional surname of Ashton and died of pleurisy at Woolwich on 1 March 1880.

Note: The recipient's full sized awards were sold in these rooms in September 2000.

573 The mounted group of three miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Terry, 25th Foot

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Tamaai; Khedive's Star, undated, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £100-£140

For the recipient's full sized awards, see Lot 340.

574



Miniature Medal: Waterloo 1815, 20mm, silver, of contemporary manufacture struck on a thinner than usual flan, with wide straight bar suspender, *good very fine* £100-£140

575



Miniature Medal: Sutlej 1845-46, reverse exergue blank, 1 engraved clasp, Sobraon, with contemporary *Hunt & Roskell* top silver riband buckle, *nearly extremely fine* £40-£50

576 An unattributed C.B.E. group of seven miniature dress medals

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt and enamel; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with integral top riband bar, mounted as worn, *very fine*

A mounted M.B.E. group of six miniature dress medals

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style, *extremely fine*

An unattributed M.B.E. pair of miniature dress medals

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type, lady's badge, silver; Defence Medal, mounted as worn, the MBE on lady's bow riband, *extremely fine*

An unattributed group of four miniature dress medals

France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with integral top riband bar, mounted as worn, *very fine*

A mounted group of four miniature dress medals

Coronation 1953; Jubilee 1977; Jubilee 2002; Jubilee 2012, mounted court-style, *good very fine* (23) £70-£90

Note in relation to the second group of miniatures that it was not possible to be awarded both the Pacific Star and the Burma Star.

x577 An unattributed B.E.M 'Civil Division' group of six miniature dress medals

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal; **Netherlands, Kingdom**, War Commemorative Cross, no clasp, mounted court-style as worn, *very fine*

United States of America, Bronze Star (2); Purple Heart, these all full-sized and all unnamed as issued; together with a miniature Distinguished Service Cross; Legion of Merit; Bronze Star; and Purple Heart, *traces of adhesive to reverses of miniatures*, *good very fine* (13) £60-£80

578 Miniature Medals: **Portugal, Kingdom**, a selection of four privately-commissioned miniature medals and lapel pins, two Naval; two civilian, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, *good very fine* (4) £80-£100

The Honours and Awards bestowed upon Sir David McNee

579 The Honours and Awards bestowed upon Sir David B. McNee, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police

Knight Bachelor's Badge, 3rd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 1977, with full and miniature width neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Knight Bachelor's breast Star, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 1978, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Justice's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; Star, silver-gilt and enamel, without heraldic beasts in angles, with full neck riband, in case of issue; Knight of Grace's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; Star, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, with full neck riband, in case of issue; Commander's neck badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, *some white enamel damage to the latter two neck badges, otherwise good very fine and better (lot)* £600-£800



Sir David Blackstock McNee was born in Glasgow on 23 March 1925 and served as a Telegraphist in the Royal Navy during the Second World War, including in H.M.S. *Empire Mace* during Operation *Overlord*, the Normandy landings. Following the cessation of hostilities he joined the City of Glasgow Police in 1946 as a uniformed constable, before joining the force's Marine Division as a Detective Constable in 1951. After spells with both the Flying Squad and Special Branch, he was appointed Assistant Chief Constable of Dunbartonshire County Constabulary, before returning to the City of Glasgow Police as Chief Constable in 1971. In May 1975 he became the first Chief Constable of the newly-created Strathclyde Police (which included the former City of Glasgow Police's territory), which was on creation Britain's second largest Police Force in terms of personnel.

In 1977 McNee succeeded Sir Robert Mark as Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and was knighted in the 1978 New Year's Honours' List. He served as Commissioner of the Metropolis for the next five and a half years, his period in office seeing the Iranian Embassy Siege in 1980; the Brixton Riots in 1981; and the break-in at Buckingham Palace by Michael Fagan in July 1982. During his term as Commissioner, McNee implemented several reforms to the Metropolitan Police, including those which improved the working conditions of beat constables, something with which, after five years on the beat in Glasgow, he could relate to a greater extent than any of his predecessors.

A committed Christian and a leading figure in the Scottish evangelical movement, who saw the police service as akin to Christian duty, McNee enjoyed the support of the Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, although he felt that the police were unfairly blamed for the failings of politicians. He retired in October 1982, and published his Memoirs, *McNee's Law*, the following year. He died in Glasgow in April 2019.

Sold with the recipient's Metropolitan Police Warrant Card; two silver Metropolitan Police identity discs, named 'D. B. McNee, Q.P.M., Commissioner', and 'Sir David McNee, Q.P.M., Commissioner' respectively; various Presentation Shields; three photographs of the recipient, including one of him being presented to H.M Queen Elizabeth II, and one of him with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Thatcher; and other ephemera.

580



Portugal, Republic, Order of Prince Henry of Portugal, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, comprising neck badge, 66mm x 57mm, gilt and enamel, unmarked; Star, 76mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark on retaining pin, with neck riband, related miniature award, and lapel rosette, in *Frederico Costa, Lisbon*, case of issue, *good very fine* (2) £260-£300

Sold with named enclosure 'Sir David McNee, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.'

Awarded to Sir David McNee during the State Visit to the United Kingdom of the President of Portugal, 8 March 1979.

581



Nepal, Kingdom, Order of the Gurkha Right Hand, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck Badge, 61mm, silver-gilt, unmarked; Star, 76mm, silver and silver-gilt, unmarked, with neck riband, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £400-£500

Awarded to Sir David McNee during the State Visit to the United Kingdom of H.M. King Birendra of Nepal, 18-21 November 1980.



Saudi Arabia, Kingdom, Order of King Abdul Aziz, Second Class set of Insignia, by *Arthus Bertrand, Paris*, comprising neck badge, 91mm including suspension x 56mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's mark and silver mark on suspension ring; Star, 76mm, silver and enamel, with maker's mark and silver mark on retaining pin, with neck riband, riband bar, and lapel rosette, in case of issue, *enamel damage to green ring around central medallion on Star, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2)* £1,400-£1,800

Sold with the named Bestowal Document (in Arabic), together with an English translation.

Awarded to Sir David McNee during the State Visit to the United Kingdom of H.M. King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, 9-12 June 1981.



Oman, Sultanate, Order of Oman, Civil Division, Second Class set of Insignia, by *Asprey, London*, comprising sash badge, 57mm, 62.79g, white gold (18 carat, Hallmarks for London 1977) and enamel, maker's mark on reverse; Star, 98mm, 153.82g, white gold (18 carat, Hallmarks for London 1977) and enamel, maker's mark on reverse, with full sash riband, related miniature award, and riband bar, in case of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £2,400-£2,800

Awarded to Sir David McNee during the State Visit to the United Kingdom of H.M. Sultan Qaboos of Oman, 16-19 March 1982.

World Orders and Decorations

-
- x584** **Austria, Empire**, Bravery Medal 'Der Tapferkeit', Franz Joseph, small silver medal, *with replacement ring suspension*; Commemorative Medal 1898 'Signum Memoriae', bronze; Commemorative Cross 1848-1908, bronze, *generally very fine* (3)
£40-£50
-
- 585** **Austria, Empire**, Cannon Cross 1815, gilt bronze; Signum Memoriae Medal 1898, bronze, *nearly very fine*
Belgium, Kingdom, Life Saving Medal, Leopold II, silver, the reverse engraved '**F. Marchand**', *very fine*
Czechoslovakia, People's Republic, Badge for Devoted Labour, silver and enamel, reverse numbered '975', *very fine*
Germany, China Medal 1900, non-combatant issue, zinc; Nordhausen Labour Merit Medal, silver, *nearly very fine*
Ottoman Empire, Liakat Medal, silver, *edge bruising, nearly very fine*
Romania, Kingdom, Bravery Medal, silver, *very fine*
Russia, Empire, Medal for the Tercentenary of the Romanovs 1913, bronze, *very fine*
South Africa, Police Star of Merit, silver and enamel; together with unrelated Police insignia for Bravery; and various other miscellaneous foreign medals and other ephemera including a *modern copy* of the Star of the Annamese Order of the Dragon; and a metal matchbox case, with green enamel shamrock to cover, *very fine*
£300-£400
-
- 586** **Austria, Empire**, Military Merit Cross, Third Class, silver and enamel, with War Decoration wreath; Military Long Service Decoration, Officer's cross for 25 years' service, bronze with silver eagle to centre, *very fine*
Belgium, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Officer's breast badge, 61mm including wreath suspension x 43mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, in *Walravens, Brussels*, embossed case of issue; Escapees Cross, bronze, *good very fine*
Poland, Republic, Order of Virtuti Militari, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, with black enamelled arms, and with rosette on riband, *nearly extremely fine*
Serbia, Kingdom, Cross of Mercy, gilt and enamel; together with the related miniature award, *very fine*
Thailand, Kingdom, Order of the White Elephant, 3rd issue, Officer's breast badge, 63mm including crown suspension x 38mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, reverse of crown marked, with rosette on riband, *nearly extremely fine* (7)
£120-£160
-
- 587** **Austria, Empire**, 1898 Jubilee Medal (2), 1908 Jubilee Cross, *very fine*
Belgium, Kingdom, Golden Palms of the Order of the Crown, *very fine*
France, Republic, Médaille Militaire; War Cross 1914-18; Commemorative War Medal 1914-18; War Cross 1939; War Cross for foreign operational theatres; War Cross 1939-40; Escapees' Medal; Resistance Medal; Military Cross for Valour, *generally very fine*
Italy, Kingdom, War Medal 1915-18; Medal for Volunteers of the War 1915-18; East Africa Medal 1935-36; Medal for Volunteers of the War 1935-36; Commemorative Medal 1940-43; 11th Army War Commemorative Cross; Medal for Volunteers of the War 1940-45; War Merit Cross 1943 *generally very fine* (21)
£120-£160
-
- x588** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold II (2), Commander's neck badge, 83mm including crown suspension x 52mm, gilt and enamel, bilingual motto, with neck riband; Gold Medal of the Order, gilt, French motto; Military Cross, First Class, gilt and enamel; Croix de Guerre, L.III.R., bronze; Commemorative Medal for the Great War 1914-18, bronze; Medal for Agricultural and Industry, First Class, silvered, gilt, and enamel, *generally good very fine* (6)
£80-£100
-
- x589** **Benin, French Colonial**, Order of the Black Star (2), Commander's neck badge, 81mm including wreath suspension x 55mm, gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Officer's breast badge, 57mm x 39mm, silver and enamel, with rosette on riband; together with the related miniature award, *minor enamel damage to latter, generally very fine* (2)
£120-£160
-
- 590** **Bulgaria, Kingdom**, Order of St. Alexander, Knight's breast badge, 39mm, silver and enamel, without crown or swords, unmarked, *minor enamel damage, nearly very fine*
£60-£80
-
- 591** **China, Republic**, Order of the Striped Tiger, Fifth Class breast badge, 93mm including wreath suspension x 63mm, silver-gilt and enamel, two stars above the centre, with Chinese stamp marks on reverse, with remains of original riband with full hook and eye assembly, in fitted lacquer case of issue, *good very fine*
£500-£700
- Sold with a riband bar comprising the ribands of a 1914 Star with clasp trio and the Order of the Striped Tiger.



illustrated full size

The French Royal and Military Order of St. Louis badge attributed to Général Count Alexandre Dalton, who was created a Commander of the Order in October 1826, one of only 65 Generals of the French Empire so honoured

France, Kingdom, Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, badge, 38mm, gold and enamel, ball finials, unmarked, contained in a small leather pouch, *significant enamel damage, with ball finial missing from one tip of cross, about fine, rare* £1,800-£2,200

Alexandre Dalton was born in Brive-la-Gaillarde on 20 April 1776 and enrolled in Berwicks Irish Regiment, in French service, as a Sub-Lieutenant in 1791, and became aide-de-camp to Generals Hoche and Berthier from 1795-1801. In 1796, he accompanied Hoche and the Irish rebel Wolfe Tone on the failed expeditionary force to Ireland in support of the Irish rebels against the English, and later acted as intermediary in the negotiations in Paris between the French Directory government and the United Irish leaders, including Wolfe Tone, for two further invasion forces in 1798. A successful Irish uprising against the English failed on both occasions and Tone was captured in the second attempt in 1798.

Dalton rose rapidly to the rank of adjutant-commandant and distinguished himself at the Battle of Austerlitz in 1805. In 1806, he was appointed Colonel of the 59th Regiment de Ligne. He was promoted Brigadier General for the Spanish campaign in 1809 and made Baron of the French Empire the same year. In the Russian campaign he was seriously wounded at the Battle of Smolensk in 1812, and was made a Knight of the Order of St. Louis in July 1814. In 1815, during the Hundred Days, he was promoted to Lieutenant-General and given command of the 25th Division of the Army of the Var.

After the restoration of the French monarchy of Louis XVIII in 1815, Dalton was made hereditary Count and in 1826 was appointed a Commander of the Order of St. Louis, further being created a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1833. He retired from active service in 1848 and died at Versailles on 20 March. 1859.

Dalton was one of only 65 Generals of the French Empire who were appointed a Commander of the Order of St. Louis. He is buried in the Père Lachaise Cemetery, Paris, and his name is inscribed with Napoleon's Generals on the west pillar of the 'Arc de Triomphe'.

Sold with a copy of 'Dalton of Mount Dalton and France, and the Dalton heirlooms' which features the above badge; together with detailed research regarding its ownership over the last 200 years.

- x593 France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, 54mm including wreath suspension x 41mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel; Order of Social Merit, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel; Croix de Guerre (6), reverse dated 1914-1916; reverse dated 1914-1917 (2), one with silver star emblem on riband; reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze palm on riband; reverse dated 1939; reverse dated 1939-1945, with bronze star emblem on riband, this last in fitted case of issue; Croix de Guerre, Theatres d'Operations Exterieurs; Croix du Combattant, bronze, *generally very fine and better* (10) £100-£140

- x594 France, Third Republic**, Order of Agricultural Merit, Commander's neck badge, 95mm including wreath suspension x 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband, *minor white enamel damage to tips of two points of star, very fine* £60-£80

- 595 France, Third Republic**, Madagascar Medal 1895, silver; Morocco Medal 1909, silver; together with an Imperial German Naval Association Medal, *nearly very fine* (3) £40-£50

- 596 France, Colonial**, Order of the Dragon of Amman, Officer's breast badge, 89mm including dragon suspension x 45mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with rosette on riband, *suspension reaffixed, minor restoration work to red enamel band around central medallion, otherwise good very fine* £100-£140

- 597 Germany, Bavaria**, Order of Military Merit, Fourth Class breast badge, 64mm including crown and crossed swords suspension x 41mm, silver and enamel, unmarked, *good very fine* £180-£220

598



Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Order of the Griffin, Commander's neck badge, 61mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes, *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

599 Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, First Class breast badge, of convex construction, silver marked '800' to reverse, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

600 Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, First Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, the reverse faintly marked 'W & S' to the right hand side of the retaining hook, *good very fine* £80-£100

601 Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge (2), silver with iron centre, the first marked 'O', in its presentation case of issue; the second marked 'W & S', mounted for wear; together with two lapel miniature mounted groups, the first comprising the Iron Cross First Class, the Iron Cross Second Class, and the Wound Badge in silver; the second comprising an Iron Cross Second Class, a War Commemorative Cross, a Prussian Long Service Cross, and a Third Reich National Faithful Service award, *good very fine* (4) £100-£140

602 Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge (2), silver with iron centre, *one lacking suspension ring*; Cross of Honour 1914-18, combatant's issue with swords, unmarked; together with two Hanovarian Veterans Medals; and a selection of mixed medal riband bars, *generally very fine* (lot) £70-£90

x603 Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, *good very fine*

Netherlands, Kingdom, War Commemorative Cross, 1 clasp, Oost-Azie-Zuid-Pacific 1942-1945 (2), bronze, *good very fine*

Poland, Republic, Cross of Valour 1920, bronze; Cross of Merit, with swords, bronze, *very fine* (5) £60-£80

604 Germany, Third Reich, Iron Cross 1939, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, ring stamped '93'; together with a 1939 Bar to the Iron Cross First Class, a nice condition example with original pin, hook and hinge, *good very fine* (2) £400-£500

605 Germany, Third Reich, Iron Cross 1939, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, maker marked 'L11' (Deumer of Ludenscheid), mounted as worn on pin-back dress riband, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

606 Germany, Third Reich, War Service Cross, Second Class (2), with swords, bronze; without swords, zinc; War Service Medal, bronze; Spanish Blue Division Medal for service in Russia (2), bronze; West Wall Medal, bronze; East Front Medal, silvered; together with an Eastern Peoples Award Fourth Class badge without swords, zinc, *nearly very fine or better* (8) £100-£140

Sold with a copy Iron Cross 1939 First Class badge; two *copy* Iron Cross 1939 Second Class badges, one in *copy* packet; and a *copy* small example of the Pour Le Merite.

607 **Germany, Third Reich**, N.S.D.A.P 15 Year Long Service Medal, silver and enamel, with good finish remaining, *slight loss of finish to the wreath just above the eagle's head, otherwise extremely fine* £460-£550

608 **Germany, Third Reich**, N.S.D.A.P. 10 Year Long Service Medal, bronze, all finish remaining, *nearly extremely fine* £150-£200

609 **Germany, Third Reich**, N.S.D.A.P. 10 Year Long Service Medal, bronze, in a *somewhat damaged* box of issue, *extremely fine* £140-£180

610 **Germany, Third Reich**, Olympic Games Medal 1936, silver, an early heavy example with its full length riband; together with a Social Welfare Medal, a nice quality example with all finish remaining with its watered silk riband; and an Eastern People's Medal Second Class in bronze with swords, with some minor discoloration to the bronze colour on the tips of the swords and the central motif, with its green riband and dress fitting pin, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £200-£240

611 **Greece, Kingdom**, Order of the Redeemer, Knight's breast badge, 54mm including crown suspension x 35mm, silver and enamel, unmarked, with contemporary top silver riband bar, in *le Maitre, Paris*, fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£100

Sold together with various other World Decorations and Medals, including a Belgian Great War Medal; a French St. Helena Medal; and an American Purple Heart.

612



An unattributed Greek Cross of Valour group of six

Greece, Kingdom, Cross of Valour, Gold Cross, silver-gilt and enamel; Royal Order of George I, Military Division, Knight's breast badge, with crossed swords, silver-gilt and enamel; Military Merit Medal (2), second with bronze laurel wreath on riband; War Medal 1940-41, bronze, Land Operations type; Medal for National Resistance 1941-45, bronze, mounted court-style as worn, *some enamel restoration to first, and the first Military Merit Medal presumably a Second War Distinguished Conduct Medal lacking the date bar, otherwise very fine (6)* £80-£100

613 **An unattributed Greek group of three**

Greece, Kingdom, Royal Order of George I, Civil Division, Knight's breast badge, silver and enamel; Medal of Military Merit, Fourth Class, bronze; Allied Victory Medal 1914-18, bronze, mounted as worn, *good very fine*

Greece, Kingdom, Cross of the Bavarian Volunteer Corps, bronze, *very fine*

An unattributed group of nine Greek miniature dress medals

Royal Order of George I, Military Division, gilt and enamel; Royal Order of George I, Civil Division, gilt and enamel; Order of the Phoenix, Civil Division, gilt and enamel; Order of the Phoenix, Military Division, silvered and enamel; Air Force Flying Cross, bronze; War Cross, bronze; Distinguished Conduct Medal, bronze; War Medal 1940-41, uniface, bronze; War Star 1940-41, uniface, bronze, mounted, mounted court-style as worn; together with three loose and separate United States of America miniature medals, including the Bronze Star, *good very fine and better (16)* £60-£80

614 **Italian States, Duchy of Parma**, Order of Constantine (2), Third Class lady's shoulder badge, 53mm, without crown, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted on a lady's bow riband; Star, 66mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, both unmarked; together with a related unofficial badge, all of modern manufacture, the Star in an embossed case of issue, *good very fine (3)* £120-£160



The Honours and Awards bestowed upon The Nawab Mir Nawaz Jung Bahadur

Mauritania, Republic, National Order of Merit, Grand Officer's set of insignia, comprising breast badge, 56mm including star and crescent suspension x 44mm, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Star, 82mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, with retaining pin and two additional support hooks, silver mark to retaining pin, in *Arthus Bertrand, Paris*, case of issue; together with an additional breast badge with rosette and two gold 'flashes' on riband; **Senegal, Republic**, National Order of the Lion, Grand Officer's set of insignia, comprising breast badge, 55mm including leaves suspension x 41mm, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Star, 80mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, silver mark to retaining pin, in *Arthus Bertrand, Paris*, case of issue; **Tunisia, Republic**, Order of the Republic, Grand Cordon set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 65mm, silver and enamel, unmarked; Star, 85mm, silver and enamel, with retaining pin and two additional support hooks, silver mark to retaining pin, with full sash riband, in *Arthus Bertrand, Paris*, case of issue; **Hyderabad, Princely State**, Medal of the Asafiah, Second Class, silver; War Medal 1945, silver; Silver Jubilee Medal 1936, Civil issue, silver; together with the recipient's Sir George Casson Walker Medal, the reverse inscribed 'C.S. Class First Prize 1927', the edge engraved 'M. Mir Khan', the last four mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, the Sir George Casson Medal similarly dated and named, the miniature group also including a Grand Officer's badge of the French Legion of Honour and a Republic of Somalia Independence Medal 1960, these all mounted as worn, *generally nearly extremely fine (lot)* £700-£900



The Nawab Mir Nawaz Jung Bahadur served as minister of finance to the Nizam of Hyderabad, and prior to Partition was the Nizam's Envoy to London. He later held senior ambassadorial posts with the Pakistani Government.

616 Netherlands, Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau (2), Military Division, Officers breast badge, 60mm including crown suspension x 39mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Civil Division, Knight's breast badge, 60mm including crown suspension x 39mm, silver and enamel, both unmarked, *gilding somewhat rubbed on first, very fine and better* (2) £140-£180

617 Netherlands, Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Civil Division, Bronze Medal; Cross of Merit, bronze; Commemorative War Cross, bronze, mounted for wear, with *Fa. A. Tack, Breda* label to reverse; Cross for Order and Peace, bronze, with clasp for 1945, mounted for wear, with *Fa. A. Tack, Breda* label to reverse, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £80-£100

618 Netherlands, Kingdom, Flying Cross 1941, silver, the reverse stamped 'Sterling', *traces of old adhesive to reverse, nearly extremely fine* £180-£220

619



Norway, Kingdom, Medal of the Central Association for the Propagation of Physical Exercise and Weapon Use, silver, 30mm, the obverse showing an archer in martial pose, the edge engraved '**A. Lie. 1877**', with three additional date bars, dated 1878, 1879, and 1880, in *Ivan Throndsen* fitted case, *nearly extremely fine, scarce* £80-£100

620 Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidieh, Fourth Class breast badge, 68mm including star and crescent suspension x 54mm, silver, gold, and enamel, unmarked, with rosette on riband, *minor enamel damage to base of crescent suspension, otherwise extremely fine* £140-£180

621 Ottoman Empire, Gallipoli Star 1915, silver and enamel, reverse stamped 'B.B. & Co.', with retaining pin, *good very fine* £100-£140

622 A Polish Second World War 'Monte Cassino' group of eight awarded to Platoon Tomasz Widelski, 6th (Children of Lwów) Armoured Regiment

Poland, Republic, Cross of Valour 1920, bronze, unnumbered; Army Medal 1945, bronze; Monte Casino Cross 1944, bronze, the reverse officially numbered '30939', with bronze 'Monte Cassino' device to riband; **Great Britain**, 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for display together with the recipient's riband bar and various cloth and metal unit insignia including the badges of the 2nd Warsaw Panzwr Division and the 2nd Polish Corps, *generally good very fine* (8) £500-£700

Sold with various named certificates for the above medals, including confirmation of the numbered Monte Cassino Cross; and copied research.

623 Portugal, Republic, Order of Merit, Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 82mm including wreath suspension x 52mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 62mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark to retaining pin, with full sash riband and related miniature award, in *Frederico Costa, Lisbon*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £240-£280

624



Romania, Kingdom, Order of Carol I, Grand Cross Star, by *Paul Telge, Berlin*, 83mm, silver-gilt, maker's name and silver marks to reverse, with reverse retaining pin, *good very fine, scarce* £1,800-£2,200

x625

Romania, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, 2nd type, Officer's breast badge, 38mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with rosette on riband; together with an Anti Communist Campaign Medal, bronze; and a Liberation from the Fascist Yoke Commemorative Medal, bronze, *good very fine* (3) £60-£80

626



Spain, Kingdom, San Sebastian Medal 1836, silver, unnamed as issue, with ring suspension and top silver brooch bar, *nearly very fine, scarce* £200-£240

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

627

United States of America, Legion of Merit (2), Chief Commander's Star, 73mm, gilt and enamel; Legionnaire's breast badge, 48mm, gilt and enamel, *minor enamel damage to tips of points of star of first, otherwise good very fine* (2) £60-£80

628

United States of America, Silver Star (Army), Bronze Star, Air Medal, World War II Victory Medal (2), Defence Medal (2), Army American Campaign Medal 1941-45 (2), Navy American Campaign Medal 1941-45, European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal (2), Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal 1941-45 (2), Army of Occupation Medal, Navy Occupation Service Medal, Korean Service Medal (boxed), Vietnam Service Medal (2), National Defence Medal (2) one boxed, Armed Forces Expeditionary Service Medal (2), Army Good Conduct Medal (2), Air Force Good Conduct Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Marine Corps Reserve Service Medal, *generally very fine* (28) £120-£160

Sold together with two London Borough of Harrow, Youth Service medallions.



A Connecticut Civil War Volunteers' Service Medal attributed to Private G. A. Frink, 2nd Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, late Commissary Sergeant, Field and Staff, 2nd Connecticut Volunteer Infantry

Connecticut Volunteers' Service Medal 1861-65, bronze, unnamed, the reverse officially numbered '532', complete with 'Connecticut Minutemen April 1861' top brooch bar, very fine £240-£280

George Arthur Frink was a naturalised Canadian born in 1838, and who enlisted as a private soldier in Company C, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry on 22 April 1861. When the regiment was mustered in to federal service on 7 May, the company letter was altered to G. On 18 July he transferred to the regimental staff, and although the State rosters record his rank as a Commissary Sergeant, the pension records note that in other infantry regiments at this time the commissaries held the rank of First Lieutenant. At the time the three Connecticut regiments were serving in the defences of Washington but on 16 July, they set out for Centreville, Virginia, as a part of Colonel Erasmus D. Keys' First Brigade, part of General Daniel Tyler's First Division, of the Army of North-eastern Virginia, and was engaged in the First Battle of Bull Run on 31 July.

The 2nd Connecticut Volunteer Infantry then re-joined the Washington defences before returning home where it was mustered out on 7 August 1861. Frink did not serve again. After the war he lived in New York till his death in 1914. In 1905 he applied for a federal pension, and after his death his wife applied for a widow's pension.

The Connecticut Volunteers' Service Medal 1861

In May 1903 the State of Connecticut authorised the production of a medal to be awarded to members of the First, Second and Third Regiments of Connecticut Volunteers who answered Lincoln's 'first call' for troops in April of 1861. Posthumous awards were also authorised. By September 1904, 634 had been awarded. No further figures were published but the medals were numbered on the reverse and numbers have been seen as high as 781. The State's list of recipients does not go beyond No. 730. There are a few gaps in these numbers and several examples of second awards. Of the men that were in awarded these medals, at least 468 served again in another other Connecticut unit, three of whom earned the Medal of Honor during this service. Its rarity compares with that of the army's Civil War Medal with the traceable "No." numbers, and the West Virginia Medal for soldiers killed in battle.

Sold with copied research.



A Massachusetts Minuteman Medal awarded to Private D. M. Sidlinger, 6th Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, later Private, Company D, 17th United States Infantry

Massachusetts Minuteman Medal, bronze (Daniel M. Sidlinger, Prvt. B. 6th. Regt.) *extremely fine*

£240-£280

Daniel M. Sidlinger was born in Maine in 1839 and enlisted in Company B, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia at Townsend, Massachusetts, on 20 May 1861. He was mustered out at Boston on 2 August 1861. Two months later he enlisted on 29 October 1861 for three years in Company D, 1st Battalion, of the newly formed 17th United States Infantry which saw heavy duty with the Army of the Potomac in all of its major engagements before being removed from the line in October 1864.

In 1862 he served in the Seven Days Battle, at Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg, where he was wounded. In 1863 the regiment was engaged at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and in the Bristoe and Mine Run Campaigns. The following year it was engaged in the battles of the Overland (Rapidan) Campaign and in the battles of the Siege of Petersburg. It was ordered to duty at Fort Lafayette in New York Harbour in October 1864 and Sidlinger was mustered out on 29 October of that year.

After the war Sidlinger returned to Maine for a while but for over 20 years down to his death he lived in the small community of Sabula, Jackson County, Iowa. In 1894 he joined the Chauncey Lawrence Post No. 163 of the Grand Army of the Republic (Department of Iowa). He was awarded an invalids pension in 1895 and he died on 6 April 1919, being buried in Oak Shade Cemetery, Marion, Linn County, Iowa.

The Massachusetts Minuteman Medal

In 1902 the State of Massachusetts authorised the production of the Minuteman medal to be awarded to all '3 month' Militiamen who answered Lincoln's 'first call' for troops in April of 1861. The medals themselves were issued with officially impressed naming, giving the name, rank and unit of the soldier, in a similar style to British Campaign medals. Approximately 3,800 veterans were eligible to claim this medal; however, as they were only awarded on application, many remained unissued. Overall, approximately 159,000 men from this State fought for the Union, thus only a fraction actually received a medal. Of the men that were in these original Militia units, the majority went on to serve in other units during the War. Sold with copied research.



A scarce New Jersey Civil War Veteran's Medal attributed to Volunteer Corporal J. Mackey, 7th New Jersey Infantry Regiment, who was captured on 22 June 1864 during the First Battle for the Weldon Railroad and was held in captivity at the notorious prison camp at Andersonville, Georgia

State of New Jersey Civil War Veteran Medal, bronze, unnamed, the reverse of suspension bar officially numbered 587, *good very fine* *£400-£500*

John Mackey was born in Ireland in about 1843 and was mustered into service as a private in Company B, 7th New Jersey Infantry Regiment, at Trenton, N.J., for three years on 27 August 1861. During the spring of 1862 his company was disbanded and he was transferred to Company A. He re-enlisted on 25 December 1863 as a veteran volunteer and was promoted Corporal on 1 January 1864. He was awarded 35 days' furlough from 9 April 1864 and was captured on 22 June 1864 along the Jerusalem Plan Road south of Petersburg during the First Battle for the Weldon Railroad. He was imprisoned briefly in Richmond and then Lynchburg before being transferred to Andersonville. He was discharged to a hospital at Millen, Georgia on 11 November and as paroled at Savannah, Georgia, on 26 November. After time at a parole camp near Annapolis, Maryland he re-joined the 7th on 7 January 1865 and was mustered out near Washington, D.C., on 17 July 1865.

Mackey's regiment fought in all the major battles and campaigns in the east including the Peninsular Campaign, the Seven Days, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Overland Campaign, the Siege of Petersburg, and - after he re-joined the regiment - the Appomattox Campaign. The medal was awarded on 2 December 1907. He lived in New Jersey for much of his life and was awarded a pension on 28 January 1903. He died on 14 August 1912, and his widow Sarah applied for a widow's pension on 14 September 1912.

The State of New Jersey Civil War Veteran Medal

In 1904, the State of New Jersey authorised the issue of the New Jersey Civil War Veteran Medal to honour its veterans in the State's Civil War volunteer regiments, but in 1909 it was extended to all who served in the army and naval forces of the United States and who were credited to the State's quota of men. This medal took the form of a 37mm bronze disc, suspended from a bar by two chains. The medal itself was unnamed but the reverse of the bar was individually impressed with a number which can be traced to each veteran it was issued to. Approximately 88,000 men from this State fought for the Union but just 5,292 of these medals were issued to veterans.

Sold with copied research.



An Ohio Civil War Veteran's Volunteer Medal awarded to Sergeant W. S. Welling, 80th Ohio Infantry Regiment, who served between December 1861 and August 1865, during which period the regiment saw considerable service in the western theatre

State of Ohio Veteran Civil War Medal, bronze (Wy. S. Welling, Co. F 80th. Regt. Inf.) *good very fine*

£240-£280

Wesley S. Welling enlisted in Company F, 80th Ohio Volunteers, as a private soldier, aged 18 on 7 December 1861, for 3 years. He was promoted Corporal in the same company and later Sergeant to rank from 20 December 1864. He re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer and was mustered out with the company at Little Rock, Ark., on 13 August 1865.

The 80th Regiment was organised at Canal Dover, Ohio, between October 1861 and January 1862, and left the state on 10 February 1862 for active duty. During the course of the ensuing three years it served in Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas. Principle events in the career of the 80th included the Siege of Corinth, the Battles of Corinth and Iuka, the Vicksburg Campaign (including the Battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion's Hill and the Siege of Vicksburg), Missionary Ridge, Sherman's March to the Sea, the Siege of Savannah, and the Carolinas Campaign, including the Battle of Bentonville and the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston's army. It then took part in the Grand Review of the western armies in Washington on 25 May 1865, before moving to Little Rock, Ark., where it was mustered out in August.

The State of Ohio Civil War Medal

The State of Ohio authorised *Tiffany & Company* of New York to provide 20,000 medals to recognise those soldiers from Ohio who re-enlisted from the State under War Department General Orders, No. 191, which called for "Veteran Volunteers". These were soldiers who completed their three-year tour of duty and then signed up for further duty as a Veteran Volunteer. The medals were distributed in the summer of 1866 and are officially engraved with the name and unit to the reverse field of the medal. Based on the British Crimea medal, the suspension was attractively but poorly designed, resulting more often than not in only the disc surviving. Approximately 319,000 men from this State fought for the Union, with less 6.5% being awarded this medal.

Of the States that fought for the Union, only West Virginia, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut issued officially named or numbered medals to its servicemen in significant numbers. Even then, bar to soldiers in West Virginian service, this was to a small number of men that actually served in each State during the War and a fraction of the over two million servicemen who fought for the Union.

Sold with copied research.



A rare West Virginia 'Killed in Battle' Civil War Medal awarded to Private W. Cole, Company A, 3rd Regiment West Virginia Infantry, who was killed at the Battle of Cross Keys, on 8 June 1862 during Confederate General Thomas 'Stonewall' Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign

West Virginia Civil War Medal, 'Killed in Battle' type, bronze (Wilm. Cole. Co. A 3rd. Reg Inf Vols.) *nearly extremely fine*

£700-£900

William Cole was born c.1839 and mustered into Company A, 3rd West Virginia Volunteers on 25 June 1861. His Compiled Military Service Records say he was enrolled for duty for three years' service at Morgantown, West Virginia, on 7 June 1861 and at Clarksburg, West Virginia on the same date. His regiment served in West Virginia and Virginia in 1861 and 1862 and was engaged in General Thomas 'Stonewall' Jackson's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in May and June 1862, at the Battle of McDowell on 8 May 1862 and at Cross Keys on 8 June 1862. On the latter occasion he was killed in action.

The State of West Virginia Civil War Medal

In 1866, the state of West Virginia authorised the minting of 26,000 medals to honour its Union Civil War soldiers. Unlike other Union States, medals were issued to every soldier who served in a West Virginian unit. Three different dies were produced for the medals, each with a different suspension clasp:

- i) "Honourably Discharged" for the officers and soldiers of the volunteer army who have been or may be honourably discharged from the service. This is the most common variant.
- ii) "Killed in Battle" for the officers and soldiers who have been killed in battle. Not more than 800 of this variant were produced.
- iii) "For Liberty" for the officers and soldiers who have died from wounds received in battle and for those who died from diseases contracted in the service. 3,200 of this variant were produced.

Each medal was officially impressed with the soldier's name, rank and unit on the rim, in a similar style to British Campaign medals. To this day, over 4,000 medals remain unclaimed.

Of the States that fought for the Union, only West Virginia, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, issued officially named or numbered medals to its servicemen in significant numbers. Even then, bar to soldiers in West Virginian service, this was to a small number of men that actually served in each State during the War and a fraction of the over two million servicemen who fought for the Union. Connecticut, Pennsylvania and others issued medals to their 'first call' militia but numbers were lower than 800.

Sold with copied research.



A rare West Virginia 'For Liberty' Civil War Medal awarded to First Sergeant W. H. Malsed, Company A, 11th Regiment West Virginia Infantry, who died of disease at home on 1 July 1864 whilst on furlough as a veteran volunteer; previously, on 2 September 1862 he was captured with the regiment and paroled on the same day at Spencer, Roane County, Virginia, by Confederate General Albert G. Jenkins in the notorious incident that led to the dismissal from service of Colonel J. C. Rathbone and Major George C. Trimble of the 11th West Virginia in January 1863

West Virginia Civil War Medal, 'For Liberty' type, bronze (Wilm. H Malsed 1st Sergt. co. 1 11th. Reg Inf Vols.) in original named card box of issue, *good very fine* £600-£800

William Henry Malsed, a farmer, aged 21 years, was mustered in at Wheeling, West Virginia, on 29 June 1861 for three years, as a private in Company A, 11th West Virginia Volunteers. He was with the regiment until his death three years later save for certain absences, not all fully documented. On 2 September 1862, he was captured with his regiment and paroled at Spencer, Roane County, Virginia, the same day by Confederate General Albert G. Jenkins in an incident that led to the dismissal from service of Colonel J. C. Rathbone and Major George C. Trimble of the 11th West Virginia in January 1863.

The incident is commemorated locally by a metal historical marker-plate which reads:

'On September 2, 1862, during the Jenkins Raid, Union Col. Rathbone (11th West Virginia Volunteers) surrendered the town [Spencer] to Jenkins without firing a shot in its defense, much to the disdain of men under his command. As a result of their actions, Rathbone and his subordinate, Maj. George Trimble, were dismissed from the service in January 1863 for "cowardly conduct" in a "burlesque" of operations.'

Malsed was advanced to the rank of Sergeant on 1 May 1863 and First Sergeant on 15 September 1863. In February 1864, he absented in charge of recruits and he was hospitalised as sick, on 8 March 1864. He evidently re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer since he was absent from the hospital and May and June having gone on veterans' furlough on 8 May 1864. Whilst at home he died of disease on 1 July 1864. Unaware of this, he was recorded as a deserter on the hospital rolls on 29 July 1864 for failing to report back!

The 11th Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry served in West Virginia mainly as a railroad guard but it was engaged in several skirmishes whilst Malsed was with the regiment.



A West Virginia 'Honorably Discharged' Civil War Medal awarded to Private H. West, 5th West Virginia Infantry Regiment, later 1st West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry Regiment, who served throughout the Civil War and who was twice wounded, firstly in the Battle of Kernstown (Second Winchester) on 24 July 1864, and secondly in the Battle of Opequan (Third Winchester) on 19 September 1864

West Virginia Civil War Medal, 'Honorably Discharged' type, bronze (Harrison West. Co. G 1st. Reg Vet Inf Vols.) in original named card box of issue, *good very fine* £300-£400

Harrison West, a farmer from Ohio, enlisted in Company C, 5th West Virginia Infantry as a private soldier, on 12 August 1864, and was mustered in at Ceredo, West Virginia on 2 September 1864, for three years. On 15 February 1864, he was mustered in as a veteran volunteer. After the 5th was mustered out in September, its later recruits and its veteran volunteers continued in service as a battalion of the 5th, and West served with Company G of that battalion until 9 November, when this battalion and another from the 9th West Virginia Infantry were consolidated to form the 1st West Virginia Veteran Infantry.

West served with the 1st in Company G until 22 July 1865 when he was mustered out with the regiment at Cumberland, Maryland. The 5th and its successor the 1st served in West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland. Highlights in the 5th's history include: Confederate General Thomas 'Stonewall' Jackson's Shenandoah valley campaign, including the Battles of McDowell and Cross Keys, the Battles of Cedar Mountain, Pope's Campaign in Northern Virginia (including the Second Battle of Bull Run); Crook's Raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, including the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain; Hunter's Expedition to Lynchburg; the Battle of Kernstown (or Second Winchester); and Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign, including the Battle of Opequan (or Third Winchester).

On 24 July, West suffered a gunshot wound to his right heel and was admitted to the General Hospital, Patterson Park, Baltimore on 1 August. He was back in September in time to be wounded again (on the 19), but he seems to have remained with the 5th and later the 1st until he was mustered out the following year.

Sold with copied research.



The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States insignia attributed to Surgeon Solomon Baird Wolfe, Assistant Surgeon, 7th Kentucky Cavalry and Surgeon, 181st Ohio Infantry; and of his son General Samuel Herbert Wolfe, an actuary and financial expert, who was one of a handful of civilians taken up and given high rank in the army for service in the Great War, and was the architect of the US insurance system that American services families rely on to this day when their loved ones die in service

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States insignia in gold and enamel, the suspension ring attached to the medal by a flat link, numbered 12009 on the obverse and 12553 on the reverse, on Second Class ribbon, *good very fine* £400-£500

Solomon Baird Wolf enlisted in the United States Army on 27 August 1861 as a hospital steward. On 4 June 1863 he enrolled as the Assistant Surgeon of the 7th Kentucky Cavalry and was mustered into service for three years at Nashville, Tenn. on 4 August 1863. He resigned on 4 December 1864, having already been mustered in at Camp Denison, Ohio, on 14 October 1864, for one year, as the Surgeon of the 181st Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out with the regiment at Salisbury, North Carolina, on 14 July 1864.

The 7th Kentucky Cavalry was engaged in operations in Tennessee, Georgia and Kentucky during Wolfe's time with the regiment, including the Tullahoma and Atlanta Campaigns. With the 181st Ohio he served in Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina, including the Campaign in the Carolinas. He was elected to the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States on 1 December 1897 with membership number 12009.

Samuel Herbert Wolfe, son of the above, was born at Baltimore, Maryland on 13 May 1874, and living in New York was a civilian actuary and financial expert who was commissioned in the United States Army on 11 June 1917. He served with the A.E.F in England and France, and later at Washington, D.C. He was discharged on 2 April 1919 and was appointed a Brigadier General in the O.R.C in 1921. He wrote an account of his contribution to the war effort 'In Service', published in 1922.

Samuel Wolfe was awarded the D.S.M on the recommendation of the Decorations Board of the Adjutant General's Office, 28 September 1922, the citation stating: 'As officer in charge of insurance matters, cantonment division, Quartermaster General's Office, by his unusual constructive ability, foresight, and familiarity with large financial problems he rendered conspicuous service resulting in the saving of large sums to the Government. As a member of a committee on labor of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, he again rendered invaluable services in the preparation of necessary legislation to provide for the dependents of enlisted personnel of the Army and Navy, which later became the war risk insurance act. In October 1917, he demonstrated exceptional ability and usefulness in the organization and operation of the War Risk Insurance Bureau in France and England. Later, as assistant director and executive officer in the office of the Director of Finance, his thorough knowledge of financial problems proved of the greatest assistance to the Director of Finance and of inestimable value to the Government.'

Samuel Wolfe was elected to the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States on 4 May 1898, as a member Second Class, with membership number 12225. He died in New York on 31 December 1927.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS for short), is a patriotic order organised in Philadelphia by three army officers on 15 April 1865. It was the first to be formed from the Union's Civil war veterans, and it became the second largest, and numbered among its members many of the North's greatest naval and military leaders. It had at the time three classes of members, 'Original Companions of the First Class', who were officers who fought in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the suppression of the Rebellion; 'Companions of the Second Class', who were the eldest direct male lineal descendants of deceased Original Companions or deceased eligible officers who could have been admitted as Companions of the First Class had they applied; and a 'Third Class' which comprised distinguished civilians who had rendered faithful and conspicuous service to the Union during the Civil War. The Order had a National Commandery and State Commanderies, and by the turn of the century it had more than 8,000 Original Companions. Members wore this insignia on appropriate occasions and it was engraved with their membership number. For the Original Companions the central stripe is red and for the Companions of the Second class it is blue. If the insignia is handed down by the Original Companion to the next Companion of the Second Class it is likely to bear the numbers of both members, as indeed the insignia in this lot bears the numbers of both Surgeon Solomon Wolfe and his son General Samuel Wolfe, both members of the New York Commandery.

Sold with copied research.

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- 637** **International**, Military & Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem (2), Commander's neck badge, 120mm including trophy-of-arms suspension x 64mm, gilt and enamel, with full and miniature-width neck ribands, and lapel rosette, in *Toye, Kenning & Spencer, London*, case of issue; Lady's shoulder badge, 41mm, gilt and enamel, on lady's bow riband; together with the related miniature award, in *Toye, Kenning & Spencer, London*, envelope; Order of Merit of the Order of St. Lazarus, Commander's neck badge, with crossed swords, 110mm including crown suspension x 70mm, gilt and enamel, in *Toye, Kenning & Spencer, London*, case of issue; together with a mounted Key of the Order; and a mounted group of five related miniature dress medals, *generally nearly extremely fine (lot)* £140-£180
-
- 638** U.N. Korea 1950-54 (2), both unnamed as issued; U.N. Medal (7), on ONUC riband; on UNFICYP riband (3); on UNMOGIP riband; on UNDOF riband; on UNTSO riband, *good very fine*
Rhodesia, General Service Medal (2) (**647788 Pte. M. Hlanganiso.; 861740Y Gd M. Tarusarira**) *very fine*
Zimbabwe, Independence Medal 1980 (**39835**) *very fine (12)* £60-£80
Sold with two British Red Cross Society Medals for War Service 1914-18, one in box of issue.
-
- 639** A selection of World medals including; **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Defence of Stalingrad Medal, Defence of Leningrad Medal, Capture of Berlin Medal, Medal for the 40th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War; **India**, Independence Medal 1947, Indian Police Independence Medal 1950 (2), (**12405 Jemdr. Mukhtiar Singh, J. & K. S.F.**), Samar Seva Star 1965, (**13720354 Rfn Basawa Singh Jak Rif**), Raksha Medal 1965 (**1371929 Rfn. Chian Singh, J & K Rif.**); **Pakistan**, Independence Medal 1947 (2), (**90220 Spr Abdul Aziz R.P.E.; 2201573 Spr Rahim Haider R.P.E.**), War Star 1971 (**244127 Sep/Ck Mohd Akhtar Baluch R**), Pakistan-India War Medal 1971, unnamed as issued, Republic Medal 1956 (2), unnamed as issued; **Nigeria**, Defence Service Medal, National Service Medal, General Service Medal (1966-70 Nigerian crisis), 10th Anniversary of the Republic 1973, Distinguished Service Medal (30) £80-£100

Books

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- 640** The Register of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.
By John Anstis Esq., Garter Principal King of Arms, and published in Two Volumes, London, 1724, 500pp and 470pp, Folio, with Appendix and Index, and illustrated with copper plate engravings, printed by John Barber, Lambeth Hill, 1724, both volumes with the original heavy leather bindings, *foxing throughout, and general damage to the covers commensurate with age, therefore fair condition*
Observations Introductory to an Historical Essay upon the Knighthood of the Bath.
By John Anstis, Esq., Garter Principal King of Arms, London, 1725, 112pp, with the original heavy leather bindings, *foxing throughout, and general damage to the covers commensurate with age, therefore fair condition*
The Orders of Chivalry.
By Major J. H Lawrence-Archer, 60th K.R.R.C., published by W. H. Allan & Co., London, 1887, 354pp, with numerous line engravings, with index, embossed cloth covers, *reasonable condition (4)* £70-£90
-
- 641** A Concise History of Knighthood.
By Hugh Clark, 2 Volumes, London 1784, 285pp and 268pp, with numerous engravings, with original board covers, the inside cover of each with the *ex Libris* name 'Nicholas Nicholas', *reasonable condition for age*
British and Foreign Orders, War Medals, and Decorations.
By A. A. Payne, Sheffield 1911, lxix + 811pp, with numerous photographs, this edition published by J. B. Hayward, 1981, hardback, *extremely good condition*
Marine Officer Lists 1826.
Published by the Admiralty 1826, 60pp including index, with original embossed red leather covers, the inside cover with *ex Libris* plate for the Naval and Military Library, *reasonable condition for age (4)* £60-£80
-
- 642** The War at Sea - The History of the Second World War.
By Captain S. E. Roskill, D.S.C., R.N., 3 Volumes (Volume 3 split into two parts), published by H.M.S.O. 1951, 1956, 1960, and 1961, 664pp, 523pp, 430pp, and 502pp respectively, all with photographic plates, maps, and indexes, all with their fly leaf covers, *the covers a little worn, the books themselves in excellent condition (4)* £60-£80
-
- 643** A Job Well Done: A History of the Paletine Police Force 1920-48.
By Edward Horne, Privately published 1982, 616pp, with numerous b/w photographs and index, hardback, with original dust jacket, *good condition and a definitive history of the unit*
Just the Job: Some Experiences of the Colonial Policeman.
By Geoffrey J. Morton, Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1957, 316pp, with numerous b/w photographs, hardback, with original dust jacket, *dust jacket somewhat torn, otherwise reasonable condition*
At the end of the line: Colonial policing and the Imperial Endgame 1945-80.
By Georgina Sinclair, Manchester University Press, 2010, 250pp, with index, paper covers, *very good condition*
'A Senseless, Squalid War': Voices for Palestine 1890s-1948.
By Norman Rose, Pimlico, 2010, 278pp, with b/w photographs and index, paper covers, *good condition (4)* £60-£80
-
- 644** Palestine Police Old Comrades' Association Newsletter.
A good (but broken) run of the quarterly Newsletters, from issue no. 50 (Christmas 1962) to issue no. 170 (March 1993), *generally good condition*
The British Palestine Police Association Newsletter.
An unbroken run of the occasionally published newsletters, from issue no. 13 (Spring 2018) to issue no. 23 (Spring/Summer 2022), *good condition*
Cyprus Police Association Annual Report and Journal.
Four editions, for the years 1968, 1971, 1972, and 1973, *good condition* £60-£80

Militaria

645



17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers Badge.

A fine and scarce N.C.O.s Silver Arm Badge, HM London 1865 retailed by Philip Firman, skull and cross bones over scroll 'Or Glory', two loops to the rear, *minor service wear to the front, overall good condition* £300-£400

646



1st Volunteer Battalion Suffolk Regiment Officer's Glengarry Badge.

A Fine Officer's Glengarry Badge c.1880, silvered fretted crowned belt with motto 'Montis Insignia Calpe', to the centre regimental castle with '1 VB' on a black velvet ground, two loops to the rear, *very good condition* £140-£180

647



17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers Badge.

A fine and scarce N.C.O.s Silver Arm Badge, HM London 1865 retailed by Philip Firman, scull and cross bones over scroll 'Or Glory', two loops to the rear, *minor service wear to the front, overall good condition* £300-£400

648



Highland Light Infantry Officer's Silver Plaid Brooch.

A very fine example HM Birmingham 1900 retailed by Jennens & Co. standard format, the quit engraved decoration and mounted with continual thistle sprays with battle honours up to 'Egypt 1882', to the centre a Hallmarked mounted cross of the Order of the Thistle, with silver overlays comprising a QVC Coiled bugle horn with HLI monogram, below a scroll with 'Assaye' and the Elephant, stout pin to the reverse, *very good condition* £300-£400

649



Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Officer's Silver Plaid Brooch.

A very fine example HM Edinburgh 1901, standard format, the quoit features the four raised Celtic roundels with Boars Head and Cat, Princess Louise's Coronet and cypher with unit title, complete with stout pin to the reverse, *very good condition*

£300-£400

650



Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders Officer's Silver Plaid Brooch.

A very fine example HM Birmingham 1919 retailed by Bent & Parker, standard format with outer circle of continuous thistle sprays enclosing battle honours, to the centre Sphinx with 'Egypt', stout pin to the reverse, *very good condition*

£300-£400

651



Gordon Highlanders Officer's Silver Plaid Brooch.

A very fine example HM Edinburgh 1947 retailed by JK Ebbutt, standard format, the quoit overlaid with single battle honours and unit title scroll over the voided centre an officers glengarry/bonnet badge but of larger format, stout pin to the reverse, *very good condition*

£300-£400

652

London Scottish Officer's Silver Glengarry Badge.

A good example, HM Edinburgh 1939 retailed by Thomas Kerr Ebbutt, standard pattern two part design; together with an Officer's Silvered Bonnet/Glengarry Badge to the Gordon Highlanders, all fixings in place, *good condition* (2)

£140-£180

653

South Mayo Rifle Militia Glengarry Badge.

A scarce other ranks WM glengarry badge c1880, loops repaired; together with an Exeter Volunteer Rifle Corps, silvered pouch badge, bolts to the rear; and a Royal Marines Officer's post 1953 helmet plate, loops to the rear, *generally good condition* (3)

£140-£180

654

Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps Officer' Silver Pouch Belt Plate.

A Fine Officer's Silver Pouch Belt Plate, HM London 1865 retailed by Robert Garrard, crowned laurel wreaths with crossed rifles, scroll with motto 'Gwell Anguna Warth', to the centre a tasselled bugle and '36', two bolts to the rear with Hallmarked securing nuts, *very good condition*

£260-£300

655



19th Bengal Cavalry (Fane's Horse) Officer's Silver Flapped Pouch and Shoulder Belt.

A fine example, the pouch with engraved foliage scrolling to the centre silvered entwined BL above Imperial Crown, the belt with ornate belt plate, star pattern with mounted title strap 'Bengal Cavalry' with 'X1X' to the centre, two separate scrolls 'Fane's 1860 Horse' and Battle Honours 'Takoo Fo, China, Pekin' above a Victorian Crown, all ornamental mounts hallmarked silver ensuite J & Co Birmingham 1892, mounted of silver bullion lace with light blue silk stripe, with matching black Moroccan leather to the rear of the pouch and belt, *very good condition* £1,000-£1,500

656



The (King's Own) 1st Staffordshire Militia Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate.

A fine Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1844-55, silvered rectangular back plate, to the centre gilt crowned circlet with 'Windsor 1798 to 1812', to the centre Windsor Castle with 'George 111 Regnante', below title belt with 'King's Own Staff Mila', two hooks and studs to the rear, *very good condition* £700-£900

657



The (King's Own) 1st Staffordshire Militia Shako Plate c.1844-55.

An Officer's Silvered Shako Plate c.1844-55, Crowned rayed star back plate, a circlet with 'Windsor 1798 to 1812', to the centre Windsor Castle with 'George 111 Regnante', two loops to the rear, *some securing pins missing and ray tips bent, otherwise good condition for age* £400-£500

-
- 658** The (King's Own) 1st Staffordshire Militia Glengarry Badge.
An Officer's Silvered Glengarry Badge c.1874-81, laurel wreath with title scroll 'First Stafford', to the centre a crowned Staffordshire Knot, with red felt backing, two loops to the rear, *good condition* £120-£160
-
- 659** Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.
A scarce selection of shooting embroidered arm badges c.1867-85, silvered crowned title belt with Staffordshire Knot and various dates to the centre; together with another selection of Staffordshire embroidered shooting badges c.1932-38, *generally good condition* (9) £100-£140
-
- 660** 4th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.
A scarce shooting embroidered arm badge, 'B' Company Challenge Shield; together with another National Rifle Association Bisley 1898 badge, *service wear, otherwise good condition* (2) £60-£80
-
- 661** Staffordshire Cadet Cloth Badges.
A small selection of Staffordshire Cadet cloth badges including a scarce pair of Denstone JTC, another pair CCF, Longton CCF, ACF/Staffordshire Knot, and two other Staffordshire Knots, *generally good condition* (9) £40-£50
-
- 662** 2nd Volunteer Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment Glengarry Badge.
An other ranks glengarry badge c.1878-1902, crowned title circlet with Staffordshire Knot to the centre; together with another example to the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, all loops present, *good condition* (2) £120-£160
-
- 663** Territorial Shoulder Titles.
A selection of Territorial shoulder titles to the North Midland Brigade c.1908-1914 comprising T RAMC N MIDLAND; T RAMC NORTH MIDLAND; scarce T RAMC NMD; white metal T RAMC N MIDLAND; T RGA N MIDLAND; T RFA STAFFORD, all loops present, *good condition* (6) £140-£180
-
- 664** Staffordshire Cadet Cloth Badges.
A selection of Staffordshire Cadet cloth badges including a scarce pair of Newcastle -U- Lyme CCF, Combined Cadet Force Wolverhampton, Royal Wolverhampton CCF, Queen Mary's CCF, another two examples, and three Staffordshire Knots, *good condition* (10) £40-£50
-
- 665** South Staffordshire Regiment Swagger Stick.
A swagger stick silvered top with regiment badge; together with another example to the North Staffordshire Regiment, *good condition* (2) £60-£80
-
- 666** Derby Scheme Arm Band c.1915.
Standard pattern green khaki with red crown with internal stamped Litchfield, cloth badge 59th Division 2nd Brigade Staffordshire, *good condition* £60-£80
-
- 667** Cap Badges.
A selection of military cap badges including Royal Marine Artillery, Coldstream Guards, Irish Guards, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, West Yorkshire Regiment, Cheshire Regiment, Worcestershire Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, West Riding Regiment, Border Regiment, Dorset Regiment, Royal West Kent Regiment, Manchester Regiment, Seaforth Highlanders, Machine Gun Corps &c.; together with sundry collar badges, shoulder titles and buttons, *some fixings missing, generally good condition* (lot) £100-£140

- 668** Cap Badges.
A selection of military cap badges including Scots Greys, King's, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Leicestershire Regiment, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, East Surrey Regiment, Cameronians, Middlesex Regiment, Artists Rifles, Kensington Regiment &c.; together with sundry collar badges, shoulder titles and buttons, *some fixings missing, generally good condition (lot)*
£100-£140
-
- 669** Cap Badges.
A selection of military cap badges including 11th Hussars, Royal Engineers, East Kent Regiment, Lincolnshire Regiment, Somerset Light Infantry, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, Lancashire Fusiliers, East Surrey Regiment, Royal Berkshire Regiment, Kings Own, Middlesex Regiment, Durham Light Infantry, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, London Regiment &c.; together with sundry collar badges, shoulder titles and buttons, *some fixings missing, generally good condition (lot)*
£100-£140
-
- 670** Cap Badges.
A selection of military cap badges including Royal Armoured Corps, Welsh Guards, Suffolk Regiment, South Wales Borderers, East Lancashire Regiment, South Staffordshire Regiment, North Staffordshire Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, Royal Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, Munster Fusiliers &c.; together with sundry collar badges, shoulder titles and buttons, *some fixings missing, generally good condition (lot)*
£100-£140
-
- 671** Cap Badges.
A selection of military cap badges including Grenadier Guards, Royal Scots, Royal Irish Rifles, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Highland Light Infantry, London Scottish, Royal Flying Corps, Canadian Mounted Police &c.; together with sundry collar badges, shoulder titles and buttons, *some fixings missing, generally good condition (lot)*
£100-£140
-
- 672** Military Badges.
A selection of military badges including, Canadian, scarce New Brunswick Police, 45th CEF, *one lug missing*, Canadian Pay Corps, Manitoba Mounted Rifles; together with sundry cap and shoulder titles, *generally good condition (10)* £40-£50
-
- 673** Miscellaneous Militaria.
A selection of Militaria including a Royal Artillery leather belt with various badges mounted; a 6th Regiment of Foot 1871-78 glengarry badge; a Royal Dublin Fusiliers fur cap grenade, *one lug missing*; together with sundry medals and badges, including a Presentation Key, and the remnants of a German Third Reich Iron Cross, *reasonable condition (lot)*
£80-£100

674

A 42nd (Black Watch) Royal Highlanders Dirk.

A Fine Officer's gilt Dirk c.1855-81, bright engraved 270mm blade with Battle honours to Lucknow, the reverse with Orders of Garter and Thistle, and regimental title, toothed back edge, the hand grip of bog oak with brass pin decoration, the engraved knop set with cairngorm, the knife and fork again with bog oak and pin hand grips. Similar engraved knops and cairngorm, the black leather scabbard with gilt chaps and mounts with ornate St Andrew and Thistles, *split to the blade otherwise good condition*

£1,200-£1,600

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

675



A 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders Dirk.

A Fine Officer's gilt Dirk c.1855-81, bright etched 300mm blade toothed back edge and part single fuller shows the crown '72' and 'VR' cypher and scroll thistles and Ponders of London, with initials 'TCHB', the hand grip of bog oak with brass pin decoration, the rounded knob set with cairngorm, the knife and fork again with bog oak and pin hand grips, similar plain knops and cairngorms, the black leather scabbard with gilt chaps and mounts features '72' with thistle spray decoration, the top mount also engraved with 'TCHB', *very good condition*

£1,200-£1,600

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

676



A 74th (Highlanders) Light Infantry Dirk.

A Fine Officer's gilt Dirk c.1855-81, engraved 300mm blade with Crowned 'VR' with ornate foliage, reverse with Order of the Thistle and 'Assaye', toothed back edge, the hand grip of bog oak with brass pin decoration, the engraved knob set with coloured stone, the knife and fork again with bog oak and pin hand grips. Similar engraved knops and cairngorms, the black leather scabbard with gilt chaps and mounts with ornate Order of the Thistle, 'Assaye' and Elephant, and 'LXXVI', *the blade somewhat tarnished overall, the top stone replace and mount regilded, otherwise good condition*

£1,200-£1,600

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

677



An Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Dirk.

A Fine Officer's silvered Dirk c.1881-1900, engraved 300mm blade with single fuller toothed back edge with ornate foliage with Coronet, Boars Head motto, Chinese dragons and Cat o' Mountain, the hand grip of bog oak with brass pin decoration, the engraved knob set with coloured stone, the knife and fork again with bog oak and pin hand grips, similar engraved knops and coloured stones, the black leather scabbard with mounts, Princess Louise's cypher, Boars Head, Chinese dragons and motto 'Ne Deivis Cardis', by S. J. Pillin, London, *good condition*

£1,200-£1,600

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

678



An Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Dirk.

A Fine Officer's silvered Dirk c.1900 by R. & H. B. Kirkwood, Edinburgh, engraved 300mm blade with single fuller toothed back edge with ornate foliage with Coronet, Boars Head motto, Chinese dragons and Cat o' Mountain, the hand grip of bog oak with brass pin decoration, the engraved knop set with coloured stone, the knife and fork again with bog oak and pin hand grips. Similar engraved knops and coloured stones, the black leather scabbard with mounts, Princess Louise's cypher, Boars Head, Chinese dragons and motto 'Ne Deivis Cardis', *good condition* £800-£1,000

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

679



A Gentleman's Scottish Dirk.

A fine Civilian Dirk, by R. Kinnear, Arbroath, plain 250mm blade with single fuller toothed back edge, the hand grip of bog oak, the finial set with a cairngorm, the knife and fork with bog oak hand grips and set with cairngorms, the leather scabbard set with silvered mounts with thistles and beaded designs, *good condition* £500-£700

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

680



A Cape Town Highlanders Dirk.

A Fine Officer's gilt Dirk c.1890, engraved 165mm plain blade with single fuller toothed back edge, the hand grip of bog oak with brass pin decoration, the ornate leaf design knop set with coloured stone, similar the knife and fork again with bog oak and pin hand grips, knops and coloured stones, the leather scabbard with gilt thistle mounts and silvered regimental badge, *good condition* £800-£1,000

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

681

A Collection of Palestine Police Insignia.

A comprehensive selection of Palestine Police insignia, including Officer's silvered cap and collar badges (including an early solid version of the cap badge); Sergeant's stripes, with badge; metal and cloth unit insignia; waist belt clasp; Wireless Operator's and Motor Transport badges; various buttons and cuff numbers, both Western and Arabic numbers; a Transjordan Frontier Force badge; a very rare 'Ghaffir' badge in bronze; and other insignia, including two motor vehicle badges and a blazer badge, *generally good condition and a fine selection (lot)* £500-£700



A Second World War Royal Air Force Sector Clock.

A fully operational RAF Sector clock, 14-inch dial, overall 17 inches wooden case, 'RAF' below the crown, at 12.24 position, on the reverse side stamped 'AM' (Air Ministry) 'GRV1 Smith 1940'. Complete with its suspension bracket but lacking glass to front, a hinge for the Bezel appears to have been repaired and some losses of paint to the dial, therefore reasonable condition and fully operational at the time of cataloguing £2,000-£2,400

Note: No guarantees can be made on the future operational movement of this clock, and consequently it is sold as viewed.

Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand-delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement.

683



A German Second World War Kriegsmarine Bulkhead Clock.

A nice fully operational Kriegsmarine bulkhead clock all in brass, Kriegsmarine style eagle over letter 'M' engraved to the face. Good clear numbers. Number stamped on the reverse side '13055' with a shortened version of the number '55' stamped to the locking mechanism and also to the opposite hinge. All three-wall bulkhead fixing lugs present. No indentations to the body. The clock body has not been cleaned. Complete with winding key tied to the lug, *good condition and fully operational at the time of cataloguing* *£1,500-£2,000*

Note: No guarantees can be made on the future operational movement of this clock, and consequently it is sold as viewed.

Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand-delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement.

684

A German Second World War Kriegsmarine Office Clock.

Wood frame, the dial measures 7 inches. Stamped with Marine-style eagle and swastika over 'M'. Numbered '368', Jungens produced complete with a Wilhelmshaven retailer below the key aperture, *reasonable condition although not operational at the time of cataloguing* *£260-£300*

x685

A German Second World War Kriegsmarine Battle Flag.

With good colour, marked with 'Reichs Kriegstlg Flag' abbreviation followed by a size of 100 x 170cms and maker's name 'N.V.P.F. v. Vlissingen & Co., Helmond', complete with its rope halyard, *extremely good condition* *£400-£500*

686



A German Second World War Kriegsmarine Officers Dagger.

A fine example with a nice blade by WKC full double-sided etched panels visible with standard fouled anchor and floriated patterns with its white celluloid grip undamaged, all grip wire intact. Gilt dull overall. Hammered scabbard without any dents. Accompanied by a miniature Submarine Service lapel badge, *good condition* £300-£400

This is an age-restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

687

A German Second World War K.98 Bayonet.

A fine K98 Bayonet with Bakelite grips, excellent blued blade, number matched '9815' to both blade and scabbard, maker marked 'Durkopp' with leather frog, waffen amt markings to upper pommel, *good condition* £150-£200

This is an age-restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

688

A German Second World War Kuban Shield.

An unused Kuban Shield, nice finish remaining on its field grey backing cloth and complete paper backing, *extremely good condition* £100-£140

689

A German Second World War Demjansk Shield.

A Demjansk Shield with all of its grey finish remaining, paper backing absent, still on its field grey backing cloth with evidence of stitches where removed from a tunic, *good condition* £100-£140

690



A German Second World War Luftwaffe Pilot's Badge.

The very fine condition C.E. Juncker produced Pilots Badge. Excellent detail to the oak and laurel leaf wreath, all of the patinated finish remaining to the eagle, complete with its original hook, hinge and thick needle pin. Marked 'C.E. Juncker Berlin' on the reverse side, with original pin, hook and hinge, *extremely good condition* £400-£500

691

A German Second World War Luftwaffe Winter Fur Hat.

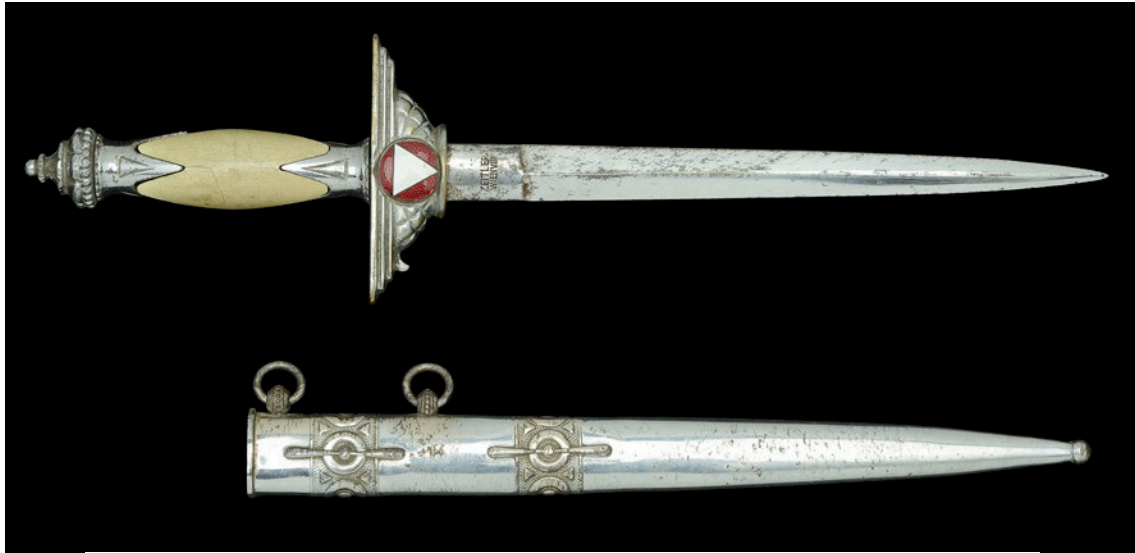
A fine example, approximately size 56 with its correct compliment of Luftwaffe insignia. The hat is missing the button that closes the two ear flaps, *good condition* £400-£500

692

German Second World War Luftwaffe Unteroffizier's Shoulder Boards.

A pair of Luftwaffe shoulder boards, sewn in type and showing signs of removal from a uniform; together with an Enlisted Man's breast eagle, this still attached to a section of the uniform from which it was cut away, *very good condition* (3) £60-£80

693



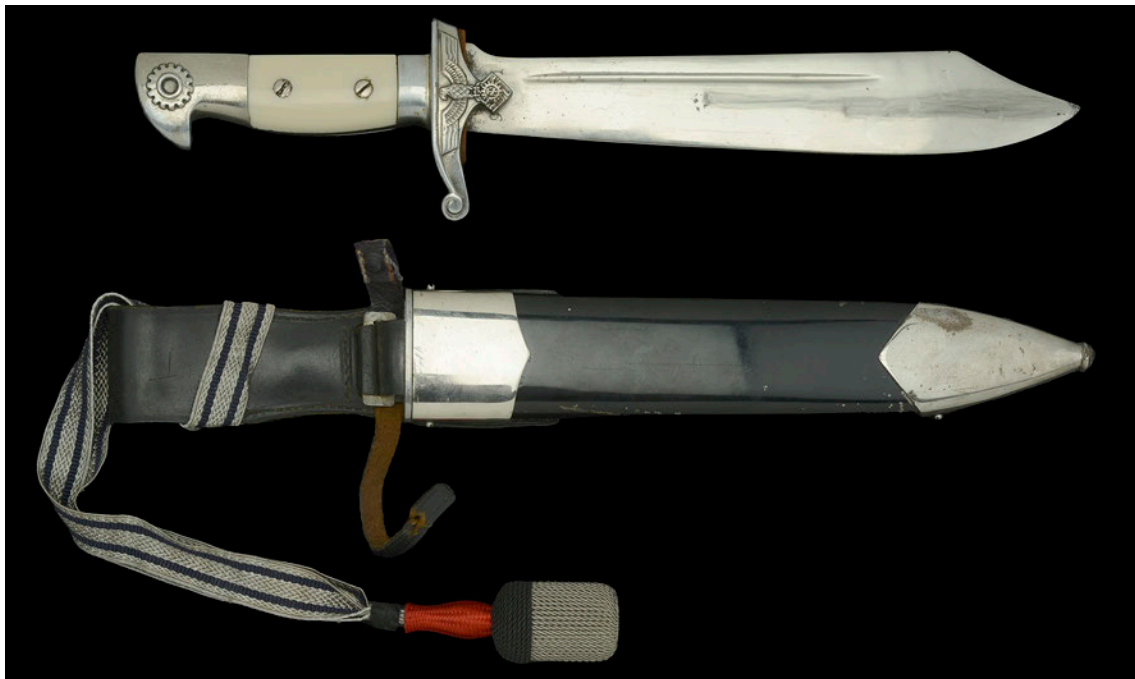
A 1936 Austrian Air Force Pilot's Dagger.

A rare dagger for the short-lived Austrian Air Force before the Third Reich invasion. Slight crack to the grip, blade excellent. Maker marked 'Zeitler'. The enamel red and white lozenge, the enamel is undamaged. Slight thinness to the plating of the scabbard, no dents, both hanging rings complete, *good condition, rare*

£1,200-£1,600

This is an age-restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

694



A German Second World War Teno Man's Hearer with Frog and Knot.

A fine example, the blade clean with Eickhorn trademark and Teno trademark. Numbered '9241' which is etched to the blade and matches the stamped number on the upper throat of '9241'. Undamaged grips. Some thinness to the plating on the reverse side of the hilt. Good detail to the Teno cross guard. The scabbard is excellent, virtually all paint finish remaining. Good plating to the upper and lower scabbard mounts with its undamaged leather frog and its black and silver dress knot. The hilt retaining strap is present but with access hole for closure stud split, *very good condition*

£2,000-£2,400

This is an age-restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

A Collection of German Militaria, Part 14

695



A German Second World War SS Panzer M.43 Cap.

A single button M.43 Cap, no moth damage. Bevo flat wire woven skull to the front, eagle to the side. Black brushed cotton lining. Faint traces of the 58 size stamping, wear use obvious to the forehead area, otherwise good condition

£1,000-£1,400

696



A German Second World War Army Enlisted Man's M.43 Cap.

A composite cap, converted from an enlisted man's M.42 cap to a M.43 cap with addition of a peak and subsequently fitted with Chaplains insignia in Bevo weave. Considerable wear use to the interior lining. Maker marked 'Lewis Louisoder' size 58 with the original M.42 overseas cap designation. Good nap to the cloth, difference in colour of the cloth between the added peak and the cap itself, generally good condition, the insignia scarce

£400-£500

697



A German Second World War Army Smoke Troop Officers Crusher Cap.

A scarce waffenfarbe in carmine for the smoke or chemical warfare troops. Approximately size 57. Two minor moth nips to the crown. Nap thin. Correct officers silver Bevo eagle on a light tan background with a matching earlier national cockade silver weave on an apple green background fitted to the dark green centre band, which is constructed of the soft board material enabling the cap to be the older-style cap known as the crusher. Some stitch repairs between the leather lining and the main body. Added to the sweatband is the original wearer's name of 'Zentner Hannover', with his street address, which is also duplicated in ink onto the gold inner rayon lining. Soft crushable leather peak, *good condition*

£500-£700

698 Imperial German Great War Officers Shoulder Boards.

A large selection of shoulder boards, 21 of which have identification tags attached to them, they are a mixture of Hessian, Prussian, Saxon, Bavarian, Wurttemberg, 5 are unidentified but are a mixture of Bavarian, Saxon and Prussian. A mixture of slip-on and stitch-on, *generally good condition (lot)*

£400-£500

699 German Second World War Shoulder Boards, Cuffs and Motifs.

A nice grouping of mainly pairs with three singles of shoulder boards, two set of tunic cuffs from various nco and aspirant officers, and a matching gilt set of administration emblems for fitting to shoulder boards, *generally good condition (lot)*

£80-£100

700 German Second World War Artillery Shoulder Boards and Slip-Ons.

2 pairs of numbered slip-ons. 2 individual single slip-ons. 6 individual artillery slip-on shoulder boards. 1 set of Artillery Regiment 13 slip-on. 1 set of Observer Regiment No.2. Single No.181. Single No.12. Artillery mid-war slip-on board with candidate tress, traces of glue on the reverse side. Army M.36 with observer motif, traces of glue on the reverse. Late-war earth-brown shoulder board, slight moth to the piping, enlisted soldier. Early pre-war apple-green shoulder board Artillery Regiment No.2. Mid war Anti Aircraft Battalion 276 shoulder board. Mid-War 2nd Artillery Regiment field grey centred senior nco, *generally good condition (lot)*

£160-£200

701 German Second World War Luftwaffe Shoulder Boards.

An interesting selection of 8 singles and 1 pair of Luftwaffe shoulder boards. Enlisted ranks Reichsluftministry, black-piped. Flak Artillery Regiment No.26. Flak Artillery Regiment No.7. Flight nco. Medical nco. Flight enlisted man. All for the standard tunic, 2 are slip-ons. Slip-on shirt Flak Artillery. A slip-on scarce tropical cloth constructed shoulder board with traces of glue on the reverse side. A matched pair of black-piped Luft Air Ministry shirt shoulder boards, *generally good condition (lot)*

£140-£180

702 German Second World War Luftwaffe Officers Collar Patches.

1 pair and 8 singles, as removed from a tunic and well-worn Luftwaffe officer's collar patches. 1 set of airfield engineers on a pink base. Medical Oberstleutnant. 2 single medical Oberleutnants. Scarce Luftwaffe Hermann Goering Hauptmann. 1 rare Engineer Corps Oberst engineer. Reichsluftministry Hauptmann. Flight Hauptmann. Flight Oberst, *generally good condition (lot)*

£200-£240

-
- 703** German Second World War Officers and Enlisted Ranks Collar and Cuff Ornaments.
10 sets of parade collar patches, both officer's and man's. 2 sets of infantry. 2 sets of artillery. 1 set of mountain troops. 1 set of pioneers. 1 set of medical. 1 set of signals. A large set of infantry on apple-green backing. 1 set unidentified, may possibly be early motorised reconnaissance. Complete with 12 sets of parade cuff ornaments both officers and enlisted mans. 1 badly moth. 5 sets of artillery. 4 sets of mountain troops. 1 infantry. 1 pioneer. 1 panzer. 1 medical, *generally good condition (lot)* £160-£200
-
- 704** German Second World War Enlisted Ranks Collar Patches.
Comprising 10 unissued sets of matching enlisted ranks M.36 collar patches, 9 of the set are already pre-mounted on dark green backing cloth ready for mounting to the tunic collar. 1 without. The mounted ones comprise artillery, medical, transport, universal mouse-grey, infantry white, universal mouse-grey, artillery, transport x 2, mountain troops un-mounted, *generally good condition (lot)* £160-£200
-
- 705** German Second World War Kriegsmarine Rank Sleeve Patches.
A total of 10 rank sleeve patches, 6 on dark blue background with gilt tress and 1 unmounted; 3 summer uniform rank patches, blue on white, *generally good condition (10)* £70-£90
-
- 706** German Second World War Kriegsmarine Trade and Rank Patches.
A total of 37 Kriegsmarine machine embroidered sleeve rank and trade patches, 3 with metallic emblems, *generally good condition (lot)* £160-£180
-
- 707** German Second World War Naval Administration and Hitler Youth Insignia.
Comprising 5 pieces of silver bullion woven naval administration sleeve patches and a scarce Admiral's flag insignia with the annotation 'From the tunic of Hitler Youth employment staff of the Navy Commander at Wilhelmshaven', *generally good condition (6)* £80-£100
-
- 708** German Second World War Army Tropical, Continental, and Coastal Artillery Rank Stripes and Trade Badges.
3 Army tropical cloth backed rank sleeve badges. 2 Marine Artillery sleeve rank badges. 1 Army continental dark green centred sleeve patch. 2 Army trade patches. 1 Marine Artillery helmsman's patch, *generally good condition (lot)* £60-£80
-
- 709** German Second World War Woven Day Badges.
Comprising 8 beautifully machine-woven rectangular and round Day Badges, the detail to each is incredible, all have their fixing pins intact, all but 2 encompass the German swastika emblem, *extremely good condition (8)* £120-£160
-
- 710** German Second World War Winter Help Work Badges.
A selection of 22 plastic flags of the Third Reich Day Badges, all with their fixing pins on the reverse side. Accompanied by 2 plastic military figures. 4 clay figures. 3 shoulder board and insignia badges in cardboard. 11 beautifully machine-woven Winter Help Work soldier figures each within a metal frame and each having pin-back suspension. 5 mixed plastic patriotic badges mainly showing political and cultural leaders of the early 20th century and including the Third Reich, *overall good condition (lot)* £60-£80
-
- 711** German Second World War Customs Insignia.
Comprising 17 individual various ranks of Custom officials shoulder boards including 3 pre-Third Reich. 5 sets of both enlisted man's and officer's collar patches. 3 single collar patches. 2 Bevo woven arm badges. An interesting and scarce Zoll Grenschutz identity disc; and a large oval Customs arm badge, numbered 8389, as sewn to Customs green armbands, *generally good condition (lot)* £160-£200
-
- 712** German Second World War Third Reich and Administration Officials Insignia.
A miscellaneous selection, comprising 6 mixed shoulder boards, 1 set of cuff lace, 2 collar patches all with black underlay indicating the Technical Building Engineer official of the Army. Accompanied by Pharmaceutical officials insignia of the Army. All with light green to green underlay. 7 shoulder boards and 3 collar patches. Accompanied with 11 items all with white underlay for Army Paymaster officials. 8 shoulder boards and 3 collar patches, *generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 713** German Second Word War Military Administration Officials Insignia.
A miscellaneous selection comprising 4 dark green collar patches. 1 Bordeaux red Military Supreme Court officials shoulder board, stitch-on. 2 shoulder boards with rose-pink underlay indicating Army clothing officials. 1 cornflower-blue shoulder board, 1 collar patch indicating hospital officials. 1 golden-yellow ring-mount officials collar patch, *generally good condition (lot)* £100-£140

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- 714** German Second World War Military Officials Insignia.
A good selection comprising Military Law officials, blue underlay piping, 4 items. 1 shoulder board. 3 collar patches. Light brown underlay non-technical instruction personnel in Army schools, 3 items, 2 collar patches, 1 shoulder board. Bright red underlay District Administration officials, 5 items, 3 shoulder boards, 2 collar patches. Carmine underlay, all permanent officials of the High Command and Education officials, 2 items, 1 shoulder board, 1 collar patch, *generally good condition (lot)* £100-£140
-
- 715** Stahlhelm Buckles.
5 all-steel or brass and nickel variant buckles from the Stahlhelm Organisation, prior to their incorporation into the SA, *good condition (5)* £400-£200
-
- 716** Mixed German Buckles.
7 buckles including the rare Steyr Home Guard in zinc. 1 Communist Organisation Kampfbund. 5 remaining various politically affiliated youth and Right Wing organisations, *generally good condition (7)* £200-£240
-
- 717** Miscellaneous Tinnies.
A nice collection of 61 mixed plastic and metallic tinnies. Some have pins missing but all are in generally nice condition, *some slight colour loss to some of the plastic tinnies otherwise good condition (lot)* £400-£500
-
- 718** German and Mixed Lapel Pins.
A total of 44 lapel pins, 20 of Third Reich origin, the remaining 24 a mixture of British, Polish, Vichy French, German Democratic Republic and other political lapel pins of the 20th century, *generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 719** A German Second World War Wehrpass and Shooting Book.
A very interesting Wehrpass for a long-serving soldier, photograph in uniform, hatless, served with Artillery Regiments, he was at the capture of Dunkirk in 1940, this is mentioned in the Wehrpass. A pre-war serving soldier and served until late 1944 and was placed on reserve, saw service in France and Belgium, wounded in Russia December 1943, awarded the Wound Badge in black, Iron Cross Second Class, General Assault Badge, complete with his regimental shooting book. A full hand-written translation of the Wehrpass accompanies the book. Page 12 shows his records of regimental service from 1935 to 1944, 9 years. Accompanied by another Wehrpass, pass photograph in civil dress, a soldier by the name of 'Reuter', the Wehrpass begins 1938 France and Belgium, active service in Russia from the first day of the invasion including the attack on Moscow, wounded in Russia in September 1943. 4 promotions, the awards are Medal in the East, War Service Cross Second Class with swords, Iron Cross Second Class with swords, Silver Wound Badge. Last entry in the Wehrpass dated 26 September 1945. A full hand-written translation accompanies this Wehrpass, *reasonable condition* £140-£180
-
- 720** A German Second World War 1940 Army Wehrpass and a Luftwaffe Wehrpass.
Including a photograph of soldier born in 1892 in civil dress, served in WWI from 1913 through to 1918 and was recalled for service in 1940 until 1944. Many promotions in WWI. Awards for WWI are Iron Cross Second Class, Hessian Bravery Medal, WWI Honour Cross. A full English translation accompanies this Wehrpass. Together with a Luftwaffe Wehrpass dated June 1943, photograph of recipient shows him Hitler Youth uniform. Entries show him at various flying schools and flying regiments from 1943 through to April 1945. Interestingly within this Wehrpass there is a letter when this pass book was originally offered for sale in 1960. A full English translation accompanies this Luftwaffe Wehrpass, *reasonable condition (2)* £80-£100
-
- 721** German Second World War Army and Luftwaffe Soldbuchs.
2 Army Soldbuchs, 1 Luftwaffe Soldbuch, the first is a very comprehensive Soldbuch, this soldier has been much action, his awards are East Front Medal, Wound Badge in black, War Service Cross Second Class with swords, Iron Cross Second Class, late-awarded Infantry Assault Badge in silver, serving in the 2nd Infantry Reserve Battalion 12. Heavily annotated through the book. It should be remembered that the Soldbuch is always carried on the soldier, whereas the Wehrpass is held at Army Corps Headquarters. A full English translation accompanies this Soldbuch. Army Soldbuch recipient's name of 'Sykel' applied to the front, photograph of recipient in army uniform, hatless. The book begins 1942, awards are Black and Silver Wound Badge, Russian Front Medal all in Russia, the Soldbuch reads '8 days of close combat.' A full English translation accompanies this Soldbuch. Luftwaffe Soldbuch, blue cover, Luftwaffe eagle, no photograph, enlisted March 1943 as a paratrooper in the 1st Fallschirmjager Reserve Battalion Stendal, he probably became a member of the late-war formed Parachute Army, which served in Normandy, he attended a jump school in 1943, no awards recorded. A full English translation accompanies this Soldbuch, *reasonable condition (3)* £160-£200

- 722** A German Second World War Luftwaffe Flying Log Book and Accompanying Licences.
The flying book beginning December 1942, sparse entries, flights are virtually all in a JU52 transport, mainly on the north German and Russian Fronts, transport supplies to Sevastopol totalling 73 hours, book comes to an end in April 1943 with 5 other individual linen flying Ausweises, all with photographs of Luftwaffe enlisted men and nco, *reasonable condition* £100-£140
- 723** German Second World War Award Files signed by Goering.
4 interesting files each on the headed paper either typed or printed of the Luft Reichs Ministry with dates in and around 1937 and 1938 with a list of 102 recipients to be awarded the Luftwaffe Long Service Medal, the list contains ranks from nco to Colonels and the cover of each of the files are pencil-signed by Hermann Goering, two in red-pink, one in green and one in grey pencil. Accompanying the 4 lists there is the weekly printed sheet for the awards of the German Cross in Gold and the Honour Goblet of the Luftwaffe for March 1943. Some rust staining to the paper around the metallic staples, *reasonable condition (lot)* £300-£400
- 724** German Second World War Luftwaffe Internal Magazine and Orders.
The 18 June 1941 number 33 edition of the Luftwaffe Journal Frontnachrichtenblatt Der Luftwaffe. Many pages of text and then various loose pages of images of Knights Cross Winner of the Luftwaffe. Accompanied by a British January 1942 Air Attache Ankara where the Air Attache has retrieved many photograph and newspaper cuttings from German magazines circulating in Turkey and sent back to the United Kingdom for intelligence analysis, *reasonable condition (lot)* £50-£70
- 725** German Second World War Waffen SS Recruiting Papers.
The Waffen SS Merkblatt, a leaflet given out at recruiting depots for information on what is the Waffen SS and giving details of the various units of the SS that the volunteers could join. Accompanied by 6 original Foreign Volunteer posters encouraging people from Belgium and the Netherlands to volunteer for the Waffen SS, *reasonable condition (lot)* £100-£140
- 726** German Second World War Letters.
7 interesting letters, 1 with facsimile Heinrich Himmler signature, 2 on Reichsfuhrer SS headed paper, 5 on plain paper, various subjects illustrating the workings of the SS internally, all with full English translations, *reasonable condition (lot)* £60-£80

727



An important Archive of German Second World War Research Material.
A large archive, containing many hundreds if not thousands of images, magazine articles, research material relating to the German military, civil and political forces of the Second World War and of their satellites, many of the images from the Imperial War Museum archives and S.H.A.E.F. (Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force). This is a comprehensive coverage of civil, civilian, military, para-military of Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, India, Netherlands, Norway, Rumania and Slovakia with a strong element on the images of the SS, *overall good condition (lot)* £500-£700

This archive has been used as the basis for the collecting of one of the most impressive collections of Third Reich and Satellite items amassed within the United Kingdom over the last 50 years. Viewing is recommended, if possible.

728 Books on the Imperial German Navy.
Three books on the Imperial German Navy, comprising 'Marine-Kunde', a very high quality publication from 1890 with over 600 pages of in-depth text, photographs, line drawings from many aspects of the Reich and Civil Marine world-wide &c.; 'Das Kleine buch von de Marine', published in 1911, again with over 600 pages of in-depth text, photographs, line drawings &c.; and 'Detleidungsvorschrift Marine', published in 1906, a hard back official publication giving huge in-depth text in gothic German on the organisation structure of the Reich Marine; together with 19 accompanying amendments to the latter work; and a small pamphlet booklet 'Die Rechte des Deutschen Kaisers auf dem Gebiete der Kriegsmarine', published in 1919, *reasonable condition (lot)* £40-£50

729 Post-War Books on the Waffen SS.
Three post-War German publications on the Waffen SS, comprising 'Waffen SS im Bild', Volume 4, with its original fly leaf cover, with over 200 pages of text and black and white photographs of the Waffen SS at war; Waffen SS in Service by Paul Housser, the Memoirs of the Waffen SS Commander Paul Housser, 259 pages of mainly text with some photographs; and 'Wenn Alle Bruder Schweigen', published in 1973 by veterans of the SS, with original fly leaf cover and cardboard slip cover, with over 550 pages with every page filled with black and white images of the Waffen SS at war, these being some of the best SS pictures ever published, some in colour with coloured rank table at the reverse of the book, *generally good condition (3)* £40-£50

730 Waffen S.S. Veterans Magazines.
2 bound volumes of the Waffen S.S. Veterans Magazine 'Wiking-Ruf', for the years 1955 and 1958; and 9 Bound volumes of the Waffen S.S. Veterans Magazine 'Der Freiwillige', for the years 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966, and 1969, both official publications of HIAG; together with a large number of loose copies of both 'Wiking-Ruf' and 'Der Freiwillige', *reasonable condition (lot)* £200-£300

Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand-delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement.

End of Sale



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Europe's Largest Independent Medal Bourse

SUNDAY 19 NOVEMBER

9:30 AM–2 PM

CARISBROOKE HALL, THE VICTORY SERVICES CLUB
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from across the UK and beyond will be in attendance.

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COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA 26 JULY 2023

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the price(s) mentioned overleaf. These bids are to be executed as cheaply as is permitted by other bids or any reserve.

I understand that in the case of a successful bid, a premium of 24 per cent (plus VAT if delivered or collected within the UK) will be payable by me on the hammer price of all lots.

Please see the Terms and Conditions of Business for any other charges which may be applicable.

Please ensure your bids comply with the steps outlined below:

Up to £100 by £5
£100 to £200 by £10
£200 to £500 by £20
£500 to £1,000 by £50
£1,000 to £2,000 by £100
£2,000 to £5,000 by £200
£5,000 to £10,000 by £500
£10,000 to £20,000 by £1,000
£20,000 to £50,000 by £2,000 etc.

Bids of unusual amounts **will be rounded down** to the bid step below and will **not** take precedence over a similar bid unless received first.

NOTE:

All bids placed other than via our website should be received by 4 PM on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute any late bids, Noonans cannot accept responsibility for bids received after that time. It is strongly advised that you use our online Advance Bidding Facility. If you have a valid email address bids may be entered, and amended or cancelled, online at www.noonans.co.uk right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments, Bids posted to our office using this form will be entered by our staff using the same Advance Bidding Facility. **There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your advance bids than to place them yourself online.**

I confirm that I have read and agree to abide by the Terms and Conditions of Business in the catalogue.

SIGNED

NAME (block capitals)

CLIENT CODE

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

EMAIL

If successful, payment can be made in the following ways:

Credit/Debit card online via www.noonans.co.uk

Bank Transfer

Bankers: Lloyds; Address: 39 Piccadilly, London W1J 0AA; Sort code: 30-96-64; Account No.: 00622865;

Swift Code: LOYDGB2L; IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865; BIC: LOYDGB21085

Cheque payable to Noonans

Cash up to a maximum of £5,000

All payments to be made in pounds sterling.

Please note payment is due within five working days of the end of the auction.

YOUR BIDS MAY BE PLACED OVERLEAF



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA
26 JULY 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. The table is currently empty.

SALEROOM NOTICES:

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.

Buyers who wish to hand carry their lots to export them from the UK will be charged VAT at the prevailing rate and importation VAT (where applicable) and will not be able to claim a VAT refund.

Buyers will only be able to secure a VAT free invoice and/or VAT refund if the goods are exported by Noonans or a pre-approved commercial shipper. Where the buyer instructs a pre-approved commercial shipper, proof of correct export out of the UK must be provided to Noonans by the buyer within 30 days of export and no later than 90 days from the date of the sale. Refunds are subject to a £50 administrative fee.

5. Artist's Resale Rights (Droit de Suite)

Lots marked ARR in the catalogue indicate lots that may be subject to this royalty payment. The royalty will be charged to the buyer on the 'hammer price' and is in addition to the buyers' premium. Royalties are charged on a sliding percentage scale as shown below but do not apply to lots where the hammer price is less than 1000 euros. The payment is calculated on the rate of exchange at the European Central Bank on the date of the sale.

All royalty charges are paid in full to The Design and Artists Copyright Society (DACs).

Portion of the hammer price	Royalties
From 0 to €50,000	4%
From €50,000.01 to €200,000	3%
From €200,000.01 to €350,000	1%
From €350,000.01 to €500,000	0.5%
Exceeding €500,000	0.25%

6 Payment

When a lot is sold the buyer shall:

- (a) confirm to Noonans his or her name and address and, if so requested, give proof of identity; and
- (b) pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling within five working days of the end of the sale (unless credit terms have been agreed with Noonans before the auction). Please note that we will not accept cash payments in excess of £5,000 (five thousand pounds) in settlement for purchases made at any one auction.

7 Noonans may, at its absolute discretion, agree credit terms with the buyer before an auction under which the buyer will be entitled to take possession of lots purchased up to an agreed amount in value in advance of payment by a determined future date of the 'total amount due'.

8 Any payments by a buyer to Noonans may be applied by Noonans towards any sums owing from that buyer to Noonans on any account whatever, without regard to any directions of the buyer, his or her agent, whether expressed or implied.

9 Collection of purchases

The ownership of the lot(s) purchased shall not pass to the buyer until he or she has made payment in full to Noonans of the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling.

10 (a) The buyer shall at his or her own expense take away the lot(s) purchased not later than 5 working days after the day of the auction but (unless credit terms have been agreed in accordance with Condition 7) not before payment to Noonans of the 'total amount due'.

(b) The buyer shall be responsible for any removal, storage and insurance charges on any lot not taken away within 5 working days after the day of the auction.

(c) The packing and handling of purchased lots by Noonans staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients and, in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at Noonans' discretion. In no event will Noonans be liable for damage to glass or frames, regardless of the cause. Bulky lots or sharp implements, etc., may not be suitable for in-house shipping.

11 Buyers' responsibilities for lots purchased

The buyer will be responsible for loss or damage to lots purchased from the time of collection or the expiry of 5 working days after the day of the auction, whichever is the sooner. Neither Noonans nor its servants or agents shall thereafter be responsible for any loss or damage of any kind, whether caused by negligence or otherwise, while any lot is in its custody or under its control.

Loss and damage warranty cover at the rate of 1.5% will be applied to any lots despatched by Noonans to destinations outside the UK, unless specifically instructed otherwise by the consignee.

12 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchase

If any lot is not paid for in full and taken away in accordance with Conditions 6 and 10, or if there is any other breach of either of those Conditions, Noonans as agent of the seller shall, at its absolute discretion and without prejudice to any other rights it may have, be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights and remedies:

- (a) to proceed against the buyer for damages for breach of contract.
- (b) to rescind the sale of that or any other lots sold to the defaulting buyer at the same or any other auction.
- (c) to re-sell the lot or cause it to be re-sold by public auction or private sale and the defaulting buyer shall pay to Noonans any resulting deficiency in the 'total amount due' (after deduction of any part payment and addition of re-sale costs) and any surplus shall belong to the seller.
- (d) to remove, store and insure the lot at the expense of the defaulting buyer and, in the case of storage, either at Noonans' premises or elsewhere.
- (e) to charge interest at a rate not exceeding 2 percent per month on the 'total amount due' to the extent it remains unpaid for more than 5 working days after the day of the auction.
- (f) to retain that or any other lot sold to the same buyer at the sale or any other auction and release it only after payment of the 'total amount due'.
- (g) to reject or ignore any bids made by or on behalf of the defaulting buyer at any future auctions or obtaining a deposit before accepting any bids in future.
- (h) to apply any proceeds of sale then due or at any time thereafter becoming due to the defaulting buyer towards settlement of the 'total amount due' and to exercise a lien on any property of the defaulting buyer which is in Noonans' possession for any purpose.

13 Liability of Noonans and sellers

(a) Goods auctioned are usually of some age. All goods are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. Illustrations in catalogues are for identification only. Buyers should satisfy themselves prior to the sale as to the condition of each lot and should exercise and rely on their own judgement as to whether the lot accords with its description. Subject to the obligations accepted by Noonans under this Condition, none of the seller, Noonans, its servants or agents is responsible for errors of descriptions or for the genuineness or authenticity of any lot. No warranty whatever is given by Noonans, its servants or agents, or any seller to any buyer in respect of any lot and any express or implied conditions or warranties are hereby excluded.

(b) Any lot which proves to be a 'deliberate forgery' may be returned by the buyer to Noonans within 15 days of the date of the auction in the same condition in which it was at the time of the auction, accompanied by a statement of defects, the number of the lot, and the date of the auction at which it was purchased. If Noonans is satisfied that the item is a 'deliberate forgery' and that the buyer has and is able to transfer a good and marketable title to the lot free from any third party claims, the sale will be set aside and any amount paid in respect of the lot will be refunded, provided that the buyer shall have no rights under this Condition if:

- (i) the description in the catalogue at the date of the sale was in accordance with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars and experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion; or
- (ii) the only method of establishing at the date of

publication of the catalogue that the lot was a 'deliberate forgery' was by means of scientific processes not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which was unreasonably expensive or impractical.

(c) A buyer's claim under this Condition shall be limited to any amount paid in respect of the lot and shall not extend to any loss or damage suffered or expense incurred by him or her.

(d) The benefit of the Condition shall not be assignable and shall rest solely and exclusively in the buyer who, for the purpose of this condition, shall be and only be the person to whom the original invoice is made out by Noonans in respect of the lot sold.

CONDITIONS MAINLY CONCERNING SELLERS AND CONSIGNORS

14 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to Noonans and to the buyer that he or she is the true owner of the property or is properly authorised to sell the property by the true owner and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the property free from any third party claims. The seller will indemnify Noonans, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence of any breach on the part of the seller.

15 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place, prior to the first day of the auction, a reserve at or below the low estimate on any lot provided that the low estimate is more than £100. Such reserve being the minimum 'hammer price' at which that lot may be treated as sold. A reserve once placed by the seller shall not be changed without the consent of Noonans. Noonans may at their option sell at a 'hammer price' below the reserve but in any such cases the sale proceeds to which the seller is entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve. Where a reserve has been placed, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller.

16 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises Noonans to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges Noonans' right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

17 Rescission of sale

If before Noonans remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and Noonans is of the opinion that the claim is justified, Noonans is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to Noonans in respect of the lot.

18 Payment of sale proceeds

Noonans shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller 35 days after the auction, but if by that date Noonans has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then Noonans will remit the sale proceeds within five working days after the date on which the 'total amount due' is received from the buyer. If credit terms have been agreed between Noonans and the buyer, Noonans shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

19 If the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, Noonans will endeavour to notify the seller and

take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in Noonans' opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit Noonans to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises Noonans at the seller's expense to agree special terms for payment of the 'total amount due', to remove, store and insure the lot sold, to settle claims made by or against the buyer on such terms as Noonans shall in its absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and if necessary to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer if appropriate.

20 If, notwithstanding that, the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction and Noonans remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to Noonans.

21 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, Noonans reserve the right to charge a fee of 15% of Noonans' then latest middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the UK, and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

22 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives Noonans full and absolute right to photograph and illustrate any lot placed in its hands for sale and to use such photographs and illustrations and any photographs and illustrations provided by the seller at any time at its absolute discretion (whether or not in connection with the auction).

23 Unsold lots

Where any lot fails to sell, Noonans shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

24 Noonans reserve the right to charge commission up to one-half of the 'stated rates' calculated on the 'bought-in price' and in addition 'expenses' in respect of any unsold lots.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND DEFINITIONS

25 Noonans sells as agent for the seller (except where it is stated wholly or partly to own any lot as principal) and as such is not responsible for any default by seller or buyer.

26 Any representation or statement by Noonans, in any catalogue as to authorship, attribution, genuineness, origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price is a statement of opinion only. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his or her own judgement as to such matters and neither Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

27 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, Noonans will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

28 Noonans shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance

at its auctions by any person.

29 Noonans has absolute discretion without giving any reason to refuse any bid, to divide any lot, to combine any two or more lots, to withdraw any lot from the auction and in case of dispute to put up any lot for auction again.

30 (a) Any indemnity under these Conditions shall extend to all actions, proceedings costs, expenses, claims and demands whatever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity.

(b) Noonans declares itself to be a trustee for its relevant servants and agents of the benefit of every indemnity under these Conditions to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for the benefit of its servants and agents.

31 Any notice by Noonans to a seller, consignor, prospective bidder or buyer may be given by first class mail or airmail and if so given shall be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee 48 hours after posting.

32 These Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. All transactions to which these Conditions apply and all matters connected therewith shall also be governed by English law. Noonans hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts and all other parties concerned hereby submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

33 In these Conditions:

(a) 'catalogue' includes any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list or other publication;

(b) 'hammer price' means the price at which a lot is knocked down by the auctioneer to the buyer;

(c) 'total amount due' means the 'hammer price' in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, Value Added Tax chargeable and additional charges and expenses due from a defaulting buyer in pounds sterling;

(d) 'deliberate forgery' means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source which is not shown to be such in the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with that description;

(e) 'sale proceeds' means the net amount due to the seller being the 'hammer price' of the lot sold less commission at the 'stated rates' and 'expenses' and any other amounts due to Noonans by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;

(f) 'stated rate' means Noonans' published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means Noonans charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, certification, remedials, packing and freight of that lot and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(h) 'bought-in price' means 5 per cent more than the highest bid received below the reserve.

34 Vendors' commission of sales

A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

Insurance is charged at 1.5 per cent of the hammer price.

35 VAT

Commission, illustrations, insurance and expenses are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the UK.

AT NOONANS OUR EXPERTISE EXTENDS BEYOND THE KNOWLEDGE WITHIN OUR SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS TO INCLUDE ALL ASPECTS OF OUR AUCTION HOUSE, FROM OUR PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO TO OUR ADVANCED PROPRIETARY ONLINE BIDDING SYSTEM.

We're a close-knit team of experts with deep knowledge across our specialist subjects: banknotes, coins, detectorist finds, historical & art medals, jewellery, medals & militaria, tokens and watches. Focusing on these fascinating items, we share this expertise with an international community of sellers and buyers.

Each sale item that passes through our Mayfair auction house is appraised by an expert recognised as a leading authority in a particular field of interest, ranging from ancient coins and military medals to jewellery and vintage watches. This depth of knowledge across all departments sets us apart from other generalist auctioneers.

SELL WITH US

Respected worldwide for the breadth and depth of our specialist expertise, we can connect you to a broad, deep pool of potential buyers. Over the years, we've brought together an international community of people who share our particular passion. As recognised experts, with a vast store of freely available in-house knowledge and experience, we've earned the trust of buyers across the globe.

Our fees are transparent. Unlike many other auction houses, we don't charge for collecting your lots, photography or marketing and there's no minimum lot charge.

Not surprisingly, our position as a trusted authority, with deep global reach, often leads to the achievement of higher than expected prices at auction.

Free valuation

If you're interested in selling your items and you'd like a free auction valuation, without obligation, our specialists will be happy to help. You can submit online or bring your sale item to a valuation day at our Mayfair auction house or at a regional venue. Alternatively, request a home visit.

BUY WITH US

We're here for you, whether you're an experienced collector with a depth of knowledge or an occasional buyer attracted to a particular piece of jewellery or vintage watch.

Be assured that the item in question has been accurately described and photographed, detailing all available information, from its provenance to its current condition. Be certain that our price estimate is fair and sensible.

Delve deep into our website and you'll discover a vast store of helpful background data, including prices achieved for similar items at previous auctions. Informed and empowered, study our detailed online catalogue, then place your bid in complete confidence.

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